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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE [illegible]DIGEST

Joseph G Beaven
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ISSUE OF

August 30, 1913

Topics of the Day
Foreign Comment
Science and Invention
Letters and Art
Religion and Social Service
Miscellaneous

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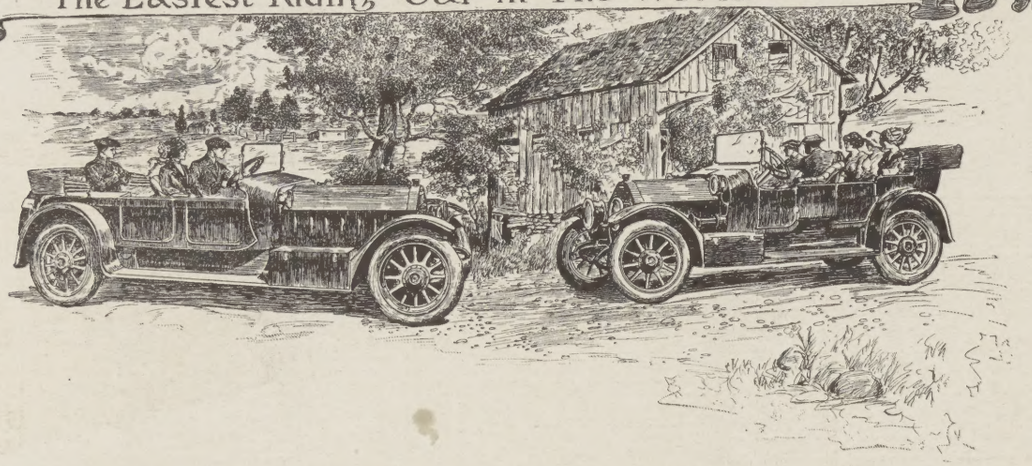

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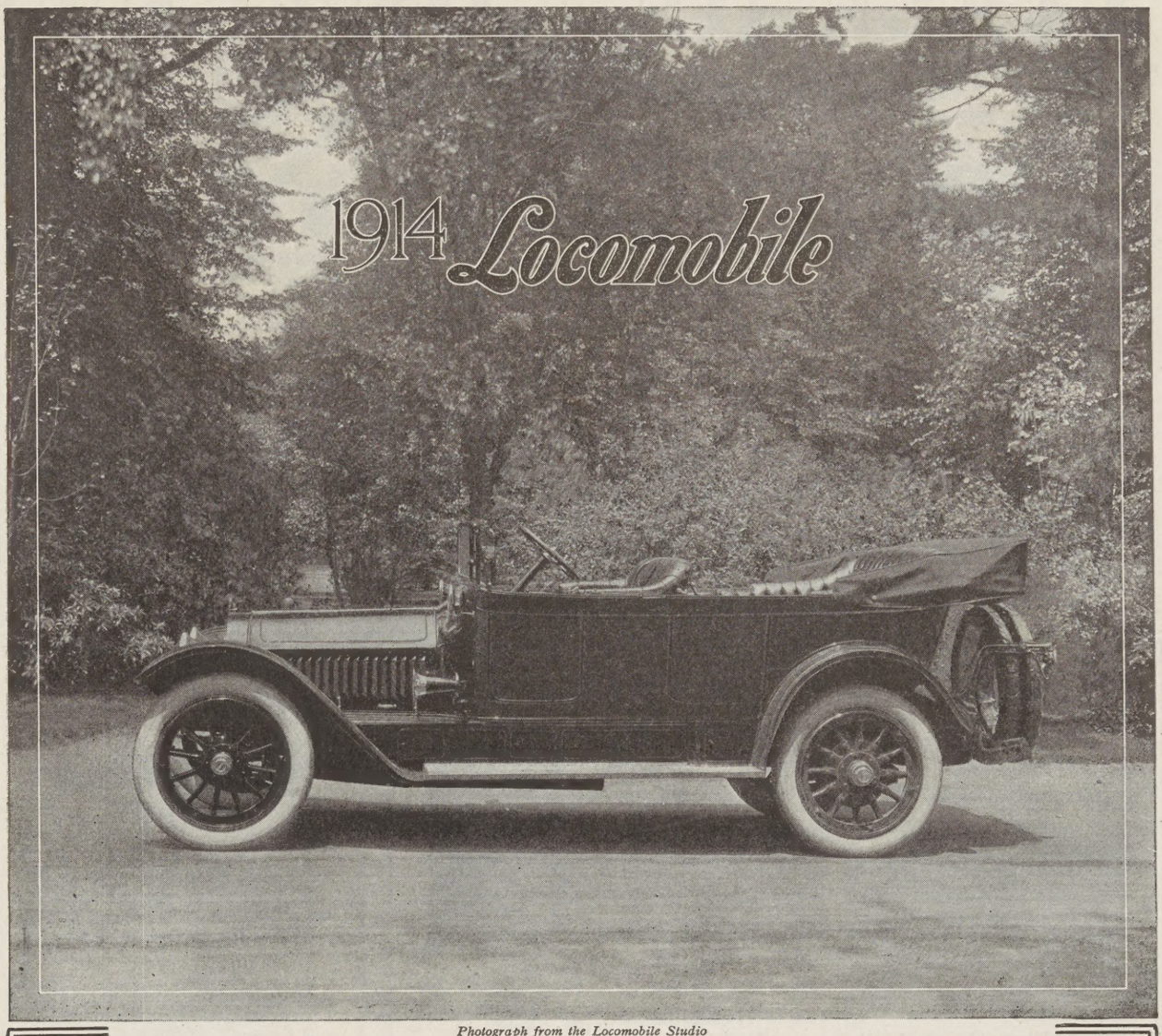

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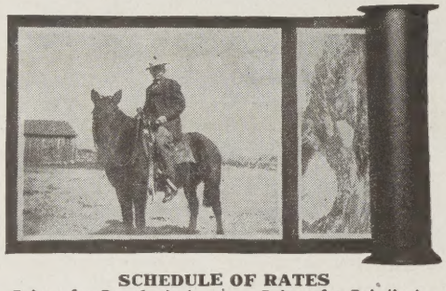

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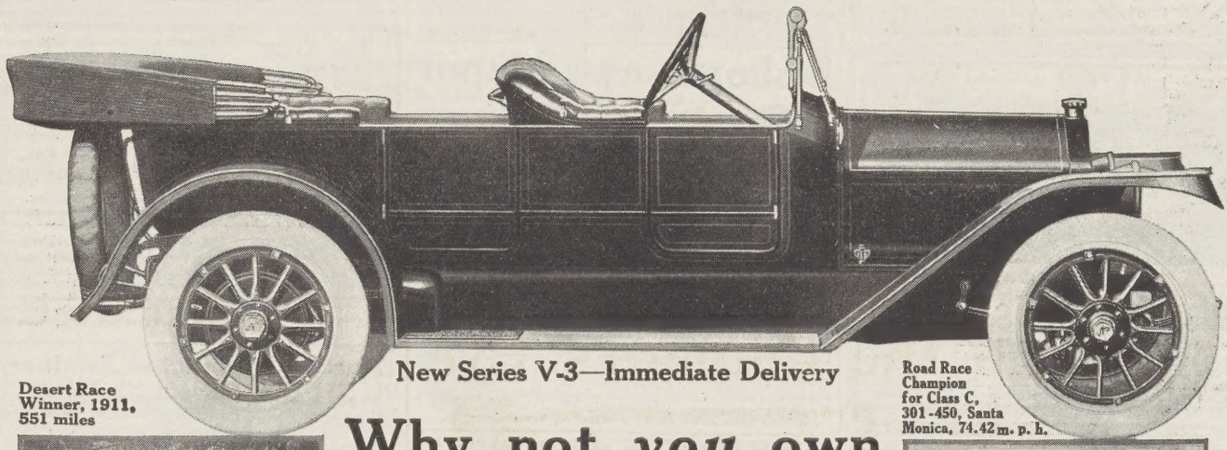

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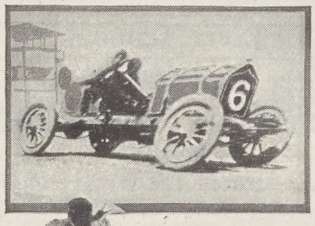

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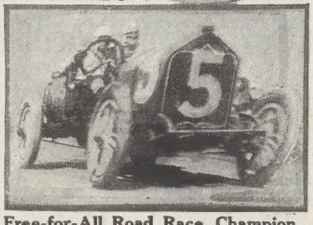

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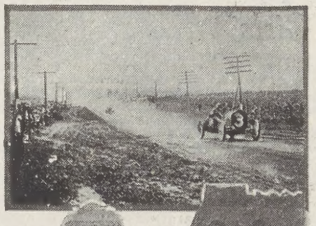

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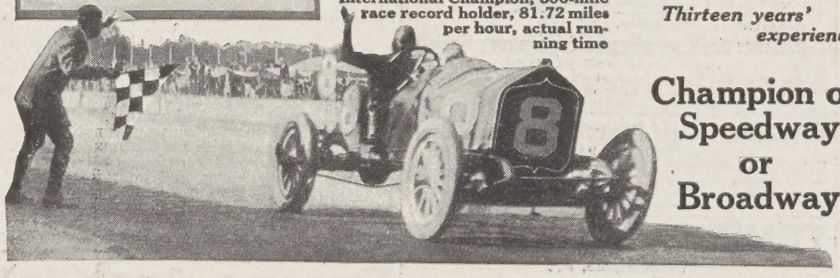

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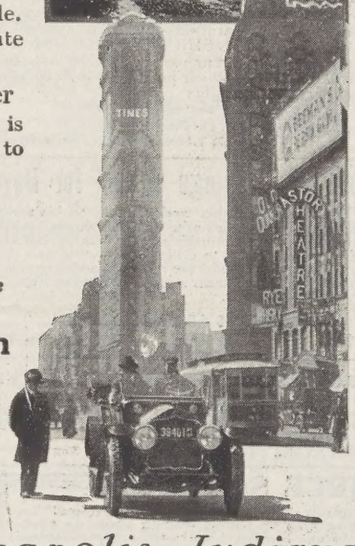

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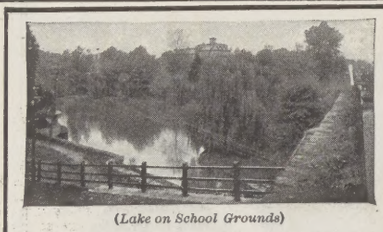

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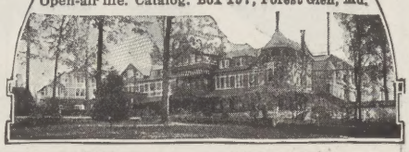

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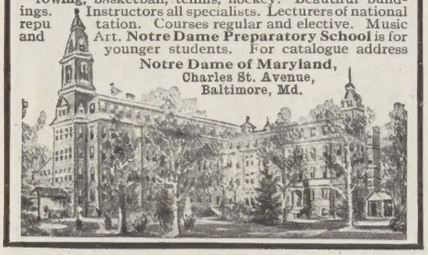

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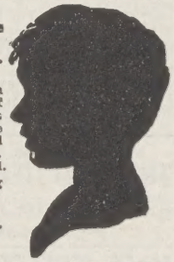

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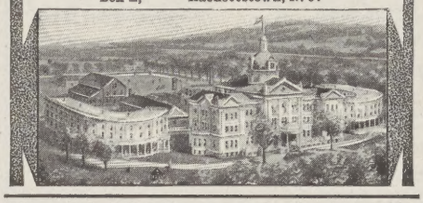

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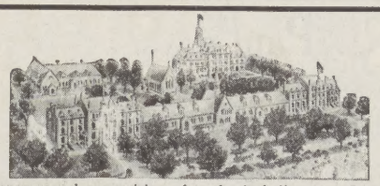

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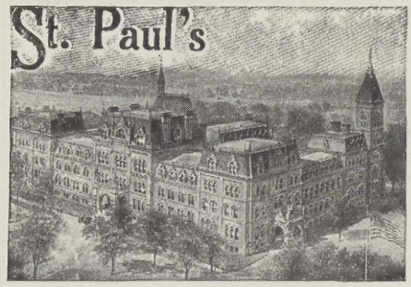

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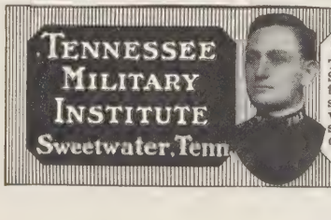

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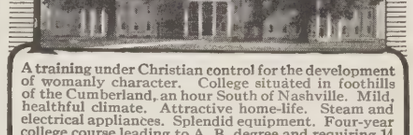

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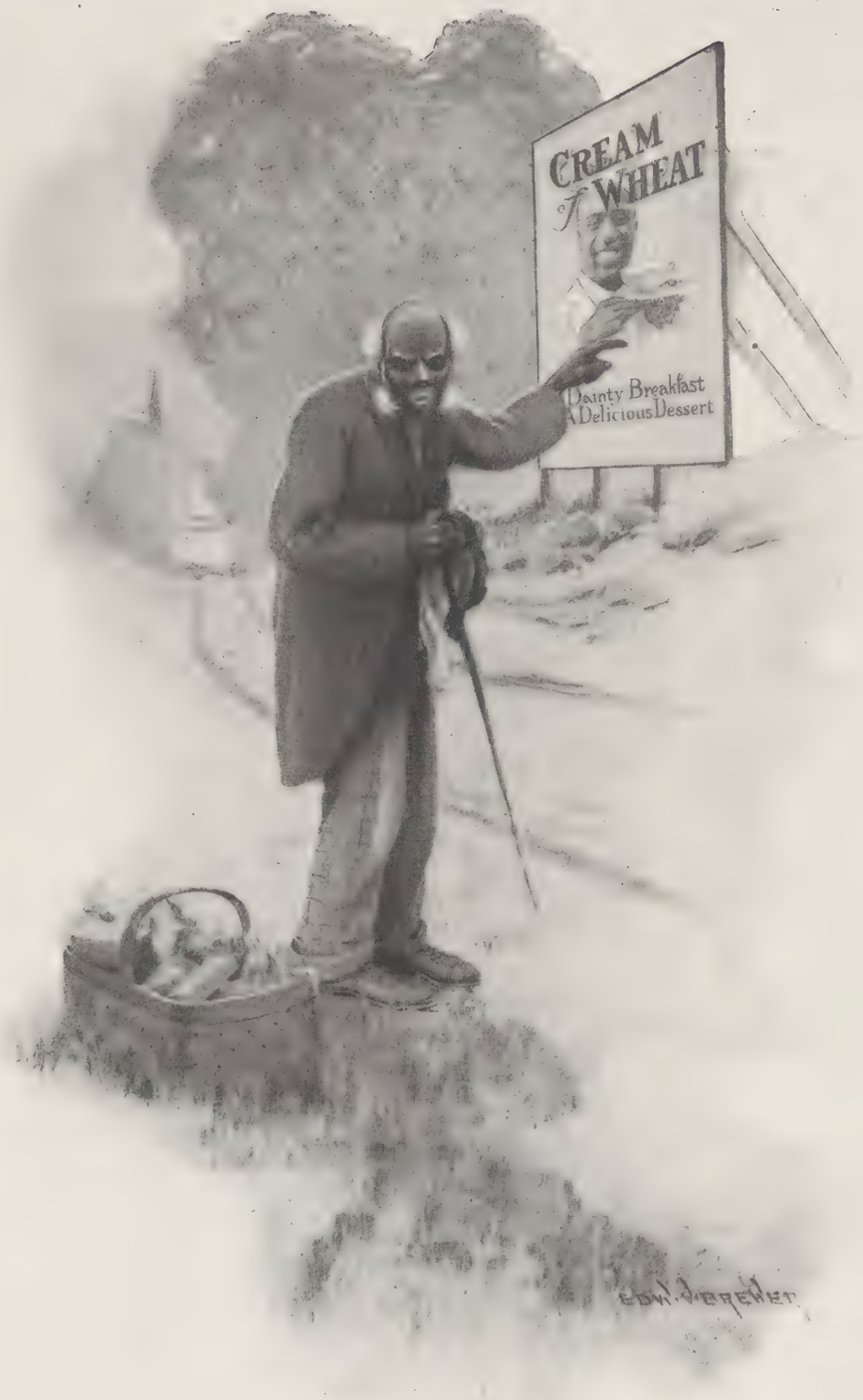

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE STRUGGLE IN NEW YORK

OUTSIDE OF THE EMPIRE STATE the impeachment of Governor Sulzer seems to be generally taken as an incident in a remarkable political struggle rather than as a case for quiet judicial determination. While there is "hope that the facts may be so convincingly established as to leave no room for doubt as to judgment upon them," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks it "would be folly to expect that the tools of Tammany in the Albany Senate will sit as unprejudiced judges." On the other hand, it adds, "there are evidences of a 'through thick and thin' support of Sulzer, particularly in some of the up-State cities, which, in view of the gravity of the unmet charges against the Governor, can only be attributed to execration of Tammany and all its works." "Observant and thoughtful onlookers," concludes the veteran editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), are now convinced of the complete "collapse of self-government" in the greatest State of the Union, where "justice, patriotism, truth have fled to brutish beasts, leaving graft and grafters to fight over the loot, and to flourish one after another in corrupt succession, the people looking on, impotent and dazed." More hopeful is the opinion of those who, with the Detroit *News* (Prog.), consider the "political imbroglio in New York" as "a fight of the Tammany organization for continued existence." It is perhaps inevitable that the political side of the case should receive the most attention, since the impeachment trial will not be held until next month. In the meantime, Mr. Sulzer on the one hand and the Assemblymen in charge of the impeachment on the other are securing counsel, and these lawyers are setting to work preparing their respective plans for the legal battle.

Much curious and ironic comment upon New York's "two governors" appears in the outside press. For, according to one interpretation of the State Constitution, the lieutenant-governor automatically becomes acting governor upon the presentation of impeachment charges against the chief executive. Wherefore Lieutenant-Governor Glynn has had a suite of rooms in the capitol fitted up as his executive chambers, has secured the allegiance of many State officials, and has been transacting much routine business. But in the regular executive chambers above him, Governor Sulzer keeps his office hours as aforetime and receives the "Governor's" mail. His friends find no constitutional warrant for the Governor's stepping down before he is actually found guilty of the offenses charged in the articles of impeachment. Governor Sulzer further insists that as the legislature at a special session can only act upon matters proposed by the governor, the impeachment proceedings are illegal. This is met by the other side with the statement that the legislature may at any time act in its judicial capacity. The Attorney-General of the State, it may be said, stands with those who uphold Mr. Glynn's right to the powers of the head of the commonwealth. Yet no one has spoken with a voice of such authority as to impress the partizans on both sides, tho newspaper correspondents at Albany seem to think that Mr. Glynn is gradually growing stronger at Mr. Sulzer's expense.

While this situation is not without interest, it seems to most editors a temporary and trifling matter compared with the great fight on Tammany which produced it. The impeachment of Governor Sulzer is taken as the climax of a Tammany campaign for complete power in the State of New York, and also as the call to arms for a campaign that will eventually drive the Tiger back to its lair. Those closely identified with the present leadership of the regular New York State Democracy, of course, say little of Tammany, preferring to enlarge upon the guilt of Sulzer and his "usurpation" of power in continuing to occupy the executive offices while under impeachment. Mr. Sulzer, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), "is a mere incident" in a Tammany conspiracy to gain control of the governorship and the State treasury. The purpose of the impeachment is thus stated by the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.):

"First, to wrest from an unexpectedly honest executive State departments controlling vast patronage, the award of huge contracts, and the auditing of expenditures; second, to prevent his forcing the passage of an effective primary law, the enactment of which would be the death warrant of Tammany and its ally, special privilege; and, third, to inflict such punishment upon the Governor as would deter future public officials elected by the machine from daring to exhibit like proclivities toward decency and independence.

"The real controversy, therefore, is not as to whether Governor Sulzer's campaign accounts were regular. It is as to whether corrupt bossism and special privilege shall by 'constitutional' methods strangle popular government in New York State and perpetuate a system of misrule and public plundering."

That which raises the affair at Albany to the dignity of "an event," in the opinion of the New York Socialist Labor journal, *The Daily People*, "is the spectacle and proof of the political State on the rocks." And this daily outlines for its readers a version

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of the Sulzer-Murphy fight which is enlightening, however incomplete it may be. According to the Socialist writer, the fight began on the primaries—

"In the struggle Tammany had the advantage: it owned the legislature; it voted down the Sulzer primary propositions, and when the Governor called the legislature in special session to reconsider the bill, the legislature revoted it down. So far

HYPNOTIZED.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Tammany held the fort, with what looked like an impregnable position. The Governor flanked the same.

"There is an election for Assemblymen this November; next year Senators also are to be elected. The agitation, conducted in the meanwhile in favor of the State-wide primary might, or might not, wrench the legislature from Tammany; scandalous disclosures, however, of Tammany corruption in State Departments surely would. The Governor moved in that direction. The Moreland Act of recent enactment afforded a handy means to this end. The act authorizes the Executive to institute special investigations of State Departments. Accordingly, while the Tammany legislature was investigating the Governor, the Governor started a back-fire investigation by appointing his principal lieutenant, John A. Hennessey, to investigate the newly established and Tammany-run Department of Efficiency and Economy. To raise the lid from that Department was a thrust aimed at Tammany's vitals. How avert it?"

By impeaching the Governor, was the answer. For, says *The Daily People*, they examined the Constitution and found that, according to their interpretation of certain clauses, "the mere act of impeaching the Governor suspends him." This would mean—

"The immediate occupation of the gubernatorial chair by the Tammany Lieutenant-Governor, Martin H. Glynn; and, in the intoxication of their glee, some of the indiscreeter Tammany impeachers have allowed their interpretation's further and rapidly-to-follow consequences to leak out—first, the recommendation to the Legislature by the then Governor Glynn that it repeal the Moreland Act; secondly, the immediate and glad acquiescence by the legislature; and, last tho not least, indeed the real purpose in mind, the dropping of investigator Hennessey's head into the basket. The Moreland Act being out of the way, the Governor's acquittal and reinstallation, tho not desirable, would be immaterial—Hennessey's investigating head could not be restored to him, and the lid will remain tight on the Department of Efficiency and Economy. In short, the solemn machinery of impeachment is put in motion, not in order to cleanse the gubernatorial chair, but to side-track the incumbent long enough to enable the Lieutenant-Governor, in conjunction with the legislature, to strike off the statute-book an act by virtue of which light threatens a peculiarly dark corner of Tammany."

Investigator Hennessey himself, in an article in the New York *Evening Mail*, agrees that it was Governor Sulzer's "inflexible determination to go after all the looters" that ended all relations with Tammany Hall and led to "the savagery of recent events." "'It's his life or ours,' was the way one Murphy leader put it to a group of newspaper men." Mr. Hennessey's activity in looking into the State Department of Highways has resulted in the indictment of several politicians. The investigator tells of fraudulent road work and crooked contracts all over the State. And this, he declares, is only a beginning:

"It is a much bigger struggle than the fight against Tweed and against the canal ring. In the entrenchments of the thieves will be found men who have been elevated to high and supposedly virtuous office, and men who have to-day the confidence of their fellow citizens. The trail of graft will run from the Controller's office into the banks and out again. The misuse of the excise department will leave, when exposed, a trail of shame and blacken some of the men now loudly crying for the life of the Governor.

"When the story of the canal system is told the highway thefts won't look so big. When the State Election Department is fully investigated the people will stand aghast in contemplation of the men selected to give them pure elections."

In view of all this, asks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), which may be taken as representative of the newspapers which stand by Governor Sulzer, "will the people of the State sit idly by and thus have their chief executive threatened with political extinction simply because he stood firm in his resolution to expose million-dollars grafters?" And it continues:

"It is now up to the people of New York State to decide whether this gigantic crime against them shall be fearlessly exposed. Of still more immediate importance is the question of whether a Governor who dared to begin the exposé shall himself be driven from public office by the very men who are so terrified over uncovering the graft that mounts into the millions."

But while many agree with the Albany paper, there are also a large number of editors and readers whose position is well

THE DEGRADATION OF A STATE.

—Robinson in the New York *Tribune*.

stated in these paragraphs from a New York *Evening Sun* editorial:

"There should be no confusion between the Sulzer investigation as it is a detail in the Governor's fight to retain office and the actual investigation of highway frauds. The chief trouble with the present process is that its entire effort is directed, not at finding out who are the criminals, but in attempting to con-

nect certain persons with crimes solely for political purposes. The result is to confuse and to complicate what should be clear and simple. . . . . .

"Until the Sulzer case is disposed of public attention will be fixt upon the main issue, and the effort to use the highway frauds to bolster up the Governor's case is at once futile and against public interest, because it weakens the effect of disclosures which must otherwise command public attention. . . . . .

"If Martin H. Glynn succeeds to the Governor's office in this State by reason of the removal of William Sulzer, the first business before him will be to dispose of this State highway scandal. The suspicion that Tammany is responsible for his promotion and expects him to serve its ends, if no other reason, will compel him to act. Failure to take satisfying action would mean disgrace and oblivion as complete as that which came to John T. Hoffman in the old Tweed days.

"Martin H. Glynn is an honest man, whose political career has never been associated with Tammany. As State Controller in the Hughes Administration, he investigated frauds and punished thieves without regard to political considerations. His previous record supplies the best promise that the highway scandal will be fully explored."

This may well be followed by a word from Mr. Glynn, for in a statement to the public he says:

"I do not intend to employ a temporary occupancy of the Governorship for the purpose of partizan warfare.

"Under me as acting Governor, there will be no political earthquakes and no factional reprisals."

Tammany men say, according to a news item in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), that Mr. Murphy's fight on the Governor "has strengthened his position as Democratic leader very much up-State." But enemies of Tammany are just as confident that he has weakened himself. Among Mr. Murphy's followers in New York and Albany, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), there is no "conception of the anger of the people throughout the whole State at the prostitution of their government. . . . There is an earthquake coming for Murphy." And *The Evening Post* says editorially:

"If anything were lacking to let Boss Murphy know in what opinion he is held by the people of this State, it would be supplied by the extraordinary defenses of Governor Sulzer which are appearing in letters to newspapers and in public meetings. The gist of them is that Sulzer may have been as crooked as his assailants declare, but that, at any rate, he is an angel of light compared with Murphy. Say what you will of the Governor, is the tenor of all this, but admit that Murphy is ten times worse. Such is the nature of this wonderful Tammany 'triumph'! It simply results in showing that Murphy is an object of universal detestation."

Typical of many up-State gatherings was the Rochester mass-meeting where resolutions were adopted denouncing "this prostitution of the machinery for impeachment" and calling for the election of unbossed candidates for State offices, and where Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives united in cheering most loudly the speakers "who roasted Murphy the hardest and who defended Sulzer the most strenuously." Conspicuous in the attack on Tammany and the defense of Sulzer is the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, which has been devoting pages to the printing of corruption charges against Tammany leaders, of pro-Sulzer letters and editorials, of offers of financial aid in the campaign. Thomas W. Lawson sees another chance to hit the "System" and is willing to help raise a great fund to carry on the work.

The issue in November, says the Rochester *Herald* (Ind.), "will be Murphy or the people. Tammany can control Democratic and Republican Assemblymen, but whether it can control the people in November will not be known until the polls close." The "union of good government forces" behind the fusion ticket in New York City, observes the Chicago *News* (Ind.), "aided by Boss Murphy's recent demonstration of the ruthless and dangerous power wielded by Tammany, ought to lead to the overthrow of Tammany at the coming municipal election in New York City." From another Western State, the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal* (Ind.) bids "the great Empire State take heart; the scandal that has destroyed Governor Sulzer should, at the same time, bring to ruin the infamous Tammany Hall."

"The quickness and clearness with which the people of the country, in and out of New York, have sized up the meaning and importance of this contest, the sureness with which they have gone to the heart of the issue, in spite of the efforts to becloud it with casuistry and special pleading, is," declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "in the highest degree encouraging to the friends of clean government and political progress throughout the whole country."

Yet it seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, reflecting upon these verbal flayings of Tammany, the raising of funds for the vindication of Sulzer, the report that Mr. Sulzer may stump the State with speeches exposing Tammany, that while "showing up Tammany is no great task," "defending the Governor is becoming rather difficult." Let not "the friends and conscienceless admirers of Governor Sulzer," writes a Brooklyn man to the New York *World*, think that "they will save him by yelling 'Stop thief!' at Tammany." And *The World*, an outspokenly anti-Tammany paper, is no less fully convinced that Mr. Sulzer's friends "can not save Sulzer by railing at Murphy." To quote *The World* further:

"The popular feeling against Murphy and Tammany is highly creditable and, properly directed, much good may come of it. Murphy and Tammany, however, are not to be overthrown by men of questionable deeds and dubious character."

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IN CHARGE OF THE CASE AGAINST SULZER.

The committee of the New York State Assembly which will manage the prosecution of the Governor under the articles of impeachment. They are from the reader's left to right, (sitting) Patrick McMahon; Aaron J. Levy, chairman; Abraham Greenberg; (standing) William J. Gillen, T. P. Madden, Theodore H. Ward, Thomas K. Smith, and J. V. Fitzgerald.

EUGENICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

THE OPERATION of Pennsylvania's new marriage-license law, which provides a list of about twenty intimately personal questions to be answered by prospective bride and groom under oath, brings the whole question of eugenics again into editorial notice. Some observers doubt the wisdom of the Pennsylvania law, altho they unhesitatingly advocate the eugenic movement as a serious social effort which has come to stay and "to exercise an increasingly beneficial influence" on our national life. On the other hand, there are those who have only a superior contempt for "the apostles of eugenics" and point out as the fatal error of their theories that human beings can not be "mated scientifically" as animals are mated. According to press reports, Pennsylvania's law, which went into effect on August 1, prohibits the issuance of a marriage license to persons having transmissible disease and to imbeciles, persons under guardianship, and persons of unsound mind. The marriage of first cousins is forbidden, furthermore, and to secure a license a man must be able to show he can support a family. Finally, no licenses will be issued to persons "under the influence of liquors or narcotics." A particular objection to this statute, voiced by the Washington *Post*, is that its enforcement seems to be "left to the marriage-license clerks." Nor should they be surprized, *The Post* says, to receive indignant replies when they ask "the blushing bridal pair whether they are imbeciles, epileptics, degenerates, or have any transmissible disease," while it picks out Wisconsin's law as much saner, because in that State—

"There is an opportunity for an imbecile to consult his doctor first, and if refused a certificate he might then excuse himself from marrying on the ground that his salary had been reduced. It could hardly be expected, however, that even an imbecile would admit his deficiency in the presence of his sweetheart. An epileptic, under the sudden shock of the questions, might throw a fit for the benefit of the license clerk, but it is hardly likely that the questions would bring out the truth in any circumstances. The law merely gives the applicant a choice between perjury and admitting humiliating facts about himself or herself, and to many persons perjury will seem the lesser of the two evils, especially as the admission of disease or imbecility means a refusal of the license to marry."

Such a law as this is foolish, observes the New York *World*, in commenting on the press reports that many couples are going into other States to marry rather than submit to it. And *The World* adds:

"Another and less desirable result will be to delay marriage, if not ultimately to encourage irregular unions. This particular law is an example of the hasty legislation by which it is sought to secure racial improvement by statutory restrictions of marriage without regard to consequences, and which has become the cause of much of the discredit cast on eugenics."

However acceptable eugenics may be in theory, in practise it is bad, declares the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*, which is not at all surprized to learn that the new law is "not working well in Allegheny County." *The Chronicle Telegraph's* authority for this dictum is Dr. Charles S. Potts, a neurologist of Philadelphia, who is reported as saying: "You can not regulate the marriage of people in this world on utilitarian principles, that is, unless you are going to run it on the principles of a stock-farm." Of this statement *The Chronicle Telegraph* remarks:

"One need not be a scientist in order to see the point of the objection thus raised. Plain, unlearned men and women, who believe in getting married because of mutual love and respect, independent of scientific principles, can see it for themselves, and hence it is that the attempt to force the eugenics inquisition upon the people of Pennsylvania already shows signs of being a failure."

Another physician averse to what he calls the "violent methods" of some of our eugenic legislation is Prof. William Bateson, who is described by the New York *Evening Sun* as "unquestionably one of the leading authorities on genetics." In a paper read before the recent International Medical Congress in London, Professor Bateson is quoted by the press as saying:

"It is one thing to check the reproduction of hopeless defectives, but another to organize wholesale tampering with the structure of the population, such as will follow if any marriage not regarded by officials as eugenic is liable to prohibition. Nothing yet ascertained by genetic science justifies such a course, and we may well wonder how genius and the arts will fare in a community constructed according to the ideas of such legislators as we are told propose this measure in Pennsylvania and New Jersey"

In prompt answer to this the Philadelphia *Press* expresses the fear that Professor Bateson "has not carefully examined" the new law, which, it says, has the approval of a number of experts and "aims to do no more than prevent the marriage of persons who, it will be almost universally agreed, ought not to marry." Moreover, *The Press* points out that:

"The few diseases specified are diseases notoriously known to be responsible for a great deal of the lunacy, a great deal of the degeneracy, of the misery, and of the unnecessary mortality that modern science is fighting against. To prevent so far as is possible and proper the mating of people liable to transmit such ills to posterity is not to ignore mental and spiritual gifts no less important than physical traits. Our new law does not go anywhere near the extreme of allowing only physically and mentally perfect people to marry, with the object of raising up a perfect race. It simply says who within a very limited number shall not marry, not who shall."

Also emphatic in approval of the law is the Atlanta *Constitution*, which believes that "a clean marriage statute" in all the States would "lessen the records of crimes and morbidity," and argues that:

"While physical soundness is not the sole requisite for happy marriage, the records of eugenics prove what results from the union of persons afflicted with mental and moral and physical defects. No one questions the immediate effects of the union of unsound persons, and the criminal records show how the poison spreads out in future generations.

"The 'conspiracy of silence' which permits the contamination of the race to continue is largely responsible for this unhappy situation. There should be more plain talk in legislative bodies."

Pondering the matter in similar mind, the Philadelphia *North American*, while admitting the contention of its critics that "this is a law without teeth, in that it provides no penalty for falsifying in answering the questions," tells us that the only reason a more exacting statute was not enacted is because "the people of Pennsylvania are not yet awake to the importance of eugenic legislation," and adds:

"Despite the fact that these matters of race improvement and race preservation are so vital to human welfare and progress. . . . Pennsylvanians, on the whole, are so blind to this need that if a really effective marriage law had been urged, doubtless it would have been defeated. So the administration of the measure that was adopted, which does little more than establish a principle, will be chiefly educational. Its operation marks the beginning of a campaign of education which had to be undertaken in order to pave the way for genuinely protective laws such as the one just signed by the governor of Wisconsin, requiring every man applying for a marriage license to produce a certificate of good health signed by a licensed physician. . . . . .

"Behind the question concerning 'transmissible disease,' which is the chief target for the critics of the new marriage-license law, are certain social diseases which, tho they do not slay so quickly or directly as the white plague, to which they are a contributing cause, are recognized by the medical profession as the chief causes of human suffering and by all expert investigators ranked as the arch-destroyers of mental and physical efficiency.

"As a recent authority has said, if it were possible to present figures showing the full extent of this 'black scourge,' the eugenics movement doubtless would become a world crusade without delay. But this enemy is so insidious that it can not be fought in the open; hence the need for such protection as may be gained first through education.

"Pennsylvania's new law is a step in that direction."

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A LOVELY MESS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

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"TAMMANY'S ENEMIES HAVE TO BE HONEST!"

—Minor in the New York *Evening World.*

IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

TAXING ANTHRACITE

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA will add $4,500,000 to her annual income, according to press calculations, through the operation of a new law which puts a tax of "2½ per cent. ad valorem on anthracite coal at the mine breaker," and it is the opinion of some editors that the burden of this tax will be borne not by the coal companies, but by the ultimate consumer. In support of this contention, they refer to the fact that certain coal companies are inserting a line of explanation on their bills, which reads: "Plus the 2½ per cent. tax levied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Of the total amount collected by the State, we are told, one-half will be allotted to the counties producing coal, while the remainder will be subject to legislative appropriation. The tax will not alone materially reduce local taxation, *The Wall Street Journal* predicts, but in some cases "will eliminate it entirely." Nevertheless this newspaper is far from approving the coal tax, which it describes as "a charge drawn from the public for the selfish interest of a particular State," and it says in further criticism that the tax is "economically unsound," that it means "a dire increase in the already overwhelming cost of living," and finally that it violates in spirit the Federal Constitution, which "forbids any State from taxing exports without the consent of Congress." The New York *Tribune* is also outspoken in its condemnation of the new law, which it believes to indicate that "the Pennsylvania Legislature has dropt back into economic barbarism," and *The Tribune* continues:

"It is inequitable to put a consumption tax, with no view to protecting domestic labor or stimulating domestic industry, on a necessary of life, the cost of which will be increased in geometrical ratio to the smaller purchasers. Moreover, it is against the interest of the community to handicap the use of a valuable source of heat and power. The cheaper that power is and the freer its employment the more efficient the community becomes as a producer of wealth and comforts. It would be just about as sensible to put a tax per foot-pound on the water with which mills and factories are operated, thus artificially diminishing the value of the gifts which nature has bestowed upon us."

Just because nature decreed that most of our hard-coal deposits should be located in Pennsylvania, the Springfield *Republican* observes in this connection, is no reason why that State should collect from New England "a tax which is virtually a payment for the privilege of burning Pennsylvania coal," and it adds:

"The tax will inflame agitation for Federal ownership of the mines if it be made permanent. From any proper and reasonable viewpoint, those coal deposits are a national resource, a national asset. It would have been a blessing had they not passed under private ownership in the first place—only to become the property of monopolists controlling also the railroads that make the coal accessible to the consumer."

Comment of the like strain, which it has noticed in other Eastern papers, elicits from the San Francisco *Bulletin* the statement that:

"Coming from the heart of extreme conservatism, backed by organs of a reactionary type, this is a strange admission of the fact that private capital can't be trusted to deal fairly and equitably with the people where it has great power; that greed, selfishness, and folly will overcome any scruples of human nature and will not hesitate to impose on the needy the horrors of an artificial winter; that only from the collective body can even-handed justice ever come. In a roundabout way we are learning some fundamental truths."

A Pennsylvanian answer to the objections against the coal-tax proceedings from other States is voiced by the Philadelphia *Record*, which reminds us that the people of Pennsylvania have to pay the tax as well as coal consumers outside the State, and has this to say in favor of the tax:

"The State government is put to a large expense for the maintenance of hospitals necessary for the care of sick and injured miners, to say nothing of the cost of mine inspection, and there is no reason why it should not recoup itself. The day is also not far distant when a considerable portion of the anthracite region will, through the exhaustion of the coal supplies, be deprived of almost the sole means of its support. Pennsylvania can not regard this with indifference, and half of the tax is to go to the counties which see their wealth being rapidly depleted."

Additional support of the coal tax is found in a letter addrest to the New York *World* by John C. Jardine, who calls attention to the fact that great stores of wealth have been taken from Pennsylvania and are being taken "for the enrichment of other parts of the country," and he concludes:

"The coal tax has come from an appreciation of the fact that

Pennsylvania wealth has been diverted to exploit other parts of the country to Pennsylvania's disadvantage. It is simply a case of the community safeguarding itself against the injustice of the individual, and that policy is everywhere present-day practise."

DAYTON'S UNIQUE CHARTER

DECIDING BY A VOTE of two to one, on August 12, in favor of what has been described as "the most advanced charter ever adopted by an American city," the citizens of Dayton are said to set an example that will be watched with interest by her sister cities in Ohio and in other States. Taking effect January 1, 1914, the charter, according to press accounts, provides for the short non-partizan ballot, a legislative commission, and a city manager, and the claim is made for it that it combines "the best features of the old commission plan" with the improvement of the manager idea. The commission, whose presiding officer has the title of mayor, consists of five members, and its functions are purely legislative. One of these is to employ "a trained city manager," to whom is entrusted the administration of the city's business, with the exception of the courts and schools. Thus there is no diffusion of responsibility, we are advised, "as seen in the straight commission plan, where each commissioner is in active charge of a department." To complete the balance of power, the people are given the right of the initiative, referendum, protest, and recall. That a city of the size and importance of Dayton should be willing to adopt the city-manager plan of government strikes the Chicago *Record-Herald* as "an interesting and significant development." It mentions Sumter, N. C., with 10,000 population, and one or two smaller places as being the only towns trying this system, and says of Dayton's new move:

"It illustrates the spread of the gospel of efficiency and local non-partizanship. Our cities are evidently prepared to do things which Germany alone has been credited with by students of municipal efficiency."

Similarly enthusiastic is a Columbus editor who, seeing other cities of his State "bound for better things," says:

"Dayton has adopted the commission plan of government with the managerial appendage, and Sandusky is to have the managerial, both rigid departures from the old federal plan. Now, watch them go by, which they will if the old gang doesn't resort to sabotage to destroy the delicate processes of civic reform. How we wish Columbus could have joined the golden opportunity and marched with her sister cities to the goal of an efficient and unselfish city government."

What the New York *Evening Post* calls "the noteworthy thing" about Dayton's new charter is "its break with commission government as it has been understood hitherto," and it states the case thus:

"Dayton, while declaring by a vote of two to one in favor of a commission, declares at the same time for that separation of legislative and executive functions which has been decried by advocates of commission government as a relic of an outworn system. Dayton's commission will do what any city council does, pass ordinances. Its mayor will have the honor of being the 'political head' of the city, and of presiding at commission meetings. But the man who will loom large in the city government will be the 'city manager.' Appointed by the so-called mayor, dependent for his salary upon the commission, he will exercise control, through appointments and removals and subject to civil-service regulations, of the entire Administration, exclusive of the courts and schools. In other words, commission government has swung around to the point of restoring the office of mayor, but with the difference that he is appointed by the Council instead of elected by the voters. This is Cabinet government in little. It may be a wise development. At any rate, the evolution thus recorded is a warning to reformers not to be sure that old ideas of government have suddenly become archaic, and that by the simple process of discarding them we can have the millennium merely by voting for it."

BLACK HAND SWAY IN ITALIAN NEW YORK

THE IMPORTANCE of the coming municipal election in New York City to the country at large is well shown, says *The Outlook*, by the increase in crime and the sway of the "Black Hand" among New York's Italians. According to the editors of the New York weekly, Italian murders in and near the city "since January 1 last number about seventy, and are on the increase; it is said that this is over twice the homicide rate of all England." This is a peril to the nation, but a problem to be solved by the city government of New York, for while "the evil spreads from city to country," it "must be met and checked at the port of entry." In a recent number of *The Outlook*, Mr. Frank Marshall White shows the completeness of the Black Hand's control over the Italians of the city. He further hints at the "politics" and the politicians back of this control. It is impossible here to reprint Mr. White's stories of individual exaction, spoliation, and murder. But even without these concrete illustrations, it is startling enough to be told that while up to 1909 the material progress made by Italians was marvelously rapid, their holdings in real estate and general commerce "not only have failed to increase during the last four years, but are probably considerably less than in 1909." Tho it is admitted that something must be attributed to other influences, "it is a fact that the falling off in these indicated totals of material prosperity among the Italians of New York is synchronous with the presentation of the freedom of the city to the Black Hand." And men of high standing among our Italian citizens are named who "do not hesitate to say that the Black Hand has ruined and driven out of the United States thousands of honest and industrious Italians who might otherwise have made the best kind of citizens." It was with the unavenged murder of Petrosino in 1909, says the writer in *The Outlook*, that "Italian crime began to increase throughout the United States, and it has continued to increase steadily until it is at its height to-day."

"The first manifestation of the power of these miscreants after the tragedy at Palermo was when they ruined the concert for the benefit of Petrosino's widow that took place in the Academy of Music in May, by sending threatening letters to prominent Italians who had promised to attend, and to the singers who were to take part. Within a month of the assassination of the famous detective, attempts were made upon the lives of Gabriel Longobardi in Chicago and Salvatore Dantonio in New Orleans, each at the head of the Italian detectives in those cities. All over the country Italian criminals showed their contempt for the powers of law and order. In New York City and the immediate vicinity, in 1909, after the death of Petrosino in March, aside from bomb-throwings, kidnapings, and crimes of blackmailing and extortion, there were fifty murders committed in the Italian settlements, two kidnaped children being among the victims. Italian crime had reached its greatest previous height in New York in 1905, when something like twenty lives paid the penalty. During the three years immediately following, Petrosino and his men cut down this record almost one-half.

"Black Hand crimes increased with more rapidity than ever when the Italian ex-convicts learned that General Bingham's scheme for their wholesale deportation had been frustrated by the Mayor. Things had come to such a pass in the summer of 1910 that Acting Mayor John P. Mitchel was memorialized on the subject of Italian crime by the Italian-American Civic League. In December of the same year a meeting was held at the City Club, under the auspices of the League, to discuss measures for relief. At the close of the year 1911 the New York *Times* devoted a page to prove that Black Hand crimes in this city had doubled during the previous twelve months; in 1912 the record of the previous year was far surpassed.

"During the first seven months of 1913 Italian criminality broke all previous records. It was noted in the newspapers that the four bombs that blew out windows and doors at respectively 756 Eighth Avenue, 187 Elizabeth Street, 35 Stanton

Street, and 53 Oliver Street, between 3.20 A.M. of July 20 and 1.25 A.M. of July 22, brought the numbers of explosions in the Italian settlements of the five boroughs since January 1 into the nineties. More than sixty murders are recorded in the newspapers as committed by Italians in New York and the immediate vicinity from the beginning of the year up to August 1. Two policemen who died in the discharge of their duty were among the victims. The first few days of August saw no let-up in the activities of Italian criminals in New York. Early on the morning of the 1st the police captured four Italian burglars on a roof in West Broadway, after the desperadoes had emptied their pistols at their pursuers. On the night of Sunday, the 3d, two Italians were killed in a fight over a girl at Coney Island. The following night another policeman was killed in attempting to make the arrest of an Italian gunman in the Bronx."

Alberto Pecorini, editor of *Il Cittadino*, a newspaper whose aim is the uplift of the Italian citizen, and himself for many years a careful student of conditions among Italians in this country, is Mr. White's authority for the statement that

"the only Italians among between 500,000 and 600,000 members of that race in New York who are not being exploited by the Black Hand to-day are those who have made fortunes and do not live in the Italian settlements, together with the skilled workers, such as cooks, waiters, chauffeurs, barbers, tailors, mechanics, and masons. Ninety-five per cent. of the rest, Pecorini declares, the tradesmen, shopkeepers, and unskilled workers, are paying daily tribute to ex-convicts of the Mafia and the Camorra."

Mr. Pecorini, it seems, "attributes much of the power of the Black Hand to conditions brought about by the Italian newspapers of the city." He asserts that their policy "is to keep the Italian as much as possible out of an American environment, and ignorant of the laws, the history, and the opportunities this country affords, in order that the masses may be the more easily exploited by the criminals among them."

But the Black Hand's present power is, in Mr. White's opinion, to be traced to certain happenings in the last four years. Going back to 1909, we are reminded of the good work done by Lieutenant Petrosino under Police Commissioner Bingham in controlling the lawless Italian element in New York. But the Commissioner saw that something had to be done to "dam the noxious stream" of criminal immigration. The plan adopted was "to procure in Italy the penal certificates of as many as possible of the Italian ex-convicts who had come here within the three previous years and were therefore liable to deportation under the law of 1907, and then to round them up and send them back to Italy, where they would be taken in hand by the Italian authorities, instead of returning them to the ports whence they had embarked for America, that were in nearly all instances non-Italian, and from which they might readily return to this country." The cooperation of the United States and Italian Governments was secured, and Lieutenant Petrosino was sent over to get the certificates. After his murder on March 12, 1909, two other detectives succeeded in getting the needed records identifying some 350 Italian ex-convicts. But, as the story is retold in *The Outlook*, General Bingham had been dismissed from office when the detectives returned. More certificates were received from the Italian Government "until the number of criminals registered as available for deportation reached seven hundred." But, despite the need for haste because of the three-year limit for deportation, "there was no round-up of the malefactors." Mr. White continues:

"The machinery that, with the assistance of high officials of Italy and the United States, and at the cost of human life, General Bingham had constructed for the suppression of the Black Hand, was allowed by Mayor McClellan to fall into decay before a wheel was turned. This conduct on the part of the Mayor is all the more extraordinary in view of the fact that he had discust with General Bingham every detail of the project of securing the penal certificates from Italy, and had given it his hearty approval.

"There are only two conceivable theories upon which the retention in the United States by Mayor McClellan of the seven hundred Italian ex-convicts, whose names and penal certificates were in the hands of the police, may be accounted for. One is that to carry out a project that was calculated to reflect credit upon the official he had humiliated would make the Mayor's conduct in sacrificing General Bingham to the politicians seem the more reprehensible; the other is that the politicians came to the rescue of the Black Handers and ordered the Mayor to prevent their deportation. The acceptance of either theory convicts McClellan of a crime against civilization, and makes him more than any other one man responsible for the fearful carnage since wrought by these exotic desperadoes among their countrymen in the Italian settlements of New York and other parts of the United States."

ONE BLACK HAND LEADER WHO WAS CAPTURED.

Giovanni Rizzo, who is here seen handcuffed between his two captors, was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. On his left, with the raincoat over his arm, is Lieutenant Corrao.

While the Black Hand operators are sometimes caught, and Lieutenant Corrao of the Detective Bureau, who occupies a position similar to that held by Petrosino, has been active and vigilant, it is Mr. White's deliberate opinion that to-day the Black Hand is in control of Italian New York. Much of the Black Hand's security, we are told, is due to political protection. To quote *The Outlook* article again:

"If it is doubted that the Italian criminal in New York has his defenders among politicians high in office, it may be mentioned that less than a year ago, when one of these ex-convicts was found guilty of perjury in the Supreme Court of the State, another Supreme Court Justice and a district leader of Tammany Hall went to the Justice who had tried the case and induced him to make the sentence of the convicted man a ridiculously small one. . . . When Lieutenant Vachris was in charge of the Italian squad under Police Commissioner Cropsey, the brother of a leading politician came to him at Police Headquarters to ask him to use his good offices on behalf of an ex-convict from Italy who had already served ten years here for forgery and was then under indictment for counterfeiting.

"The brief experience of William J. Flynn, now chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department in Washington, as Second Deputy Police Commissioner during the administration of James C. Cropsey, gives reason for the belief that influential politicians had the welfare of the Black Hand at heart at that time. Flynn, who as head of the Eastern division of the Secret Service, with headquarters in New York, had broken up the most important gang of Italian counterfeiters in the country and sent a score of them to long terms of imprisonment, was made Second Deputy and given charge of the Detective Bureau in October, 1910, his familiarity with Italian criminals and their methods being one of his qualifications for the position. He at once began a vigorous crusade against the Black Hand, and in

December, for the first time in the history of the Police Department, a band of Italian kidnapers was captured with a stolen child they were holding for ransom in their possession, Flynn having personally conducted operations. Soon after this achievement he was assigned to the duty of raiding gambling-houses, and in April he resigned from the Police Department in disgust. 'I found the work that I wanted to do blocked and interfered with, and the work that I did not want to do put onto me,' was his only explanation."

END OF THE "MAGAZINE TRUST" SUIT

THE GOVERNMENT'S abandonment of its Sherman Law prosecution of the Periodical Clearing House, sometimes called the "Magazine Trust," is regarded as a vindication of the defendant publishers, press reports indicate, while it elicits occasional editorial opinion on "the possibility of using the antitrust act to interfere with common-sense business methods." A ripple of amusement is afforded, moreover, by the revelation that before the suit was started the Periodical Clearing House had practically gone out of business, "because it had been found useless and impracticable" by its founders, with the result, as one commentator notes, that it "actually had to be brought back to life in order that it might defend the prosecution." By a decree entered in the Federal District Court of New York on May 29, the suit was dismissed, and the Government had sixty days in which to take an appeal. The failure of the Government to take an appeal is interpreted as the end of the case. As a sign of the magnitude of the "magazine trust," we read that its initial capital was $2,500; and of its influence, that it never was an integral or important part of any publisher's business. Such is the statement attributed to Herbert S. Houston, president of the association, who is also reported as saying that the publishers who served as officers of the Clearing House gave of their time "out of all proportion to the importance of the matter to the magazines involved." The purpose of the Clearing House was to regulate and systematize the magazine-subscription business done through outside agents, and, according to Mr. Houston, "to a certain extent the Clearing House accomplished its purpose when it focused the attention of the magazine trade upon the demoralizing practises that had grown up around the business." His story of the case is thus related in the New York *Times:*

"When the Government's suit was started, many months after the conclusion of an investigation which the publishers had been led to believe was satisfactory to the Government, we, nevertheless, felt that we did not care to carry on an organization that was even claimed to be in violation of the law, and, therefore, while the suit was pending, the Periodical Clearing House was allowed to run down.

"Mr McReynolds, acting for the present Administration, apparently concluded, after the defeat of the Government on the full trial of the suit, that the Government could not succeed with a broader application of the Sherman law than had ever been given it, involving new principles not concerned with sales at all, but with the relations of employers to their agents, and so has decided to take no appeal.

"It has been fully explained to him that the Periodical Clearing House was practically out of business before the suit was brought, and the view of the Department of Justice apparently is that it was not worth while to take an appeal in a case where the Government would have to establish the application of the law to a new principle involving a concern that has already gone out of business.

"One of the results of the nation-wide publicity which was given by the Attorney-General to the commencement of this suit was that the press of the country had a good deal of quiet fun in anticipating developments which would show that muck-raking, trust-busting periodicals, professing a high moral tone, and severe in their condemnation of all sorts of combinations in restraint of trade, would be caught in a flagrant combination in violation of the laws against such monopolies and restraints."

Speaking editorially, *The Times* puts the question that if it is meet there should be joy over a repentant sinner, "what exaltation of sentiment becomes the discovery that the sinner was unjustly charged"? Then, adverting to the "hilarity" that must greet the abandonment of the suit against the Periodical Clearing House, it predicts that it will extend beyond the publishing trade to those who think they have "a right to maintain what conditions suit them in their own business, unless some public detriment be shown," and adds:

"In this specific case profits were attacked by combinations of distributers who sought to absorb funds allotted for the encouragement of circulation without rendering the services paid for. There was a combination of magazine publishers to correct what they thought undesirable influences on their business. The Government charged that this combination was for the purpose of regulating prices of sale and resale, but it had not a shred of proof, and now declines to appeal against an adverse decision. . . . This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it would have been more satisfactory to have the same thing settled by a verdict of business men. Traders have had a certain grievance when their acts have been tested by the language of a statute which they have had no hand in framing, and in a form of litigation which makes judges act as a jury, testing the prosecution not by business standards, but by the language of a law which even judges had difficulty in understanding. The discovery of a right to regulate commissions comes pretty close to a right to regulate prices. If the Government may regulate prices by all sorts of uneconomic measures, why may not business men regulate prices fairly by measures adapted to that end? Admittedly the public dearly loves a bargain, and has a right to such as it can get by fair means. But has the public a right to 'cut prices' and the disruption of trade arrangements? Foreign courts hold that stability of prices and profits is as much in the public interest as irregular reductions of prices."

The failure of the Government's suit, in the view of the Washington *Times*, makes plain the fact that, "in one case at least, business is not to be unduly interfered with in order that the technicalities of the law may be vindicated."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GOV. SULZER was at least tried by his peers.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SUCH a trifling matter as having two governors wouldn't trouble Mexico in the least.—*New York Evening Sun.*

"ON to Washington!" shout the women. Well, after these many investigations, nearly everybody is.—*Chicago News.*

THE politicians in Albany evidently decided not to wait for some one without sin to cast the first stone at Sulzer.—*Kansas City Star.*

JOHN BULL stands in the terrible predicament of having to be considered either a woman beater or a henpecked individual.—*Chicago News.*

WONDER what obscure colonel in the United States Army is now headed toward the White House, via the City of Mexico?—*New York Telegraph.*

ALL the charges may be true, but it does seem just a little strange for Tammany to be so indignant over things of that kind.—*Washington Herald.*

AMERICANS are planning to build a hotel in Tokyo which will be a reproduction of one of the New York hostelries. If they reproduce the New York prices the long-talked-of-war with Japan will probably materialize promptly.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IT is said that every time a woman carrying a handbag crosses London Bridge there is a panic in the House of Commons.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHAT a triumph for justice it will be if Governor Sulzer is thrown out of office and Boss Murphy put there in his place.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WAR with Mexico would also be useful in providing a new crop of heroes. Those left over from 1898 are becoming rather shopworn.—*Kansas City Star.*

MASSACHUSETTS has a population of 3,366,416. Of these, 1,711,168 are females. The rest are candidates for governor.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST has an article on "Stopping the Waste of Gas." And yet it never once proposes to shut down Congress or the Chautauquas. —*The Pathfinder.*

THE youngsters who imagine war is a picnic should hear this grim echo of the conflict in the Balkans: "Three thousand artificial legs are wanted by the Government of a nation at present in war. Estimates considered only from concerns who are able to deliver this quantity. Address Dr. Richard Mauch, Cologne, Germany."—*Nashville Democrat.*

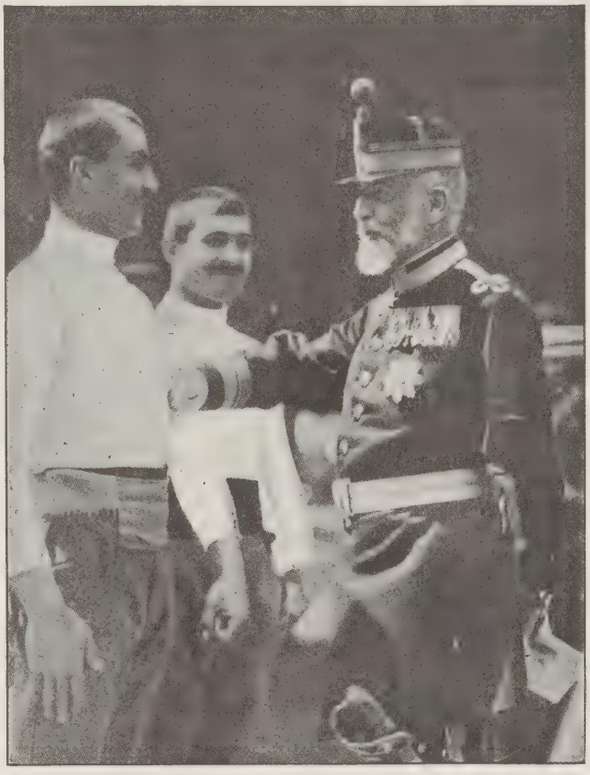
FOREIGN COMMENT

ROUMANIA'S HEGEMONY IN THE BALKANS

THE VAULTING AMBITION of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has "o'erleapt itself and fallen on the other side"—the wrong side. Roumania, that never drew a single sword against the Turk, has come out as the lord paramount of the Peninsula. The press generally praise the statesmanship, tho they talk of "the piracy" of King Charles of Roumania, who mobilized his Army and threatened to march into Sofia, Ferdinand's beautiful capital, unless the peace treaty with all its humiliating conditions was signed by the Bulgarian sovereign. It is true that Russia and Austria avow that they will not submit to an excessive humiliation of Bulgaria; nevertheless the newspapers tell us that Bulgaria's wings have been clipt, that she is not to have Kavala, the coveted seaport on the Ægean with its hinterland of rich tobacco-plantations, but to be allowed possession of Strumnitza, an inland town fifty-five miles northwest of Salonika. She is to yield to Roumania a large strip of territory on the Danube, including the strongly fortified town of Silistria. Roumania now occupies a kingdom more populous than that of any Balkan sovereign state, as we see from the following table of figures published in the London *Times:*

POPULATION OF THE BALKAN MONARCHIES

Roumania	7,600,000
Bulgaria	5,000,000
Greece	4,500,000
Servia	4,000,000
Albania (about)	2,000,000
Montenegro	500,000



KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA,
Chatting informally with two of his officers.

The London *Observer* expresses disgust at the bloody struggles of the Balkan Powers for territory—ending as it has in a sort of readjustment, not by right but by might. Thus we are told:

"There is no conceivable villainy, oppression, partition, and triumph of violence in any part of the world which would not be justified upon the precedents set by an unprincipled struggle in which the fight for territory has been carried on without the least regard to the political preferences and racial affinities of the hapless population of Macedonia."

To complicate matters, Bulgaria is dissatisfied with the final arrangement to which she gave her signature under the terror of a Damoclean sword, and the *Fremden-Blatt* (Vienna), the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, remarks very guardedly, but very significantly:

"It is said in Bucharest that Bulgaria intends to make the frontier lines fixt by the Conference under the presidency of the Roumanian premier, Mr. Majorescu, as dependent on the indorsement of the Great Powers. It is not yet clearly known what form the Bulgarian protest will take. It may take the form of some reservations to be appended to the final treaty as a sort of protocol. In any case the peace initiatives at Bucharest mark an important event, and we hope when they are put to the proof by Europe, will end in a genuine pacification."

One of the best summaries of the provisions of this treaty we find in the London *Westminster Gazette*, which we quote as follows:

"What, as things stand, is the exact position of Bulgaria, for that is the determining fact both for the immediate and the remoter future? Roughly speaking, the peace for her has been made not on the basis of her victory over the Turks, but on the basis of her defeat by the Allies. She gets only a little triangle of Macedonia, with Strumnitza for its apex, lying between the Servian and Greek boundaries; she gets a narrow strip of Ægean coast, with no desirable port and very uncertain and difficult access for a railway, and as much of Thrace as she can recover from the Turk. Greece has been unyielding in her claim to Kavala, and tho certain concessions on her part are spoken of in the last stage, these are not important enough to be defined specifically. Servia and Greece divide the rest of Macedonia between them, but the former has apparently promised to make certain concessions to Montenegro 'corresponding to the aid which she has rendered in the war against Bulgaria.' To complete the story, we must add that Roumania has cut off and annexed a considerable slice of Northern Bulgaria, so that the Bulgarian people have to submit not only to the disappointment of their hopes, but to the actual loss of territory which till now has been theirs."

But the fight over the frontiers is not yet ended. Roumania, now triumphant, is warned by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that "there will be many counter-claims made between her and Bulgaria before the frontier lines between these two neighboring States be finally settled."

Altho, to quote the London *Times*, "the impotence to which Bulgaria has been reduced by the paralyzing action of the Roumanian Army compels her to make peace on any terms," she still has the right to make claims for a revision of the "preliminary" treaty. That such a revision is possible seems to be indicated by Austria's positive demands for one, and we read in the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, "Now that the weapons of war have been laid down a period of energetic work is come for European diplomacy. The preliminary Treaty of Bucharest was approved by most of the delegates in the hope that in a short time its stipulations would have no more than a historic value as far as they clashed with the proposals made by Austria-Hungary before the opening of the Conference. These proposals were, first, that Bulgaria should not be crusht or humiliated,

and, secondly, that she should not be ousted from central Macedonia. It is the task of Austria-Hungary and other Powers who take her view of the matter to secure the realization of these principles." The *Neuer Wiener Taggblatt* thinks that the treaty, from which Roumania is to reap most benefit, "is

KLEPTOROUMANIA; OR, THE PINCH OF CHIVALRY.

ROUMANIA—"Sirs, I will not stand idly by and see this helpless gentleman extinguished."

—*Punch* (London).

not valid without the assent of the Great Powers, and no Power that withholds its assent is bound by it."

The rôle of Roumania is thus outlined by the *Fremden-Blatt:*

"In the short space of eight days, a vast work has been accomplished under the direction of Roumania. After arranging her own disputes with Bulgaria, this nation has carried out the views of Europe in dealing with the belligerents, in order to reconcile them one with another. Convinced that to secure a favorable atmosphere for a peace conference an armistice was necessary, she secured an armistice. Now she is aiming at a general demobilization, in this way carrying out the exprest views of the Powers."

The *Reichspost* (Vienna) is of opinion that the treaty should be so revised as to give Kavala and a part of central Macedonia to Bulgaria, and this in "the name of justice and in the interest of a durable peace." The Russian Government, according to the *Temps'* correspondent at St. Petersburg, is strongly in favor of a revision of the treaty, and especially such a revision as would concede Kavala to Bulgaria.

Germany is averse to any such revision. The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) declares that this would necessitate the meeting of all the European Powers. Roumania is warmly felicitated by the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) on her triumph, and this organ declares "the revision of the treaty is not by any means advisable."

Of Roumania's success and preponderance among the Balkan rulers and the dangers that result from this, the widely circulated *Daily News* (London) observes:

"Roumania will be the greatest of the States, which is what she desired; and the other States, having made the sacrifices from which she profits, will be sufficiently near equality to hold out a prospect of permanent rivalry and unrest, which is what Russia and Austria want. Speculation is venturesome, but it can hardly exclude as the outcome of such an arrangement an ultimate division of the Balkan Peninsula between Austria and Russia."

Finally, the influential *Irish Times* (Dublin), which has a keen interest in the political fate of the under-dog, sums up the situation in the following pungent sentences:

"King Charles has acted in this matter with the worldly wisdom which has marked his policy throughout the last year. He saved his strength until the last moment, when all the combatants were weakened by the long wars. Then he stept in, quite unscrupulously and without any particular justification, to demand a share in the general spoil. The strength of his Army allowed him to do so with the certainty of success, so long as his claims were moderate. It is to his credit that he did not ask for more than Bulgaria could give."

TURKISH OPTIMISM OVER ADRIANOPLE

THE TURKISH PRESS speak cheerfully of the prospects of Turkey in her hold on Adrianople. The veiled threat of the British Prime Minister, in which we see an intimation that the Powers are ready with the Big Stick; the charges made by Sir Edward Grey, and echoed in the European press, against Turkey's recalcitrancy and dishonesty in openly repudiating her pledges in the London Treaty, fall upon deaf ears in Constantinople; and Turkey, which has been driven out inch by inch till she is reduced to a frontier stretching between Media and Enos, calmly comes back again, seizes Bulgaria's captured city, the second city in the Turkish Empire, and says loftily in the words of the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), "Our retaining it (Adrianople) will contribute to the Balkan balance of powers!" According to this paper, no Government in particular wants Adrianople or wants any other Government to get it. Thus we read:

"Neither Greece nor Bulgaria will sacrifice one soldier to enable the other to recover it, and Servia will not again lend her aid to Bulgaria for the capture of Adrianople. She has already gained what she fought for. Why should she suffer more for an ungrateful ally? That she will not do so has been made clear by a recent utterance of her Prime Minister, Mr. Pachitch, 'If Bulgaria should propose that all the Christian

THE WOLVES.

FIRST WOLF—"Our poor brother has got badly wounded killing our turkey. What can we do for him?"

ALL THREE—"Eat him, of course."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

Powers, by armed force, compel the retirement of the Turks from Adrianople, the proposition would be considered, but the idea of such action is still vague.'"

The idea of Roumania's interfering with the Turkish occupation of Adrianople is dismissed in the following terms:

THE BALKAN DELEGATES AT BUCHAREST.

From the reader's right to left the first four are Mr. Pachitch of Servia, Mr. Venizelos of Greece, Mr. Majorescu of Roumania, and Mr. Toutchef of Bulgaria. Summoned by the King of Roumania, they framed the treaty defining the boundaries of the Balkan provinces.

"That Roumania should lend her aid to Bulgaria, under existing conditions, in an attempt to take Adrianople out of the hands of her old friends the Ottomans is to us unthinkable."

The *Tanine* (Constantinople) strangely interprets the warnings of English statesmen as referring to Russian interference, but quietly maintains its position that Adrianople is a Moslem city with whose possession Russia has nothing whatever to do. To quote the words of this paper:

"Both in London and at Bucharest it is regarded as essential that we observe the requirement to make the Enos-Media line our boundary on the west. Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley warn us of the danger we incur if we do not retire within that line. Their fear is for us, for some unmentioned calamity that is to overtake us if we stay in Adrianople. England is not herself to interfere against us. Oh, no! What then? These English statesmen do not say our movement in occupying Adrianople is bad or unjustifiable, but is dangerous. Why? Because there is a Power ready to make the possible peril actual, to take advantage of the opportunity—Russia! On what ground; not because of some alleged infringement of the London argument, but because by our occupation, as Mussulmans, we have no quarrel or questions impossible of solution with her. Adrianople is a Moslem city. We are not trying to wrest a Slavic possession from her owners. We claim the right of holding what is our own."

Turkish editors, evidently writing to please and flatter their own party, seem too frequently to miss or misunderstand the point which lies in the dark sayings of European statesmen as representing the attitude of the Christian Powers. Thus, *The Sabah* (Constantinople), sweeping aside all Ottoman pledges and treaty promises, thus reasons calmly on the general advantages of Turkey's remaining in the territory from which she has been turned out at the expense of so much blood and treasure:

"To compel the abandonment of Adrianople by us will make present confusion in the Balkans worse confounded, will open the door for intrigue, and offer pretenses for changes and readjustments without end.

"We can not believe the European Cabinets will invite occasions for further strife or willingly subject the Ottomans to yet greater calamities and internal divisions or hedge up our path in honest pursuit of our common aim for the progress of all our peoples in whatever contributes to the physical, mental, and moral elevation of a nation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ORIENTAL MENACE TO INTEGRITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE QUESTION of the yellow races in the United States is of trifling import compared with the peril to which England's imperial dependencies, and indeed the whole Empire, are exposed from the restless aggressions of the Oriental races, including Japanese, Chinese, and East Indians. This is the opinion of Mr. Archibald Hurd, who is editorial writer on the London *Daily Telegraph* and an expert on the naval question of the world. He has published volumes and contributed to both English and American reviews, and deals in a broad way with the question as to what part fleets are to play in keeping together the eastern, southeastern, and western sections of the British Empire. Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), he quotes from the speech of "a public-spirited resident of British Columbia" to the effect that "the problem of the new era is the problem of the New Pacific and New Asia, and the problem of the New Pacific and New Asia is that of the struggle of the white and yellow peoples for world supremacy; the vital issue of to-day is the Japanese struggle for world supremacy." English statesmen seem blind to this truth, he continues, and confine their attention to "study of the chart of the North Sea and the map of the Balkans." There are more important subjects of inquiry for England than "the fortunes of Montenegro or the sickness of Turkey." Then follow these words of warning:

"If we do not determine to see the Empire whole and keep the fears, aspirations, and needs of its every section within view, we may lose some of it. The writing is on the wall.

"While Europe is preoccupied with the struggle of Slav against Teuton, and British politicians are watching the changing scenes on the European continent as tho no other continent existed, incidents are occurring on the other side of the world which show unmistakably that the rivalry between the white and yellow peoples is assuming dangerous proportions. While the Imperial Government is bound to Japan by a defensive alliance, the British peoples whose shores are washed by the Pacific Ocean are becoming increasingly dominated by the fear of the 'yellow man' as well as of their fellow subjects of India. This fear, and not the growth of German naval armaments or

uncertainty as to the future of the little Balkan States, is definitely and rapidly molding the destinies of these Dominions on the other side of the world. As a straw indicates the direction of the wind, so numerous events of recent occurrence suggest that this anti-Asiatic movement will in a short time become the determinative factor in Imperial policy, and may eventually prove a root of action surpassing in strength the sentiment of kinship which has hitherto sufficed as an effective bond between the various sections of the Empire."

"A state of racial war already exists in the Pacific—the new world of politics and commerce." Mr. Hurd thinks that this war "may split the British Empire in two." The alarm felt on this point by the British inhabitants of Australasia and Western Canada is acute, remarks this writer, and why?

"They have seen Japanese emigrants settle in Queen Charlotte Islands, off Vancouver, and rapidly take possession not only of those islands, but of the fisheries on the coast of British Columbia; they have witnessed the settlement of 40,000 Japanese, and nearly as many Chinese, in California, where whole districts have become Orientalized; they have heard of the rapid increase of the Japanese population in the Island of Hawaii; they know that the Japanese are swarming over the Loyalty Islands under the eyes of the Commonwealth, and they believe that they covet the vast unoccupied territories under the British flag in Australia. Wherever the Japanese emigrant settles he underbids the white man in the labor market, his family follows him to his new place of settlement, his customs and habits become predominant, and, with persistent pressure, he and his kin enlarge their boundaries, driving the white man before them.

"We who live far removed from this racial problem can not afford to ignore it, unless we are content to witness the growth of a movement which may dismember the Empire. The people in other parts of the King's dominions can hardly realize the intensity of the anti-Japanese feeling which dominates all the peoples of the white race who live on the slopes of the Pacific Ocean."

According to the views of Mr. F. B. Vrooman, of British Columbia, quoted in the article we cite, the Japanese have placed in their political program "the occupation of British Columbia," where they have "settled down in solid phalanxes of 10,000 or more at a time and place, and become undigested and indigestible lumps in the political ventricle." To quote further:

"Our Province is becoming Orientalized, and one of our important questions is whether it is to remain a British province or become an Oriental colony—for we have three races demanding seats in our drawing-room, as well as places at our board—the Japanese, Chinese, and East Indian.

"According to a report of the Assessment Commissioner several years ago (I have no later figures), nearly an eighth of the population of Vancouver was Oriental, with that of the New Westminster district larger. But the Orientals are practically all male adults. If they had their families with them their numbers would have been about five times as great, and this would represent permanent population; and this would have given over half the population of Vancouver as Oriental, while giving one Oriental male adult to every three-and-a-half whites of the male adult population of the Province."

Mr. Vrooman, in the speech from which our writer quotes, states clearly the basis on which the anti-Japanese feeling in the Dominion rests, and informs us that:

"Japan will not allow a foreigner to own or even work a mine in Japan, but she unreasonably demands for the Japanese the right to work in the mines and to own and exploit the mines of Canada and the United States—one small syndicate of coolies having now possession of a copper-mine in British Columbia worth nearly a million pounds. She allows no foreigner to engage in fisheries in Japanese waters, but she demands the right of the Japanese to fish American and Canadian waters; and, as a consequence, all the fisheries of British Columbia, which are 30 per cent. of the fisheries of Canada, which are the largest and most profitable in the world, are now wholly in Japanese hands, yielding 10,500 Japanese laborers from £100 to £600 a year apiece, the most of which is sent in cash to Japan, and alienated from the British Empire forever. It is a well-known fact that Japan will not tolerate our workmen on her soil, except those skilled laborers we have been simple enough to send over to teach the Japanese how to make goods cheaper than we can make them.

"Japan is gradually taxing, or legislating, or expropriating every Western interest out of Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, and as far as possible out of China, but she demands equal rights and opportunities for the Japanese workman, merchant, financier, farmer, in the business opportunities and potential wealth of the New World, and more—those safeguards and protections which the Japanese themselves can not grant to their own people on their own soil—equal rights in the privileges of an Anglo-Saxon democracy.

"If Japan wants something on the American Continent, Canada and the United States must give it. If Canada and the United States want something in Japan, Korea, or Manchuria, it is inimical to the interests of Japan, and they can not have it. Whatever is prejudicial to the interests or the pride of Japan must be yielded by Canadians and Americans. Whatever is prejudicial to the interests of Americans and Canadians must be accepted because of the imperious demands of Japanese pride and national interest, and the power of the Japanese war-ships."

An imperial world fleet, enforcing strict immigration laws, must be organized for British protection as a barrier against the rising flood of Orientalism. The danger to British interests at present is that the British in the Pacific Territories may be forced, by the neglect of Imperial Government, to turn for help to the United States. As this writer says:

"It must be evident to all who study the course of Dominion policy that matters have reached a critical condition. In some minds in the Dominions there is already developing the idea, still it may be dim and shadowy, that the road to safety lies rather in close cooperation with the United States than in reliance upon the vague and undefined, if benevolent, intentions of the Imperial Government, worried by many little things—not forgetting the suffragettes. While these white peoples are facing the problem which they regard vital as to their future, the Imperial Government appears to them to be absorbed in a hundred and one more or less trifling problems appertaining to the affairs of the British Isles and in the clash of policies in Europe, to the exclusion of all thought upon the major problems of the Empire which to the Dominions are very near and very real."

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE BALKAN WAR—The statesman who originated the war that ended by crippling Turkey in Europe, and was principal agent in revivifying Greece and giving her back some of her early prestige, was the present Prime Minister, Eleutherios Venizelos, says W. Pember Reeves in the London *Daily Chronicle*. In 1910 he said to King George, "Let me have five years of office and I will give you a new Greece!" Mr. Reeves gives a clear account of the way in which the Prime Minister baffled the bellicose Young Turk Party by forming a Balkan Confederacy. Of his pledge to the King we read:

"He has gone far to redeem his promise of national regeneration in less than three years. He came into office anxious for peace abroad in order to have time for reorganization at home. To face the aggressive policy of the Young Turks, he had the hardihood in the spring of 1911 to make his famous secret approach to Bulgaria in quest of a defensive alliance. The Bulgarians kept him waiting twelve months for their decision. They only gave him their assent after concluding a secret alliance with Servia, of which they did not apprize him. They closed with his offer finally in May, 1912, chiefly because they discovered about that time that the Greek Army was being licked into something like shape by French military trainers and a better administration. Moreover, Italy's attack on Turkey had wakened all the Balkanic Governments. Venizelos found no difficulty about coming to an understanding with Servia and Montenegro; but when the massacres at Kochana and Berane made it inevitable that the Slav kingdoms would go to war, he was still uncertain of Bulgaria's attitude. At the last moment the Bulgarian Government informed him that they were about to mobilize, and invited Greece to cooperate. Venizelos had just four days in which to make up his mind. He found the time sufficient, and the rest is a matter of history."

SOME MEDICAL FADS

MEDICAL FADS have occasionally been commented on by the laity and ridiculed by the comic papers, but when an eminent medical professor dissects and condemns them in a leading article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 9), it is possibly time for some of the rest of us to take notice. When the funny paragrapher suggests that there are too many operations for appendicitis, or that the injection of serums is being run into the ground, we may laugh and pass it by. We may even pay little attention when the same thing is said by an unorthodox or semiorthodox medical writer; but a pronouncement on the first page of such an ultraconservative as *The Journal* can not be overlooked. The writer is Dr. Joseph Zeisler, professor of dermatology in Northwestern University Medical School. Dr. Zeisler believes that Americans in general are faddists, and that American medical men simply swim with the current. Our fads, he says, "show a very short life and a continuous change," and we are "strongly inclined to cultivate certain fads just about when they begin to be discarded by Europeans." He goes on to say:

DR. JOSEPH ZEISLER,

Who says that Americans in general are faddists, and that even our doctors do not entirely escape this characterization.

"There was a time when ovaries were sacrificed to an extent amounting to a fad. The same criticism might perhaps without much injustice be made to-day as to appendectomy. A few in this audience may perhaps recollect that short-lived fad of nerve-stretching in cases of tabes, or may still have in mind the time when galvano-cautery of the turbinated bodies in the nose was practised for the relief of hay-fever, chronic rhinitis, and almost any pathologic state in the nostrils, with a great deal of vigor and very little rationality. The injections of paraffin for the relief of cosmetic defects may also be classed among the short-lived fads. The irreparable harm which this practise has often done has led to its utter abandonment except in rare instances. I may not be competent to speak about matters outside of our own special domain, but my impression is that the extent to which Freud's psychanalysis has been exploited in neurologic literature of late borders on faddism.

"Coming to matters of more personal interest to us, I might remind you of the almost unprecedented enthusiasm with which Roentgen rays were used and abused soon after their therapeutic value was first brought to our notice, twelve or thirteen years ago. It was a veritable fad to employ them in all kinds of conditions, often without even a correct diagnosis being made. It took a great many and costly lessons to narrow down the field of their usefulness and to modify the technic of their application to a plane of safety. No one can appreciate the remarkable therapeutic efficiency of Roentgen-ray treatment in many dermal conditions more than I do, but my brief criticism in this connection is directed against its misuse in inexperienced and untrustworthy hands. . . . . .

"In former times I could make the almost daily observation that physicians in general and even specialists were very slow in adopting any form of treatment which required the regular use of a hypodermic syringe. That applied, of course, particularly to the treatment of syphilis. All this has changed wonderfully of late when almost anything is being treated by the injection of all sorts of serums and the so-called vaccines or bacterins. I feel perfectly incompetent to discuss that subject in general from its many points of view. I realize its great possibilities and its scientific fundaments, but when we see that vaccines are recommended and used for the treatment of vertigo, hay-fever, rheumatism, and sciatica, of appendicitis and gall-stones, we are forced to regard such practises as fads. . . . . .

"Of most interest to dermatologists is without any doubt the use of vaccines in the treatment of acne, on account of the frequency of this disease in our practise. . . . Leaving entirely out of the discussion the question whether or not the acne bacillus is really the cause, or at least the chief cause, of acne, a matter which is by no means universally acknowledged or proved at all, the fact remains that extensive observations will force on us the conviction that these injections have very little, or at best only temporary, effect in most cases of acne. This applies at any rate to the stock vaccines in the market. Whether or not the use of autogenous vaccines, which means dependence on a reliable bacteriologic laboratory, will ever become popular remains to be seen. . . . . .

"We are living in a period to-day when the pathologic laboratory has become indispensable to us in our daily work, but we should not use it for the pursuit of fads; we should not forget that, after all, the laboratory should be our aid, our assistant, not to say our servant, and not our master. Clinical knowledge is in danger of becoming neglected in favor of laboratory methods. The two must work together if we are to perform our work successfully."

IMPROVEMENT IN MATCHES.—The fumeless match is becoming more common than of yore, and the time may come when it will occupy the field to the exclusion of all others. Time was when to strike a match meant vitiating the air for rods around, setting every one coughing and wheezing. The following facts, from *The Lancet* (London, July 12), apply presumably to Great Britain, but they are fairly applicable to our own country also:

"A few years ago something like eighteen million gross of boxes were consumed per annum, 63 per cent. of which were the 'strike-anywhere' match and 37 per cent. the safety-match. About twelve years ago the percentage of safety-matches consumed was only 18 per cent., the consumption of the 'strike-anywhere' match being 82 per cent. More recently the safety-match is being shown to overtake the 'strike-anywhere' match with advantages, we think, to the public. The modern match is a great advance on the match of a decade or so ago. Yellow phosphorus has been banished from its composition—a fact which has conferred benefits not only on the operatives engaged in the manufacture of matches, but on the consumer also. The combustion of phosphorus in the air, of course, adds to it an undesirable constituent. The modern 'strike-anywhere' match contains phosphorus in the form of a sesquisulphide, which does no harm to the factory-hand, but which, all the same, gives off irritating and poisonous fumes when struck—namely, the oxides of phosphorus and sulfur. The safety-match frequently gives off sulfur dioxid in irritating quantity, but no phosphorus. The phosphorus in this case is on the rubber on the box in the shape of red amorphous phosphorus, which is not poisonous, and as little of it actually burns on the friction of the match very little oxid of phosphorus is formed. Some of the matches contain the poisonous lead oxid or chromates as oxidizers, while in others potassium chlorate and manganese dioxid are employed for the same purpose. In spite of the enormous number of matches used, the fumes they give off on combustion can not be considered a serious source of mischief. But these fumes do

unquestionably pollute the air, more especially when they are used frequently, as in a railway-carriage or smoking-saloon. We may be thankful, however, that both the old yellow, or 'live,' phosphorus match and the sulfur-tipped lucifer are extinct, inasmuch as their effect in vitiating the air was appreciable."

PIPE DREAMS ON THE GULF STREAM

THE ABOVE TITLE, which introduces a review of Carroll L. Riker's book on "Power and Control of the Gulf Stream" in *Engineering News* (New York, August 14) would seem to indicate that *The News* does not take seriously Mr. Riker's plan to "control the climates, heat, and light of the world" by deflecting the Gulf Stream, building for this purpose a marine dam or jetty about 300 miles long and 300 feet high. Engineers in general appear to have considered this proposition with an interest that is somewhat academic. It will be remembered that an effort to obtain aid from Congress for the enterprise has so far been unsuccessful. Says the reviewer:

"'Man can control the climates, heat, and light of the world by protecting the warm north-flowing Gulf Stream from the onslaughts of the ice-cold south-flowing Labrador current,' according to the assertion of the author of this book. The results of the intellectual labors designed to establish this assertion the author 'most respectfully dedicates to him who holds the power to physically control the world, its climates, its heat, and its light.' The dedication is not to God Almighty, as we begin to surmise, but to 'His Royal Highness and Imperial Majesty King George V.' With this introduction we hardly need a biography or portrait of the author.

"The assumptions upon which all this fabric of pseudo-science rests are stated in the preface somewhat as follows: . . . The great warm, north-flowing Gulf Stream conveys needed heat to the northern hemisphere, but is met and robbed of it but half-way there by the cold Labrador currents; and this meeting can be avoided and consequent benefits ensue by controlling the flow of the Labrador current. . . . . .

"Mr. Riker begins his book by a general description of the Gulf Stream, with popular but not particularly impressive figures as to the amount of water it carries and the heat it contains, compared with coal, etc. He next describes the Grand Banks off the southeast coast of Newfoundland, where the ocean bottom is known to have a depth of only a few hundred feet for many miles off shore. Over this plateau flows the cold Labrador current from the north, which meets and dissipates the Gulf Stream, causing the North Atlantic fogs; and the easing up of the currents of the two streams deposits the silt carried by the Labrador current, which has thus built up the Grand Banks. A part of the Labrador current then flows down our North Atlantic coast and is, according to Mr. Riker, responsible for all manner of bad climate, coast erosion, and other dolorous results.

"We are now prepared to receive our author's grand conception for obviating all these ills. This consists in nothing more than building a jetty from the southeast point of Newfoundland easterly for 200 miles in water only about 300 feet deep. This jetty would obviously deflect the warm Gulf Stream into deep water around the end of the jetty, while the cold Labrador current, also deflected around the jetty, would immediately sink and pass under the Gulf Stream and be lost forever in the depths of the ocean; and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream would then proceed unmolested to strike terror to the ice accumulations to the very pole itself. A jetty only 30 miles long, we are assured, would modify the climate of the coast from Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras, and modify the rigors of the cold winters; late springs, coastal fogs, and the scouring counter-currents would be avoided, and open winter harbors would unquestionably be secured north to the St. Lawrence. What a 200-mile jetty would do we leave to the imagination of the reader."

The construction of such a jetty at first glance would seem an appalling undertaking, but according to the author it is easily accomplished. The essential requirement, he says, is a backbone of riprap, and the silt deposited by the current will do the rest. The time required, he states, is two years for surveys and plans, about three years to construct the plant for handling the stone, and within three seasons thereafter the jetty would be in use. The cost is roughly estimated at $190,000,000. To quote the reviewer again:

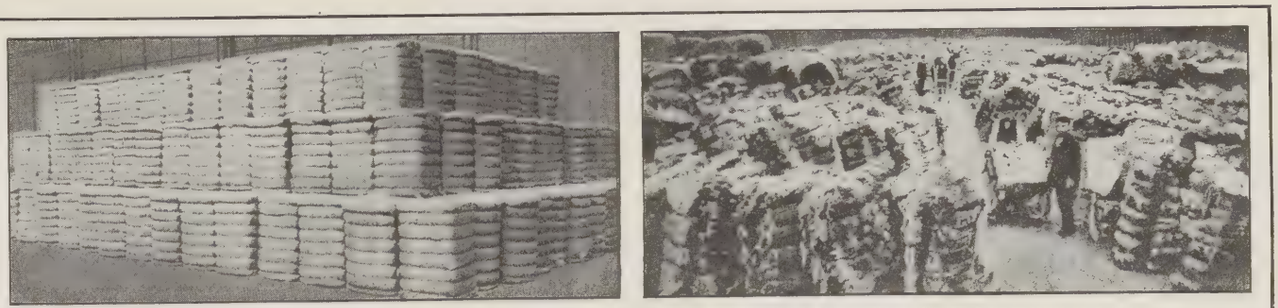
"In a footnote the author assures us that he has 'up his sleeve,' so to speak, a much simpler plan, which is under investigation. Altho not explained in this book, we will satisfy the curiosity of the reader so far as to give some of Mr. Riker's verbal explanations of this scheme, which is to anchor a huge cable or rope, of about the same specific gravity as sea-water, along the line of the proposed jetty to retard the bottom current and build up a silt jetty entirely without a riprap backbone. The cable would lie along the bottom and be kept in position by kedge anchors, which would allow it to rise from time to time as the silt bank was built up under it. This, the author says, would reduce the cost two-thirds or possibly five-sixths, or make the matter of cost a mere bagatelle of $40,000,000. . . . . .

"The subject as a whole certainly has interesting features, and as there are many engineers who as practical scientists like to discuss both terrestrial and celestial engineering problems for mental exercise and amusement, we cordially recommend to them a perusal of this little book. It will furnish the theme for many an animated argument in the off hours in camp and office—and be about as profitable as those arguments we are told the philosophers of the dark ages had as to the number of angels who could rest comfortably on the point of a needle."

THE FALLACIOUS MUSHROOM

UNDER THE HEAD of "Mushroom Fallacies" it is asserted editorially in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 9) that the traditional test of the comic paragrapher is really the only way to tell a mushroom from a toadstool. This test, it may be remembered, is simply to eat the object. "If it kills you, it's a toadstool; if it doesn't, it's a mushroom." Furthermore, even the most nutritious mushrooms have little nutritive value. Their chief use, the writer thinks, is as condiments; and as a condiment that may poison the eater is an undesirable one, the conclusion is obvious. Doubtless this writer's advice will not appeal to those who regard the unculled mushroom crop as a vast neglected source of food supply for the million; but it is an undisputed fact that he who never eats a mushroom will never suffer from mushroom-poisoning. To quote from the editorial:

"Many reputed tests to distinguish the innocent from the harmful toadstool are current and are implicitly believed in by some. It can not be too emphatically stated, therefore, that so far as is known there is no single guide, with the possible exception of a chemical analysis, which will give results of any value whatever. Every scheme for distinguishing edibility in these fungi should be decisive and give uniform results. Some of the alleged tests deserve mention in order to point out their unreliability and their danger. Among them the so-called 'silver test' is most prevalent. It is believed that a silver spoon or coin placed with toadstools while cooking will demonstrate by blackening or failure to blacken whether or not the fungi are safe to eat. It need only be said in criticism that there are both poisonous and non-toxic species which act alike on silver. Again, no reliance is to be placed on the contention that if the outer (upper) skin of the top of the toadstool peels off readily, such a species is edible. Some poisonous species also will 'peel.' Flavor has often been alleged to serve as a reliable guide to edibility, the bitter or peppery species being charged with detrimental attributes. Experience shows, however, that the most poisonous toadstools are not at all disagreeable in respect to the flavor of the raw tissues. And so we might mention further the alleged telltale color changes that are supposed to appear when toxic mushrooms are bruised or broken; or the existence of a milky juice, or the susceptibility of the fungi to the invasion of insects, which are believed to avoid the pernicious varieties. None of these 'tests' can be applied with any certainty. As the 'proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof,' so the surest way of learning to distinguish the poisonous from the innocuous mushrooms is by eating them—a heroic



FOREIGN AND AMERICAN STYLES IN COTTON-BALES.

The first picture shows the sound condition in which seven hundred bales of West African cotton, shipped by the British Cotton-Growing Association, reached Liverpool. The second picture shows the slovenly state in which a shipment of American cotton reached the same port.

procedure—or by learning the experience of others. There is no royal road to mushroom knowledge, but one must learn to know the various species as one learns to recognize the familiar plants of the forest, the field, and the garden.

"To those who cherish the hope that the mushroom, often proclaimed as the vegetable beefsteak which Nature lavishly offers at every hand, may solve some of the problems of economy in nutrition, we can give little comfort; for as has been pointed out before, even the most nutritious mushrooms are of little real nutritive value. Their chief claim to dietetic recognition lies in their use as food accessories and dietary condiments. In no wise can they be regarded as a substitute for the substantial meats or the familiar vegetable products ordinarily consumed by man."

BACK-NUMBER COTTON-BALES

THAT OTHER NATIONS have improved on the methods of baling cotton, while we have been standing still, is asserted by *Cotton* (Atlanta, Ga.). Many American spinners, it is said, have exprest their willingness to pay a premium on gin-comprest bales, which are particularly neat; yet the American bale continues, to quote the words of an American critic, "a dirty, damaged, disreputable, water-soaked, wasteful, slovenly, clumsy, highly inflammable, turtle-backed package." The pictures given herewith were taken six years ago, and conditions are practically the same to-day. Says *American Industries* (New York, August):

"Six years of hearty accordance with this anathematization leave the bale unaffected. The reasons for its lamentable condition are better understood, and the tentative recommendations for its improvement have recently been made by a Washington official. The raw cotton is sent from the farm to the ginnery to be stript from the seed and be packed in ginners' bales of a superfluously heavy and wretchedly inferior canvas. The bale weighs roughly 500 pounds, and conveys nineteen to twenty-four pounds of bagging and hoops.

"The majority of gin-presses in America are inefficient, and before export the bale has to be reduced in size to economize freight. For this purpose, it is sent to a compress, owned, like the bagging-factories, by a trust. Export cotton is sold on a contract known as the 'c. i. f. and six,' descending from the days of lighter cotton-bales, and sanctioning a tare of six per cent. (thirty pounds). The ginnery tare of an average twenty-two pounds is excessively heavy to begin with, but in order that the shipper shall not lose any weight, the weight of packing is bloated to the full thirty pounds or beyond at the compress to the shippers' orders. The rules do not admit of the adding of more than a specified number of hoops, or the difference might be made up in steel. Accordingly there are sewn to the bale a number of patches of second-hand bagging proportionate to the circumstances, and cotton-shippers take frankly into calculation their profit on patching. The Egyptian bale, weighing 720 pounds net, arrives in immeasurably better condition than the American, with a three-per-cent. tare, and the Indian bale is efficiently protected by a two-per-cent. tare. No similarly valuable produce is so scandalously mishandled, yet nothing more tangible than a suggestion to change the export contract is forthcoming officially from America."

CLIMATE AND EMIGRATION

THAT RACIAL MIGRATIONS have been affected by weather changes much more than has hitherto been suspected is asserted by an Austrian scientist, Edward Brückner, who adduces some interesting statistics to prove his case. His book, published in Vienna last year, has just been exhaustively analyzed by *La Géographie* (Paris). Our translations below are from a review in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 24). Brückner's theory of a 35-year cycle in meteorological phenomena has been known for some time to scientific men. According to his calculations, dry and wet years are grouped in nearly constant periods. For the nineteenth century he distinguishes five clearly marked periods:

1806–1820	Cold.
1821–1835	Heat.
1836–1850	Cold.
1851–1875	Heat.
1876–1890	Cold.

During the two last centuries, the years representing the centers of periods of cold and wet have been:

1705	1740	1775	1815	1850

And for the periods of heat and drought:

1720	1760	1790	1830	1860

This gives 35 years for the average of the oscillation. The central year of the last warm, dry period, he thinks, was 1900. To quote *Cosmos*:

"In a recent lecture, Mr. Brückner has studied the relations of these variations with the movement of emigrants. From 1805 to 1911, twenty-eight and one-half millions of persons left Europe for North America. This flood did not flow regularly, constantly, or progressively, but underwent fluctuations that Mr. Brückner compares very ingeniously with the periods indicated above.

"If we set aside the primary cause of the emigration—overpopulation in Europe, small population and high wages in the United States, we find that other causes have acted, among them the state of the crops. A period of moist years causes a series of mediocre crops in western and central Europe. In the same period of time, on the contrary, the United States, which does not bear drought well, will have excellent ones. Logically, agricultural populations, attracted by abundance and repelled by sterility, should emigrate in larger masses during rainy than during dry periods. This is Brückner's theory. The curves that illustrate his study are very suggestive. There is undeniable concordance, for example, between the curve of the price of wheat and that of rainfall in south Germany and Switzerland (1758–1848), in England (1703–1783); and—what is more conclusive—between the curve of German emigration and that of rainfall. For immigration into the United States, the question demands closer examination. The curves of rainfall in western Europe and the United States indicate two maxima, about 1850 and 1880. To these dates correspond fairly well two perfectly characterized waves of immigration, but it would be quite proper to inquire whether there is really a relation of cause and effect and not simply a coincidence. We must not lose sight of

the fact that at the end of the year 1848 the news of the gold-discovery in California reached Europe. In May, 1849, there were, in Paris alone, no fewer than 15 emigration societies specially organized on this account. Newspapers were established such as *Californie*, *L'Aurifère*, and *L'Echo du Sacramento*, which indicates the importance of the movement. Later intervened, in an exactly opposite direction, another factor which Mr. Brückner himself notes in passing—the War of Secession. Others of less importance might also be cited.

"It is none the less true that Mr. Brückner, by comparing unconnected statistical and meteorological data, has established a new theory which can not fail to interest historians as well as geographers. If his views explain the migrations from Europe to America in the nineteenth century, they are no less plausible for the barbaric invasions of the third. The waves of migration which, starting at various epochs from the depths of central Asia, rolled into Europe, India, or China, were perhaps determined by climatic variations. It is incontestable, in any case, that these last, as Mr. Brückner ends by proving, have much more effect on populations of inferior civilization than on peoples of advanced culture."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TWO KINDS OF STARVING

STARVING MAY EITHER kill or cure. There is a good kind and a bad kind—a method of withholding food that rests and relieves the organism, and one that exhausts it and retards its development. Curiously enough, the good kind of starvation would appear to be the acute kind. The bad kind is the intermittent variety, in which short periods of underfeeding alternate with normal supplies of food. This has been demonstrated by experiments on salamanders carried out by Dr. Sergius Morgulis and described by him in the pages of *The American Naturalist* (New York, August). Dr. Morgulis showed some years ago that prolonged starvation, notwithstanding the exhaustion which it produces, seems to exercise a rejuvenating effect on the organism, which builds itself up with surprizing speed as soon as feeding begins again. The effect of periodical underfeeding, which is quite the opposite, appears to depend in some way on the accumulation of water in the tissues. Says Dr. Morgulis:

"Why does the intermittent feeding produce such an inhibiting effect upon the growth of the body in weight? Before attempting to answer this question it should be recalled that these animals utilize a larger portion of their food in building up their tissues than normally fed salamanders do, the rate of their growth being likewise about one-fifth greater. We also pointed out that the animals remained smaller in size and lighter in weight than the controls. We meet, thus, in the case of the periodically starved salamanders two contrary phenomena: on the one hand, we observed and directly measured on a number of individuals their deficient growth; on the other hand, we found that the growth activity has not been impaired. . . . If we recall that the per cent. of water in the organism of starved individuals is also somewhat higher than the usual (by 1.5 per cent.) it becomes quite probable that water may be accumulating in the tissues of intermittently starved specimens to the extent of being a hindrance to their growth.

"Acute hunger has an entirely different effect. It may even exhaust the organism for a time, but so long as degeneration has not set in—degenerative changes appear generally in the advanced stages of starvation—inanition may produce an invigorating influence upon the organism, which has its parallel in the embryonic growth only. The temporary relief which the organs of digestion get may contribute much toward improving their capacity, but the resulting rejuvenation of the organism is a composite effect of the activity of all its cells. The chief reason for the revitalization of the organism is in the enhanced need of the cells for nourishment. The cells become 'avaricious,' if we may say so, and the increased proportion of the nucleus in the cell organization may perhaps in a measure be responsible for that.

"From all that has preceded the conclusion can be drawn that periodic starvation is more detrimental to the organism than acute starvation followed by a liberal supply of food. In the former case the individual remains below the level of the normally fed animals; in the latter case, on the contrary, provided the inanition has not been carried too far, the restorative process may go even beyond the limit attainable under normal conditions. From the viewpoint of practical application this conclusion is evidently of importance, suggesting to those who have made the problem of social welfare their own the dangers to the health and vigor of mankind which lurk in the more commonly occurring underfeeding and chronic starvation, especially of the young and growing generation."

GRAVITATION AND THE FOURTH DIMENSION

A THEORY of gravitation that depends on our acceptance of the existence of a fourth dimension of space is propounded by A. G. Blake, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in *Knowledge* (London, July). Dr. Blake's explanation depends on the fact that the density of a body may be regarded as our perception of its thickness in a fourth dimension. If all bodies were equally dense, their weight would depend only on their volume. If density is thickness in a fourth dimension, weight is proportional to four-dimensional volume. The type of theory that explains gravitation as due to impact of systems of waves or moving particles has always met with a stumbling-block in the fact that weight is proportional to density as well as to volume. If density is simply another dimension, then this trouble is avoided. Writes Mr. Blake:

"Our ideas of the dimensions of a body are very largely derived from the circumstances in which these dimensions may undergo variation. Thus we speak of a piece of paper as being of two dimensions because of the great difficulty of changing its thickness compared with the difficulty of changing its length or breadth.

"In 'flatland'—a hypothetical region where motion confined to two dimensions only is possible—it is quite conceivable—nay, it is a necessary assumption if we are to allow the possibility of concrete bodies in it—that bodies should have a certain thickness in a third dimension which would be invariable in individual bodies, but not necessarily uniform among different bodies. Thus the sum total thickness of bodies in 'flatland' would be fixt and invariable. To the inhabitants, who would be incapable of realizing thickness, this would result in the conservation of some physical attribute peculiar to bodies of two-dimensional space.

"In seeking evidence of a fourth dimension, then, we must draw our inferences from the conservation of some physical attribute peculiar to three-dimensional space. The most obvious—indeed, the only one—is the conservation of mass. We can not, however, infer that mass is the three-dimensional perception of a four-dimensional thickness; for the mass of a body is directly alterable by changing its three known dimensions by simply cutting or breaking the body. If we change only three dimensions of a four-dimensional body the fourth must remain unchanged. . . . . .

"In our three-dimensional universe every body has a thickness in a fourth dimension, which is variable in different bodies, but invariable in the same body, and that fourth-dimensional thickness is the body's density.

"That this fits in perfectly with analogies drawn from two-space is easily shown. Thus in 'flatland' we may consider a two-dimensional body with a small thickness in the third dimension. A 'flatlander' would cut down its length and its breadth, but would be powerless to alter its thickness, so that its volume would vary as its area. Extending this to three-dimensional space, we may cut down a body in three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—but we can not alter what we may call its fourth or extent in a fourth dimension, so that its mass varies as its volume. In fact, mass in four-space corresponds to volume in three-space and area in two-space. The volume of a three-dimensional body is infinity times as great as the volume of a two-dimensional body. The mass of a four-dimensional body is infinity times as great as the mass of a three-dimensional body (*i.e.*, one whose density is nil).

"Tho we can not directly change the extent of a body in its fourth dimension we can do so indirectly by taking advantage of the principle of the conservation of mass and compressing the body in three dimensions. The two-dimensional equivalent

to this is that in two-space, tho it is impossible directly to alter the third dimension, yet by compressing it in two dimensions the third will be increased, while the volume will remain constant. For in two-space the chief physical principle would be the conservation of volume, tho under what aspect volume would present itself to 'flatlanders' we can never tell."

Having shown how a body's density may be our perception of its thickness in a fourth dimension, the author now attempts to explain the cause of universal gravitation in the manner outlined above, supposing ether waves to impinge on two neighboring bodies from all directions, including that of the fourth dimension. The bodies are prest together with a force varying inversely as the square of their distance and as their four-dimensional volume, which is their ordinary three-dimensional volume multiplied by the density. He concludes:

"It is perfectly plain from the foregoing that the ether might be possest of great density, since it bears the waves which cause gravitation itself, and therefore obviously can not gravitate.

"This theory also accounts for the instantaneity of gravitation. The most refined observations have failed to disclose any lapse of time between cause and effect where gravitation is concerned, and this would be wholly inconceivable were gravitation an inherent property of matter."

A NEW DEFINITION OF LIFE

THE EXPERIMENTS of Carrel and others in keeping alive organs or tissues separately have suggested to Dr. R. Legendre a new definition of life. Since an animal may be dead, while each and every one of the parts that composed its organism survives separately, life, in the form in which such an organism possesses it, must be "something that co-ordinates activities that may proceed after it has vanished." The clock may no longer exist, but its wheels, escapement, and pendulum move on. These reflections occur at the close of a lecture on "The Survival of Cells and Organs," delivered by Dr. Legendre at the Paris Museum of Natural History. Dr. Legendre is Preparator in general physiology at the Museum. We read:

"It may be asked what is the nature of this survival, and whether it is comparable to life in the organism. It is difficult to answer, and before doing so we must make a distinction. As Claude Bernard has already remarked, 'it is a characteristic of vital phenomena that they are able to reappear by an elevation of temperature after they have been arrested by cold.' The experiments cited above have really been of two kinds: In one we preserve by means of cold, and during this sort of latent life it would seem that life is simply slowed up or stopt without transformations, since grafting may afterward be performed with success. In the others, life is maintained at bodily temperature, and then the tissue or the isolated organ continues to live, but in an independent, peculiar way that permits of no grafting.

"The experiments in preservation have great practical interest. There is no doubt, in fact, that they will one day make it possible for surgeons to keep in reserve 'exchange pieces' to be used when occasion demands.

"Experiments in survival, altho less immediately utilizable, will nevertheless teach us much, I believe, about the conditions of life, and will enable us to know our own organism by a new light, and with singular precision.

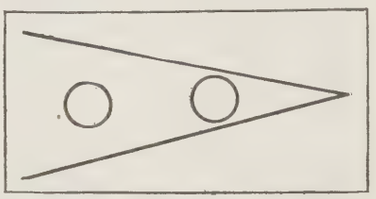
"From a more general point of view, all the experiments in survival, like those in preservation, will raise anew the old question of life and death. How, it will be asked, can all the parts survive when the whole individual is dead? I know very well that for a long time we have distinguished the general death of the organism from the elementary death of the cells; but what is this general death? What is this mysterious bond that coordinates all activities and that may disappear without their cessation? The simplest thing is to answer sagely with Confucius, 'When we are so ignorant of life, can we know death?'

"Happily, in practise, all this is of no importance, as birth and death are recognizable with equal ease."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MOON AT THE HORIZON

ANOTHER EXPLANATION of the fact that the moon appears larger at the horizon than in the zenith is advanced by Dr. Ponzo, an Italian psychologist. That this apparent enlargement is an optical illusion is easily demonstrated. Measurement with accurate instruments shows that instead of having greater angular dimensions at the horizon, the moon really appears smaller there, owing to the fact that it is somewhat farther from the observer. Why, then, should we be willing to swear that it looks larger? This last of several scores of explanations runs as follows. We translate from *La Nature* (Paris):

"The psychologist E. T. Sanford has already noted a curious optical illusion, which we reproduce herewith: if in the interior of an angle two equal circles be drawn, the one nearest the apex will always appear the larger because of the proximity of the sides of the angle. The illusion is the same if we modify the experiment by drawing the circle furthest from the apex on a separate sheet of paper. The illusion diminishes as the angle becomes less acute.



WHY THE MOON LOOKS LARGER AT THE HORIZON.

"Dr. M. Ponzo thinks that this illusion explains the apparent enlargement of celestial bodies at the horizon. To speak only of the moon, whose variations of diameter are so clear, it presents itself on the horizon in the angle formed by the earth and the declining arc of the sky, while in the zenith it is free in every way. This angular contrast, together with the conditions of transparency of the atmosphere, may explain in part why, altho the conditions of perspective remain the same. . . . the apparent size of the moon is not the same every evening. The presence of clouds or vapors that diminish the angle formed by the ground and the celestial vault may be the cause of the phenomenon."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMOBILES AS FOG-PRODUCERS

FOGGY AS LONDON TOWN is, it is in process of being made foggier still by the smoky exhausts of motor-cars. This nuisance has been pretty well suppressed in the United States, but in England little attention has been paid to it, with the result, we are told by *The Lancet* (London), that there is "increasing murkiness" in the streets. As most vehicles in the English metropolis are now motor-driven, says this paper, the nuisance is rapidly increasing and will continue to increase until the facilities for combustion in gasoline-engines are improved. Says the writer:

"In stagnant conditions of weather, as on a fine sunny day or during a windless drizzle of rain, quite a haze of petrol fumes accumulates, which is very unpleasant to the pedestrian. Such an atmosphere is, of course, inimical to healthy conditions. Unburned petrol or partially burned oil is frequently present in notable quantity, which is not favorable to healthy respiration, and a suspicion has been entertained that the presence of so much oil in the air disturbs the protective qualities of paint. Modern traffic has, in fact, introduced a totally new condition of things in regard to the state of the air in the streets, and it will not be surprizing if in the long run mischief in more than one direction comes to be traced to the acrid fumes which are accompanying the motor traffic. We anticipated some years ago that the contamination of the streets would pass from a purely physiological kind to one of a chemical nature as we discontinued horse traffic in favor of motor traffic. That has practically come to pass. . . . . Improvements have, however, been made during the past few years in the engines of the motor-car, and we may hope that soon they will be rendered practically fumeless, which will imply a more economical use of fuel in addition to the suppression of an obvious nuisance."

LETTERS AND ART

DILEMMA OF THE YOUNG SINGERS

THE ETERNAL DILEMMA of the American operatic singer is emphasized by the people who are to form the New Century Opera Company. They are largely Americans but they were found in Europe. One of their number, Miss Lois Ewell, was engaged by Mr. Aborn on his European tour of discovery. She had been there two years, for, as she declares, "I simply had to go to Europe." Two years ago I could not have got into opera in this country without having been over there." Her next declaration is even more significant: "All my real studying of singing has been done in New York. . . . Except for the foreign languages and the coaching in some rôles, I learned all I know in New York." This, says Mr. J. Van Brockhoven in *The Musical Observer* (New York), is a tribute to the "many excellent, conscientious, and capable vocal teachers in many of the larger cities—teachers who have devoted their lives to the solution of artistic singing methods." It is a tribute to a class who are not ranked among the "popular teachers." "Since they require slow and careful development and painstaking efforts on the part of their pupils, they are usually considered slow compared to those who boom a pupil by unripe public show." Their pupils go first to the concert platform or the church choir, and from this class the operatic singer is recruited. We read:

LOIS EWELL,

One of the New Century Opera Company who learned her art in America but had to go to Europe to find an American opera engagement.

"The City of New York draws the trained church singers of the whole country in its musical environment, as does the electric light the moths. This city is overfilled with good and well-trained singers. But how many of these thousands of seekers after operatic or vocal fame and success really arrive at the goal of their ambition? The opportunities are varied in the Metropolis. But, in spite of this fact, how many, or what percentage of singers fill the requirements needed for success? And, again, how many of the New York vocal teachers have the capacity to guide, train, or advise a young man or woman as to the proper course to follow? It can be stated without questioning that New York City offers to an ambitious and talented young singer every opportunity for an operatic development in its artistic environment. But success is a question of the survival of the fittest. Furthermore, it is a question of getting into the hands of the proper teacher, guide, or adviser. A judicious choice of this individual is by no means an easy task. Whose word will you take as absolutely reliable? Say you have some Metropolitan song-bird to advise you. He or she will send you to his or her friends, from whom he has, perhaps, never taken a lesson, or knows little or nothing of his practical teaching methods. Or, maybe, he gives you only vocal lessons, or coaches you in this or that part, or plays the piano-score for you and gives you a few hints. These may be all very useful instruction in special lines. But where is the teacher who has a perfect knowledge of every detail, and practical ability to guide your whole course, and who can convey to you the principles upon which your development must be based? Ah! There is the rub! Where can you find such a one? Such a one will not lead you amiss, by telling you of your great prospects when they are but mediocre. He will demonstrate and prove the nature of your capacity and possibilities.

"The capacities of the New York vocal teachers are as varied as are the students seeking their aid. You can have a choice of any nationality, of any one line of study, or even a fraction of one. You may fall into the hands of a throat specialist posing as a singing teacher; you may be recommended to Mr. So-and-So, who is a fine accompanist and a second-rate singing teacher; you may be told of Mrs. X, who has a swell lot of pupils and has much influence socially; you may be imprest by the promising advertisements of some *bel canto* method, some pure Italian method, the physiological method, etc. But, after all, how are you to find out which one to select? Who can advise you? The solution of this question depends much upon the pupil's own insight. A teacher who has acquired a reliable professional reputation must have given evidence of his ability to achieve results with his pupils, otherwise he could not have risen in the esteem of his fellow musicians. But a pupil should ask himself the question: In what particular direction does this teacher excel? Is it in tone-production, in tone-placement, in tone-volume, in ease of tone-production, in the even quality of registers, in steady tone, a good legato, a *mezza voce*, or an effective *messa di voce?* Is it in the lyric style, the dramatic style, the Italian style, the French, the German, or in a haphazard style? Is the teacher a good musician; has he sufficient general knowledge; is he broad-minded, or is he limited? Is he a practical man or a mere theorist? Does he inspire his pupils to work or does he oppress them? Does he hold out glorious impossibilities, or does he point out the difficulties? Is he interested in you and your progress, or in his egotism?"

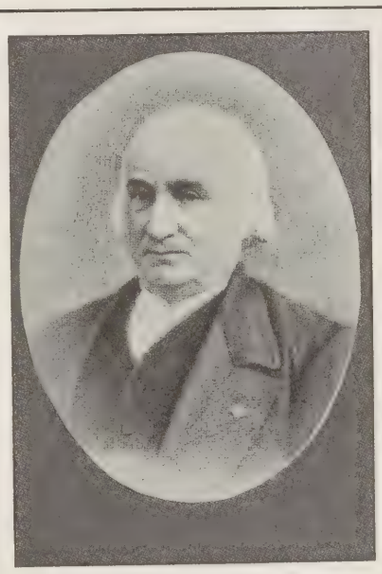
What New York seems to lack, according to Mr. Van Brockhoven, is "an institute of recognized standard," which can boast of having guided its pupils to a successful operatic career. The city is full of experimenters:

"The very fact that the musical opportunities for vocalists are so varied in the metropolis is one of the reasons why a vocal pupil rarely holds out any length of time in one direction of studies. If the students have not the necessary funds for years of study, they will drift into a church position, a concert company, a cabaret engagement, a vaudeville sketch, a comic-opera tour, or a chorus position. And then a systematic, careful development of every branch of operatic study is impossible, or is retarded until the voice is worn, the enthusiasm blunted, and the ambition cooled. This is the record of ninety-nine vocal students

out of a hundred. Their ambitions have not been realized; they are disappointed in their life's mission, and either join the large contingent of church and chorus singers, or take up the profession of teaching as a side issue. And in most cases teachers of this type are as much a disappointment as singing teachers as they were as operatic stars. For in the great majority of cases, they are not prepared for the teaching profession, which is by no means acquired by those who merely learn to sing in church or opera. The actual training of this class of vocal teachers really begins with their first pupil. And as a result of this, the pupil has to suffer, being an object of experimentation, so that by the time such a vocal subject of a teacher's experimenting lands in the studio of a reliable vocal teacher, he or she will have much to undo before reliable results can be achieved. The New York studios are filled with this class of students."

CHARLOTTE BRONTÉ'S LOVE-LETTERS

LETTERS of "infinite pathos and infinite significance," as the London *Evening News* views them, have lately come into the possession of the British Museum. They are the letters written by Charlotte Brontë to Professor Heger, of Brussels, after that fiery genius had returned to her lonely moorland home in Yorkshire from the school where she had been studying French. "They are the cry of a human spirit in mortal anguish; as a human document they are unique," continues *The Evening News*, confirming what other papers, like *The Pall Mall Gazette*, say in estimating the gift as "one of the proudest additions to the British Museum's priceless collection of manuscripts." They come as a gift from Dr. Paul Heger, of Brussels, the son of the hero of "Villette," Charlotte Brontë's novel founded on her Belgian school life. Hitherto these letters were believed by many writers on the Brontë sisters to have been lost. Their coming to light "confirms the views of those among us," says W. Robertson Nicoll in the London *Times*, "who have steadily argued that the decisive event in Miss Brontë's life was her meeting with M. Heger. No English writer," he continues, "has been base enough to suggest any scandalous interpretation of this friendship, but it has been very seriously and ably argued that Miss Brontë's regard for M. Heger was nothing more than an ordinary friendship." The reader may form his own judgment from the selections offered here. We quote from *The Daily Mail* (London) extracts from the copyrighted London *Times* versions. As *The Mail* reads them, "all the loneliness, all the disappointments, all the hopes of Charlotte Brontë are poured out to the man she loves." Thus:



PROFESSOR HEGER,

The *Paul Emanuel* of "Villette" who was the inspirer of Charlotte Brontë's youthful romance.

"Formerly I passed whole days and weeks and months in writing, not wholly without result, for Shelley [Southey? Miss Brontë was six when Shelley died] and Coleridge—two of our best authors, to whom I sent certain manuscripts—were good enough to express their approval; but now my sight is too weak to write. Were I to write much I should become blind. This weakness of sight is a terrible hindrance to me. Otherwise do you know what I should do, Monsieur?—I should write a book and I should dedicate it to my literature master—to the only master I ever had—to you, Monsieur. I have often told you in French how much I respect you—how much I am indebted to your goodness, to your advice; I should like to say it once in English. But that can not be—it is not to be thought of. The career of letters is closed to me.

"I have not begged you to write to me soon as I fear to importune you—but you are too kind to forget that I wish it all the same—yes, I wish it greatly. Enough; after all, do as you wish, Monsieur. If, then, I received a letter and if I thought that you had written it *out of pity*—I should feel deeply wounded."

CHARLOTTE BRONTÉ.

Whose lately published letters, now in the British Museum, sound "the cry of a human spirit in mortal anguish."

Professor Heger was married and a father, and appears to have written only one reply, and that not in the key of those he had been receiving. Here is in part another:

"Day and night I find neither rest nor peace. If I sleep I am disturbed by tormenting dreams in which I see you, always severe, always grave, always incensed against me.

"Forgive me then, Monsieur, if I adopt the course of writing to you again. How can I endure life if I make no effort to ease its sufferings?

"I know that you will be irritated when you read this letter. You will say once more that I am hysterical [or neurotic]—that I have black thoughts, etc. So be it, Monsieur; I do not seek to justify myself; I submit to every sort of reproach. All I know is, that I can not, that I will not, resign myself to lose wholly the friendship of my master. I would rather suffer the greatest physical pain than always have my heart lacerated by smarting regrets. If my master withdraws his friendship from me entirely I shall be altogether without hope; if he gives me a little—just a little—I shall be satisfied—happy; I shall have a reason for living on, for working.

"Monsieur, the poor have not need of much to sustain them—they ask only for the crumbs that fall from the rich men's table. But if they are refused the crumbs they die of hunger. Nor do I, either, need much affection from those I love. I should not know what to do with a friendship entire and complete—I am not used to it. But you showed me of yore a *little* interest, when I was your pupil in Brussels, and I hold on to the maintenance of that *little* interest—I hold on to it as I would hold on to life."

From November to May the letter-writer remained silent; then followed her last outburst:

"The summer and autumn seemed very long to me; truth to tell, it has needed painful efforts on my part to bear hitherto the self-denial which I have imposed on myself. . . . I tell you frankly that I have tried meanwhile to forget you. . . . I have done everything; I have sought occupations; I have denied myself absolutely the pleasure of speaking about you—even to Emily; but I have been able to conquer neither my regrets nor my impatience. That, indeed, is humiliating—to be unable to control one's own thoughts, to be the slave of a regret, of a memory, the slave of a fixt and dominant idea which lords it over the mind. Why can not I have just as much friendship for you as you for me—neither more nor less? Your last letter was stay and prop to me—nourishment to me for half a year. Now I

need another and you will give it me; not because you bear me friendship—you can not have much—but because you are compassionate of soul and you would condemn no one to prolonged suffering to save yourself a few moments' trouble. To forbid me to write to you, to refuse to answer me, would be to tear from me my only joy on earth, to deprive me of my last privilege—a privilege I never shall consent willingly to surrender. Believe me, *mon maître*, in writing to me it is a good deed that you will do. So long as I believe you are pleased with me, so long as I have hope of receiving news from you, I can be at rest and not too sad. But when a prolonged and gloomy silence seems to threaten me with the estrangement of my master—when day by day I await a letter and when day by day disappointment comes to fling me back into overwhelming sorrow, and the sweet delight of seeing your handwriting and reading your counsel escapes me as a vision that is vain, then fever claims me—I lose appetite and sleep—I pine away."

The Daily Mail tries to imagine the Professor under the stress of these appeals:

"He was probably used to being fallen in love with by his pupils; he was bored rather than affected by Charlotte's fervor, and warned her not to become *exaltée;* and he tried to repress her excitement, taking the very sensible view that an unmarried young woman could do no good to herself by cherishing a passionate, tho blameless, regard for a man who could be nothing to her. Apparently he did not take the whole episode very seriously; he scribbled the address of a Brussels bootmaker on the margin of one of the letters! He did not suspect that the little English governess could confer on him the gift of immortality and turn his highly respectable figure into one of the great creations of imaginative literature."

Mr. C. K. Shorter, in the London *Sphere*, gives a paragraph upon the matter as a newspaper story:

"No one will deny, I think, that *The Times* was fully justified in assuming that a profound public interest would pertain to this revelation of the Brontë story, to which it gave eight columns and a leading article in one issue and three columns in another, yet it is amusing to note the attitude of its contemporaries. The London halfpenny papers made full use of the story the following day, and so did *The Standard*, but *The Morning Post* and *The Daily Telegraph* ignored it. Both these journals are brilliantly conducted, but I wonder whether they were quite wise in this."

YALE'S STATUE OF NATHAN HALE

—Is it because Yale men are too sentimental or too timid that they object to seeing Nathan Hale represented as bound and manacled? A vigorous discussion has been going on in the pages of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven) about the proprieties of Bela Lyon Pratt's conception soon to be realized in bronze and placed on the Yale campus. Hale, who was captured by the British and hanged as a spy in 1776, is represented in this statue as standing erect in his uniform of the Continental Army, with his hands tied behind him and his feet bound. *The Weekly* thus comes out in defense of the sculptor:

"The purpose of the sculptor, Bela Lyon Pratt, as explained by those who discust the matter with him, was to present Nathan Hale at the supreme moment of his life, his death as a spy by hanging at the hands of the British troops. Mr. Pratt considered that to get the effect he desired, it was necessary, artistically, to show the figure bound at ankles and wrists. There were those who preferred to see Nathan Hale stand on the Yale campus unbound at ankles, but the sculptor's views prevailed."

NATHAN HALE AS A SPY.

The statue that Yale men object to because it doesn't blink the facts.

The New York *Sun* adds some interesting details of the work which is designed to stand on the old campus near the east front of Connecticut Hall:

"Hale's last words, 'My only regret is that I have but one life to give for my country,' will be inscribed on the pedestal. The lettering in which they will be cut has been designed by Henry Charles Dean, of Boston, from the lettering on the headstone of Hale's grave. The lettering of this old stone, which was erected by Deacon Richard Hale, father of the dead hero, has been pronounced by experts to be one of the most beautiful examples of Colonial lettering. It is planned to erect the statue on the campus not later than next June."

THE DRAMA LEAGUE IN ENGLISH EYES

BROWNING WROTE a poem called "How it Strikes a Contemporary," and the Drama League of America furnishes an interesting case in point. It has won the approving comment of the dramatic critic of *The Westminster Gazette* (London), who gives his fellow countrymen a detailed account of its features and discusses its availability for adoption as a British institution. THE LITERARY DIGEST has recorded its progress at various stages, sometimes quoting the not altogether favorable comment of its American critics. Its growth is apparently continuous and considerable. It has lately emerged from the comparatively provincial confines of its Chicago operation and joined with other theater clubs whose work has been cognate to organize into a country-wide sphere of activity. The object of the organization, as the English critic quotes from its literature, is "to crowd out vicious plays by attending and commending good plays and building up audiences for them." This is its primary purpose, but there are other and secondary ones, such as:

"To aid in the restoration of the drama to its honorable place as the most intimate, most comprehensive, most democratic medium for the self-expression of the people. It is a banding together of all the forces already working for better drama, a welding together into one united whole that shall control the situation in support of better plays. The League does not censor. If it approves a play, the League members are urged to support it—if it disapproves, it remains silent—aiming to kill by non-support. The purpose of the League is twofold—to create a permanent taste for good drama and to obtain larger audiences for the best plays."

The English critic is struck by the fact that the League works partly "by demanding good criticism from the press, by opposing to commercialism a practical scheme of cooperation between producers and the public which will tend to uplift, by organizing an audience out of a haphazard crowd." Tho recognizing that "this is brave talking," the critic seems to find "satisfactory evidence to show that in its life of three years and a quarter the League has done something

substantial to justify its existence." The critic goes on to sketch the history of the League for his countrymen:

"The origin is rather curious; it began in the city of Evanston, Ill., where it was founded by the members of a ladies' club who had been in the habit of attending the local theater in a group. Evanston, I believe, is an important residential suburb of Chicago, and is noteworthy for its educational establishments. In April, 1910, the ladies of Evanston called a meeting of representatives from all the women's clubs of Chicago, and then the Drama League was founded. Now it has members all over the States, and a large number of affiliated or local leagues, and I hear that a branch has just been born in Ottawa. I notice with interest that not only was the League founded by women, but a large number of its officials belong to that sex, and that the majority of the presidents of the American centers are ladies. We know that in the States women are more active, as a body, in many aspects of social life than are their English sisters; this may be due to the fact, if it be the fact, that the American man, as a rule, is more intensely engrossed in his business or professional work than the Englishman, and leaves almost entirely to his woman-folk matters which over here he would attend to himself.

"American women are commonly supposed to be prudish, and it might be feared that under the circumstances the working of the League, tho it would operate against the simply erotic forms of entertainment—and in that respect be preferable to our Censorship—would also follow the lines of our Censorship and exhibit an extravagant terror of indelicacy in the treatment of serious subjects. Certainly there would be some, if not great, danger of this if the Drama League were founded in England. So far as I can judge, the American League is broad-minded, but the materials are not sufficient to enable one to form a conclusive judgment. In fact, my chief basis for this view is the society's report, or bulletin, upon 'Blanco Posnet.'"

On the League's principal work—the issue of "bulletins," we read:

"On the production of a play its committee, sternly refusing the lure of free seats, inspects the piece, and either considers that it deserves no further discussion or issues a bulletin containing information under the following headings, or some of them: 'Play,' 'Author,' 'Theater,' 'The Company,' 'Comment,' 'General Idea,' 'Dialog,' 'Structure,' 'Production,' 'Value,' 'Quotation.' My belief that it is broad-minded is based upon the comment concerning 'The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet.' 'One of the few plays where Shaw ventures into a locale—the American Wild West—with which he is totally unfamiliar. The result is that the idiom of the characters works rather stiffly into the expression of Mr. Shaw's ideas. The ideas, however, are interesting. The play is a satire upon piety and a dramatic brief for a creedless religion of human kindness.' The piece is one of a group warmly recommended; yet it may be recollected that its public performance is prohibited in England and was forbidden in Ireland; but the prohibition was ignored, and the authorities did nothing. Judging by this and the bulletin on a play called 'Rebellion,' it may fairly be assumed that the American critical committees are not likely to interfere with the honest treatment of serious social questions, the bugbear of our authorities.

"It may be asked whether the work of the League is effective. There are substantial reasons for believing that it is. Apparently the outcome of fifteen bulletins issued in Chicago was—according to the statements of the 678 members who replied to a post-card on the subject—that they and their friends were induced to purchase 17,182 tickets for the fifteen works recommended by the bulletins."

The question whether England could profit by the adoption of this "Yankee notion" wins a rather favorable reply from the critic:

"Of course it might get controlled by the wrong people, and fall into the hands of cranks who would support nothing but fantastic experiments, and be captured by emissaries of the commercial drama, and exploited for the purpose of puffing the very class of work which the American society ignores. Probably in either case it would soon get 'smoked' and have little influence, so that there would be no bad result of importance. Its bulletins could never be quite as useful as those in America, since our touring system is necessarily much less important. On the other hand, a well-chosen committee could render very valuable service."

SOURCES OF OUR POPULAR SONG AND DANCE

THE COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER of the popular songs and dances at present so dominant in America and Europe is brought out in Mr. H. E. Krehbiel's researches in Afro-American folk-songs. What may occasion the greatest surprize of all is that the most marked rhythmical characteristic of these songs, commonly known as "rag-time," does not derive from negro, but from Scottish sources. It is really a "Scotch snap" that marks these songs, when, in the musician's parlance, "the emphasis is shifted from the strong to the weak part of a time unit by making the first note of two into which the beat is divided take only a fraction of the time of the second." The repetition of this effect "becomes very stirring, not to say exciting . . . and leads to a sort of rhythmical intoxication exemplified in the use of the device, not only in the first beat of a measure, but in other beats also, and even in the fractional divisions of a beat no matter how small they may have been." Mr. Krehbiel, the music critic of the New York *Tribune*, finds this feature of to-day's popular music in even other environments:

"When this species of syncopation, known as the Scotch, or Scot's, snap, or catch, became popular in the Italian-opera airs of the eighteenth century it was held to be the offspring of a device commonly found in the popular music of Scotland. It is a characteristic element of the Strathspey reel, and the belief has been exprest that it got into vocal music from the fact that Burns and other poets wrote words for Scottish dance-tunes. 'It was in great favor with many of the Italian composers of the eighteenth century,' says J. Muir Wood (writing in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians'), 'for Burney, who seems to have invented the name, says in his account of the Italian opera in London, in 1748, that "there was at this time too much of the Scotch catch, or cutting short of the first two notes in a melody." He blames Cocchi, Perez, and Jommelli, all three masters concerned in the opera "Vologeso," for being lavish of the snap.'"

What Wood here remarks about the pseudo-Scotch music of the eighteenth century as it was cultivated in the music-halls, declares Mr. Krehbiel, "may be said of latter-day 'rag-time,' which, especially in the 'turkey-trot' and 'tango' dances, monopolizes the music almost to the exclusion of melody and harmony."

"The rhythmical device under discussion is also found in the popular music of Hungary, where it is called *alla zoppa* (limping). Here it is unquestionably the product of poetry. Dr. Aurel Wachtel, discussing the music of the Magyars (*Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, July 5, 1878), says that the rhythmical construction of their ballads is most closely allied to the peculiarity of the Magyar language, which distinguishes the short and long syllables much more sharply than any other language spoken by the peoples of Germanic-Slavic-Romanic origin. The character of the Magyar tongue does not tolerate that prosodically long syllables in song shall be used as short, or vice versa.

"Now, whether the rhythms of dance music be derived from the songs which gave time to the feet of the original dancers or the rhythms of poetry were borrowed from the steps of the dance, it would seem as if the determining factor was the word. The most primitive music was vocal. Poetical song had its origin in improvisation, and improvisation would be clogged unless musical and verbal rhythm could flow together. The rhythmical snap of the American negroes is in all likelihood an aboriginal relic, an idiom which had taken so powerful a hold on them that they carried it over into their new environment, just as they did the melodic peculiarities which I have investigated. It was so powerful an impulse, indeed, that it broke down the barriers interposed by the new language which they were compelled to adopt in their new home. For the sake of the snap the creators of the folk-songs of the American negroes did not hesitate to distort the metrical structure of their lines. In scores upon scores of instances, trochees like 'Moses,' 'Satan,' 'mother,' 'brother,' 'sister,' and so forth, become iambs."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE POPE'S FIRST DECADE

THE HEALTH of the Pope has been so precarious during the past year that many observers of the world's life must have reflected upon the subject of his obituary. Defeating these expectations, Pius X. has celebrated the first decade of his pontificate (August 4), and the Roman correspondent of *The Morning Post* (London) has seized this anniversary occasion as a pretext to estimate the Pope's spiritual reign. Tho there remains in some minds the recollection of the long reign of his two immediate predecessors, yet ten years, as this writer points out, is an unusual period for a Pontificate. Of the 259 pontiffs who are recognized on the Vatican's official list, the average reign is only seven years. Moreover, the reign of Pius X. "has been so full of events as to seem much longer than it really is," and the present pontificate will be found to have left a considerable mark upon both the history of the Church and the history of Italy." Considering him from three points of view — as an ecclesiastic, as a diplomatist, and as a politician, the writer speaks first upon the last of these:

"Pius X. has been much more active than Leo XIII. Whereas the *Non expedit*, which prevented the participation of good Catholics in elections, prevailed throughout the twenty-five years' pontificate of the late Pope, at both the general elections held in the time of Pius X. the *Non expedit* has been suspended in all cases where the bishop of the diocese has so advised, *i.e.*, whenever a Monarchist of Clerical leanings required the aid of the Church to defeat an Anticlerical. For the first time in Italian history a compact little band of avowedly Catholic Deputies has sat in the Chamber, and it seems, on the whole, probable (tho the question has not yet been settled) that the policy of 1904 and 1909 will be repeated at the General Election of October, 1913. The younger and more practical men in the Clerical party would like to see the number of Catholic Deputies largely increased, as would easily happen, if the *Non expedit* were abolished, with an electorate of eight millions, largely illiterate. But the Pope and the reactionaries who dominate the Vatican fear the creation of a powerful 'Center Party' on German lines, for which the Vatican would be held responsible, and which might yet act on its own initiative. The papal ideal is, therefore, a nominally Liberal member, who has given pledges not to support Anticlerical legislation, and who depends for election upon Clerical aid. Under a system of multiple candidatures and second ballot such phenomena are very common. With Signor Giolitti at the head of the Government and Signor Tittoni (now Ambassador in Paris), as the *trait d'union* between him and the Vatican, 'deals' of this kind are peculiarly easy, and compromise becomes the order of the day. To the present Pope again the authors of the Libyan War should owe a debt of gratitude. Nowhere, outside of 'Nationalist' and Sicilian circles, was the war against Turkey in Africa so popular as at the Vatican. Some eminent divines regarded it as a crusade; others, more mundane, remembered that the Clerical Banco di Roma, in which they had put their savings, was largely interested in Libya. The Pope himself was less bellicose than some of his Cardinals, one of whom was publicly censured for his indiscreet allusions to the Battle of Lepanto and the relief of Vienna by Sobieski; but the 'patriotic' attitude of the Church in the autumn of 1911 has had the effect of taking the sting out of Anticlerical attacks. For the first time numerous chaplains accompanied the Army, while preachers offered up prayers to the God of Battles for the success of the Italian arms. Never since Pius IX., in his earliest manner, had supported the national movement, had a similar spectacle been witnessed in Italy."

If Pius X. has been "a much 'better Italian' than the cosmopolitan diplomatist who preceded him," the present writer regards him as "far less successful in his conduct of international relations." We read:

"A complete breach with France, difficulties with Spain and Portugal, the Borromeo Encyclical, so offensive to the German Protestants, the long exclusion (at last remedied in 1911, after an American protest) of all save Latin elements from the College of Cardinals have characterized the present Pontificate. For some of these errors the Pope is not responsible, for it was inevitable that a simple parish priest, ignorant of foreign languages and foreign countries, must rely (just as a Foreign Minister under similar circumstances) upon the advice of his subordinates. But every Pope, owing to the system of voluntary incarceration which has prevailed since 1870, deliberately cuts himself off from direct contact with the world of men and things. His information about foreign countries comes to him largely in the shape of reports *ad usum Delphini*. In the case of countries (such as Great Britain) which have no diplomatic representation to the Holy See, he has to rely upon the annual visit of a foreign Cardinal, the advice (in the case of ecclesiastical appointments) of a 'Consultor,' and such information as he may receive from the Monsignori of the particular country resident in Rome. But at the Vatican under the present reign the non-Latin element has been a very small minority. Just as Italian Government offices are largely manned by Sicilians—a fact which accounts for several idiosyncrasies of Italian policy—so the headquarters of the Roman Church are mainly occupied by Italians whose outlook is quite naturally different from that of other nationalities. In a word, under Pius X., the 'universal' Church has been more Italian and less cosmopolitan than under Leo XIII."

From the religious standpoint "the present Pope can scarcely fail to appeal to all unbiased persons as a type of sincerely honest and pious man, trying to do his best according to his lights." Furthermore:

"Since Pius V., a contemporary of our Queen Elizabeth, no Pope has been canonized; but doubtless one day his namesake will receive a similar honor from posterity. No Pontiff since Hadrian VI., the old tutor of the Emperor Charles V., and the last foreigner elected to the Papacy, has led so simple and modest a life. The present Pope has waged a continuous warfare against sinecures; he has diminished the numbers of the idle priests who used to infest Rome; he has, through his official organ in the Press, done much to combat obscene literature, vicious cinematographic shows, and similar evils, formerly rife in Italy. He has publicly exprest his sympathy with the Society for the Protection of Animals, thus throwing the influence of the Church on their side. No doubt, his policy toward the Modernists has been extremely reactionary, while at times, by enumerating their heresies in his Encyclicals, he has drawn attention to their views, and thus given them an advertisement which otherwise they would have lacked. But his position in this matter is that obedience ('To obey is better than sacrifice') is the basis of the Holy See; whereas the Modernists, while remaining within the pale, wished to interpret the doctrines of the Church in their own fashion.

"The quarrels of the Vatican with the Modernists are, however, matters of domestic concern which do not much affect the outside world; in Italy, at any rate, where theological controversy attracts less interest among laymen than in Northern countries, the masses were unmoved by this warfare of 'intellectuals' against tradition. Leo XIII. would probably have handled the Modernists differently; but then Leo XIII. was primarily a diplomatist, and diplomatists, from the nature of their occupation, seldom possess that faith which sometimes removes mountains and sometimes creates a St. Bartholomew's massacre. You must not expect Liberalism from a Venetian parish priest nor the principles of a mid-Victorian Whig from a man whose chosen confidant is the Spanish friar Vives y Tuto. After all, the Conclave of 1903 has got what it wanted; it wanted as Pope a godly man, and a godly man is elected; only, as all Papal history shows—Celestine V. and Hadrian VI. are the best examples—a godly man does not always make the best Pope. So long as the Papacy has a political side, that is likely to be the case. But, at least, Pius X. has proved that Roman Catholicism.

unlike some Churches, can make a peasant its High Priest and choose him for his own virtues rather than for his influential backing."

FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

PEACE HATH its reputed victories no less renowned than war, and some of these victories come about without the conscious aim for peace. One of these is declared to be the confraternity of students organized under the title of the International Federation of Students whose eighth congress will assemble in Ithaca in September as guests of the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell University. Tho this society can take no hand in the settlement of international disputes, yet as its secretary, Louis F. Lochner, points out in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), it is "pregnant with tremendous possibilities for peace." It brings together at the most formative period of their lives picked young men from many different countries—"men foreordained to become leaders of thought and action in their respective countries"—and shows them that "the 'other fellow' is animated by the same high ideals for which they take credit, acquaint them with other peoples and civilizations, and teach them that humanity—all-embracing, all-including, linked with the idea of brotherly love, of sympathetic understanding, of good will toward all mankind—is a bond of union transcending national, racial, or color lines of demarcation."

The spirit of internationalism is furthered by the Christian Students' Federation which is an aggregate of 2,305 associations and 156,071 members. Its work is well known; but the other association whose purposes are not definitely religious is perhaps known to fewer, as likewise the fact that "Berlin, Leipsic, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, Vienna, Madrid, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell Universities . . . have become so many melting-pots of nations because of the international composition of their student bodies." Mr. Lockner gives us an interesting sketch of the history of the international movement:

"As early as 1898 a fiery young Italian of Turin addrest an appeal to the students of the world. 'Let us fraternize,' he said, 'let us fraternize and unite in one vast, gigantic federation'; and he then proceeded to expound his plans for a world-wide federation of students. The student associations of Europe, especially of Southern Europe, responded generously to the invitation of their Italian confrères to meet in an international convention, and at Rome from the historic Forum Romanum was proclaimed the 'Fédération Internationale des Etudiants,' which bears as its motto the two Latin words, 'Corda Fratres' (Brothers in Heart), and which has for its principal aim that of 'favoring and protecting the idea of fraternity and solidarity among students.'

"In spite of numerous vicissitudes, such as any new organization is likely to encounter, the federation held its own, even founding branches in Argentina, Paraguay, and New York City; until in September, 1911, when the members met in their Seventh International Congress, a new element was introduced, which gave a tremendous impetus to the movement and put it on a world-wide scale. This element was the presence of delegations from the Cosmopolitan and International Clubs of North America and Germany and of the 'Liga de los Estudiantes' of South America, and the consequent affiliation of the bodies which they represented with the Corda Fratres movement.

"Briefly, the facts with reference to the Cosmopolitan Clubs are as follows: Since 1903 there have gradually sprung up in some thirty universities, colleges, and technical schools of this country cosmopolitan or international clubs made up of the foreign-born and a limited number of native students. The purpose of these organizations is to bring together into one brotherhood men from different countries, to learn the customs, viewpoints, and characteristics of other nationalities, to remove racial prejudices, and to establish international friendships. Since 1907 these clubs have allied themselves in a national association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. A monthly magazine, *The Cosmopolitan Student*, keeps the members in touch with each other and with the work confronting the federated body. Annual conventions afford picked representatives from the local units an opportunity to deliberate upon problems common to all the clubs and to listen to inspiring addresses by speakers of international fame.

"In 1909, at the invitation of the Central Bureau of the Fédération Internationale des Etudiants, 'Corda Fratres,' members of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs took part in the Sixth International Congress of that body at The Hague, Holland. They were so imprest with the similarity in aims and ideals between the 'Fédération Internationale' and the Cosmopolitan Association that they strongly recommended the affiliation of these two large student bodies—a recommendation which, however, was not put into complete effect until after the Congress at Rome in 1911, at which time the German International Clubs were also represented by a delegate. The League of South American Students has had a similar record of genuine usefulness. In 1908 the students of South and North America were invited to a Pan-American congress at Montevideo, Uruguay. That congress, at which students from the United States unfortunately did not take part, provided for the organization of a League of American Students, for the biennial holding of international congresses, and for the founding of a central bureau at Montevideo."

The proceedings of these congresses afford ample opportunity to discover the "similarity in aims and purposes of the 'Liga' with the aims and objects of the Corda Fratres of Europe and the Cosmopolitan Clubs of North America, even tho the organization is a less formal one." We read further:

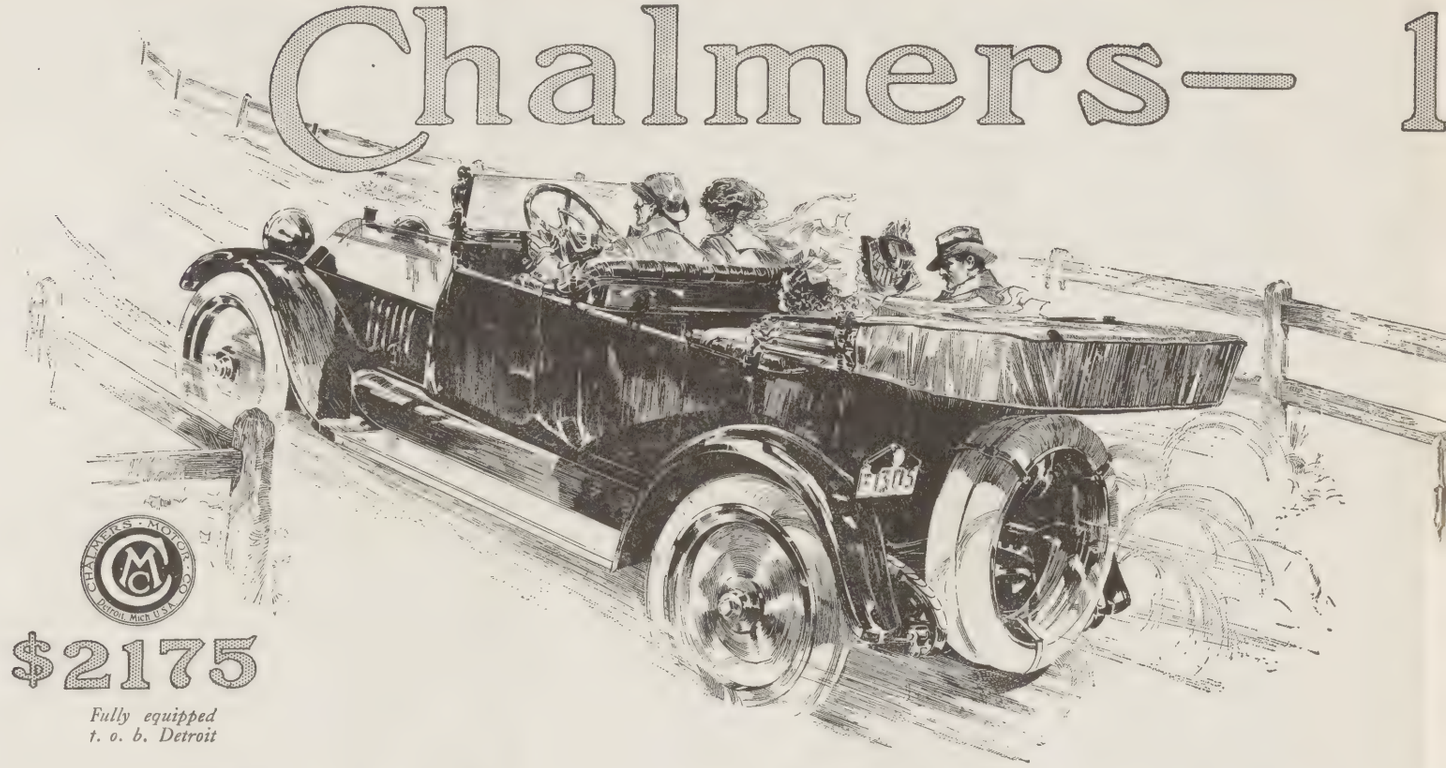
"The spirit of internationalism breathes forth from every page. At the Corda Fratres congress at Rome in 1911, then, we find these three forces represented: the consulates or chapters of Corda Fratres, the Cosmopolitan and International Clubs of North America and Germany, and the League of Students of South America. It was no small thing to mold these three movements—each presenting a somewhat different plan of organization, each proud of its history and results—into a composite whole and to provide a form of international organization so flexible as to enable other movements which might exist in other countries, such as the East and West Clubs of England, to become affiliated. But good will and mutual concession wrought the seeming miracle, and for almost two years we have been working under a tentative and experimental platform of world confederation, the principal features of which are, first, the neutrality of the federation in matters affecting religious, political, or economic principles; second, the complete autonomy of the component groups; third, the composition of an international central committee of direction, consisting of two members from each country represented; fourth, the provision for regular biennial congresses; and, fifth, the stress laid upon the extension of hospitality upon correspondence between members of different countries, and upon the encouragement of mutual understanding as a means of promoting amicable international relations.

"Thus we have gone a great way toward uniting the students in an all-embracing world federation. We of the American group are especially happy that the Eighth International Congress, to be held in September, 1913, has been awarded to the United States, and that the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell University, the strongest branch in our association, is to act as host during the official sessions. The preparations for the congress are now well under way. Invitations to the students of the world have been sent for circulation to all the foreign ministries, to all the student college papers of this and other countries, to all the student associations whose names could be learned by the Congress Committee headed by Carlos L. Locsin, of Cornell, a Filipino student of remarkable organizing powers, and to hundreds of individual students.

"Tho the official sessions are to be held at Ithaca, it is planned to take the foreign visitors to a number of places of interest, including New York City, Albany, Schenectady, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and Cambridge. I sincerely hope that the universities of this country will appoint delegates to this congress, and thereby embrace the splendid opportunity offered of encouraging the cause of international good will and humanity. Never before has an opportunity like this come to the students of this country to show their international-mindedness.

"Scholarship is in its very nature international. The scientist, the linguist, the technicist, the historian, the man of letters—each is dependent upon international cooperation for the achievement of the highest results in his particular field of endeavor. In short, it may truly be said of the scholar that 'every factor in his culture, every science which he knows, has been built up by the cumulative services of men in every nation in the successive ages.'"

Chalmers— 1



$2175

Fully equipped
f. o. b. Detroit

The Master Motor of The

What other makers are still striving for we give you in the New Chalmers "Six."

To the best features of the costliest cars we have added these crowning triumphs.

Silence at all speeds; silence that lasts.

Sustained power; even after years of use.

No vibration; comfort and long life.

Extreme flexibility, without intricate gearing.

These features mean far more than the luxury they bring. They mean no wear—no waste of power—no depreciation. A car that lacks them may cost you less to buy—but it will cost you more to keep.

When once you know the years of extra service these features add, you'll wonder how we give them at the price, $2175.

Go ride in this car. Let it tell its own story in deeds. It can neither over-rate its virtues nor hide its defects. It must tell the truth—nothing else.

Salient Features of the

Six-cylinder motor, T-head type 4″x 5½″,—40-65 h. p. All moving parts enclosed.

Bosch magneto.

Electric starter—Entz System, built in Chalmers shops.

Non-stallable motor.

Full electric lights—Our powerful head-lights also contain auxiliary lamps of moderate power for city driving.

132-inch wheel base.

Molded oval fenders.

Roadster	**$2175**
Four Passenger	**$2175**
Five Passenger	**$2175**

(*Fully equipped, f.*

Silent at All Speeds

Many cars that are quiet at ten miles an hour, kick up a lot of noise at thirty.

Let us see what the New Chalmers "Six" will do. Watch the speedometer; 30—40—50 miles an hour and not a murmur from cams nor valves.

We have discarded the noisy little wedge-like cams so widely used. They knock the valves open with a blow and close them with a snap. The big oval cams of this motor push open the valves and slide them shut with the smoothness of velvet.

What Silence Tells You

The silence of the Chalmers "Six" means more than the mere luxury of quiet.

It tells you that your motor is working with the perfection of a watch—without the slightest wear; that your car has not depreciated one iota; that it is as good as the day you bought it.

And this silence continues for years. 30,000 miles of hard road service, equal to three years of average use, left this motor as good as when it started.

$80,000 Extra Cost to Us—An Enormous Saving for You

This motor, like the trained athlete, grows better by action.

Our valves of Tungsten steel cost us $80,000 extra per year. But Tungsten steel is not affected by the cylinder heat. So there's no warping—no leaking—no power wasted, as happens with the ordinary cast iron and nickel steel valves. Our Tungsten steel valves almost never need regrinding.

This means an enormous saving of power to you. It means no wear—no depreciation. Think of the years of extra service this master motor will give you.

Power—Supple as a Fencer's Wrist

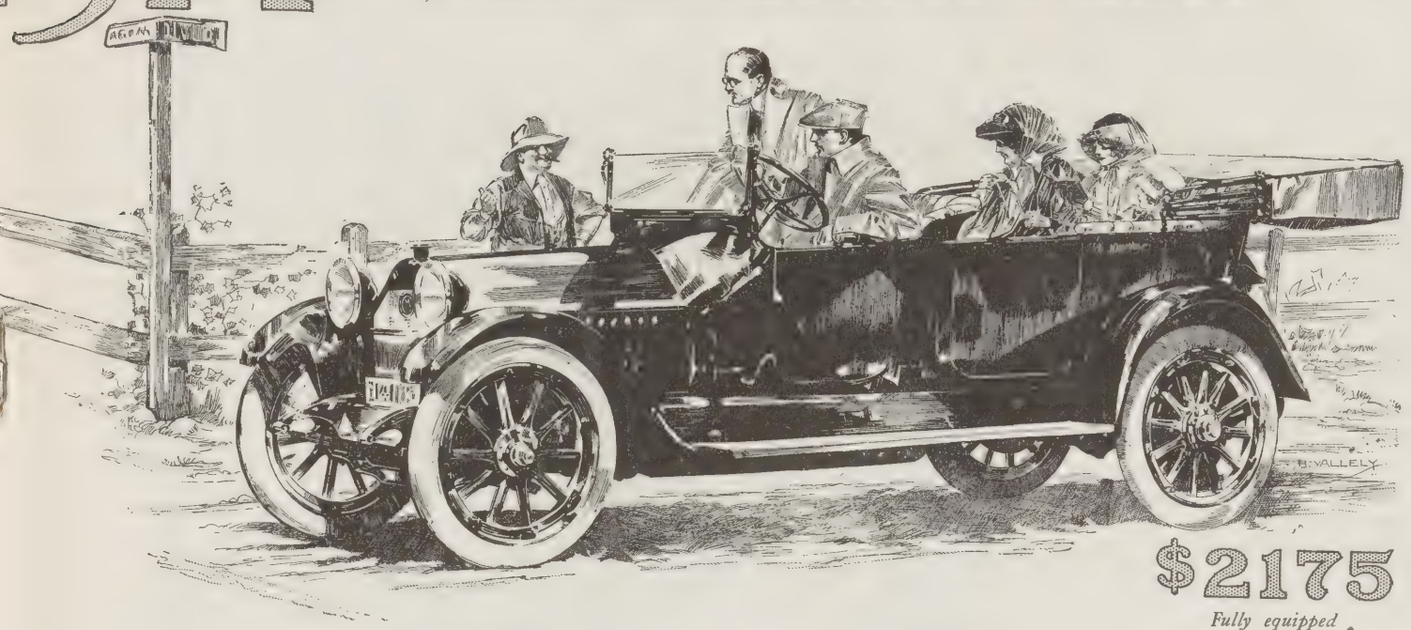
The power of our New "Six" is so flexible that you can throttle it down on high to a creeping gait in the crowd; then away swift as a swallow, mounting quickly to twenty, thirty, forty miles an hour without stress or effort.

This wondrous flexibility is due to our big, roomy valves, they open 40% wider and shut tighter than common. This gives freer passage to the gases.

The wonderful flexibility of this motor is amazing. You'll find you can do nearly everything on "high." It does away with gear shifting almost entirely. With this

Chalmers Motor C

914 The New "Six"



$2175

Fully equipped f. o. b. Detroit

m All

New Chalmers "Six"

Gasoline tank and tire carrier on rear—clean running boards.

Left drive and center control—enter from either side.

36 x 4½-inch tires and Continental demountable rims.

Four forward speed transmission.

Underslung rear springs: main leaf of vanadium steel.

Tapered bonnet and stream line, bell backed body.

Chalmers patented doors—unusually wide.

Six Passenger	**$2275**
Coupe	**$2850**
Limousine	**$3600**

. o. b. Detroit)

"Six" any supplementary gear mechanism would be useless. The motor itself gives a suppleness of power unknown even in costlier cars.

A Non-Stallable Motor

This motor will never go dead in the crowded city traffic. The electric starter won't let it.

Even if the driver should cut off the gas accidentally, the electric starter, which is always on duty, keeps the motor running—won't let it stop.

It prevents stalling under sudden overload.

This is the greatest feature of safety and convenience put on a car in the past five years.

Company. Detroit

An Electric Starter That Never Quits

The simplest and surest starter ever made. A little motor spins the engine to start it. Then it automatically reverses itself, becomes a generator and stores up power in the battery for electric lighting and future starting purposes.

That Vibration Jinx

After a long ride you are often tired and you don't know why. It's the vibration jinx in the crank case. It means the moving parts are too heavy or a fraction out of balance.

We overcome vibration by forging our connecting rods stronger and yet 40% lighter than the average; by giving the motor an extra long stroke and so reducing the number of strokes; by balancing all moving parts on a delicate scale. Even the clutch and the timing gears are balanced with the rest of the motor.

The smoothness of the "Six" saves wear on the car as well as on the passengers. The interval between the explosions of any "four" makes a gap in the power stream. It produces a vibration that hammers constantly at the life of the car. There's no escape from it. The explosions of the "Six" give an unbroken stream of power. It gives smoothness and economy that no "four" can equal. It adds years to the life of the car.

The Beauty of the Car

As we make the motor better we make the car handsomer.

We spent $75,000 in new equipment to give you its long oval fenders; not alone for the added beauty, but for their utility as well.

Bodies are big and bell-shaped. Plenty of room to stretch your legs in either seat. Doors are wider than usual, with concealed hinges. They fit so snugly that all mouldings are dispensed with.

Extra tires are carried in the rear, leaving the running boards clean as a quarter-deck. Everything about it tends to give the New Chalmers "Six" the flowing, stream-line effect of a graceful steam yacht.

Unsurpassed at Any Price

It is impossible to get more real value than we give you in the New Chalmers "Six." The wonder is that we can do it at the price.

But this car is the product of a $7,000,000 factory where economy of production has been perfected as never before; where parts makers' profits have been eliminated; where enormous output reduces cost to a minimum.

In the New "Six," you get features that mean your car will run year after year as smoothly and silently as the day you bought it; features that keep operating costs down to a minimum.

To buy a car that lacks these features—even though the first cost be less—is short-sighted. To pay more is an extravagance.

Send for the Facts

Send us this coupon and we will mail you the most valuable book ever written about motor cars. It tells by pictures and words facts that every one should know. Mail the coupon now.

Send me literature explaining why the New Chalmers "Six" is the Master Motor of them all.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

L. D.

MOTOR CARS

WISCONSIN'S MODEL AUTOMOBILE LAW

WISCONSIN, which is often credited as the most progressive State in the Union, has just enacted a new automobile law which is welcomed by many authorities as a model act.

The Automobile says:

"A feature of the new code is that it prevents cities, counties, town boards, park or highway boards from passing or enforcing any ordinance or resolution fixing requirements upon drivers and operators of motor vehicles. The State law is supreme. and for two years at least Wisconsin motorists and outside motorists who tour in Wisconsin will not be harassed by sundry local ordinances that every cross-roads settlement may wish to pass, as in many other States. The outside motorist who comes into Wisconsin will need only to comply strictly with the compact State law and disregard local restrictions entirely.

"The law reads:

"'The provisions of section 1636–47 to 1636–57, inclusive, shall be uniform in operation throughout the State, and no city, village, county, town, park board, or other local authorities shall have power to enact, pass, enforce, or maintain any ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation requiring local registration, or other requirements . . . or in any manner excluding or prohibiting any automobile, motorcycle, or other similar motor vehicle, whose owner has complied with the provisions of said sections, from the free and unobstructed use of all public highways, driveways, and parkways within the State. . . . . .

"The asterisks in the above represent the words dropt from the old statute in

From "Horseless Age," New York.

JOHN BURROUGHS AND HENRY FORD IN THE FIRST FORD CAR, TAKEN IN DETROIT RECENTLY.

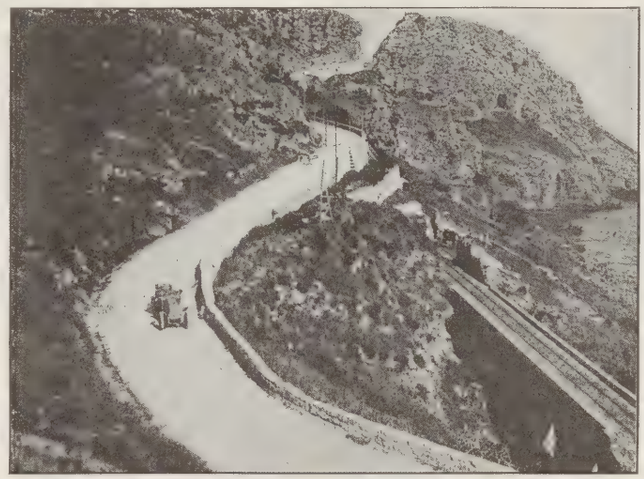
making up the new law, which were 'inconsistent herewith.'

"Among the requirements in the new law which have heretofore appeared only in local ordinances in various cities are the following:

"'Prohibiting the use of the muffler cut-out within the limits of any incorporated city or village.

"'Reducing speed to 8 miles an hour while passing through parks and cemeteries, in the highway. The old speed limits of 15 miles an hour in cities and villages, and 25 miles an hour in the country are unchanged, excepting as provided above.

"'Requiring every motor vehicle to be equipped with an "adequate signal device."



From "Automobile Topics," New York.

PART OF A ROAD THAT SKIRTS THE COAST OF SICILY FOR 650 MILES.

"'Dealers or manufacturers who knowingly permit the use of their number-plates on cars owned or controlled by others are liable to a fine of from $10 to $25.'

"The law was drafted by James T. Drought, president of the Wisconsin State Automobile Association and a well-known attorney of Milwaukee, who was mainly responsible for the organization of the Milwaukee Automobile Club, the first organization of motorists in the Badger State, and who is still counsel of this club. It was introduced by Senator Alex. R. Martin, of Milwaukee, and was one of the final bills to be passed and signed at the 1913 session of the legislature."

MACADAM ROADS OBSOLETE

"The movement for a more durable type of road construction for the main roads of the country is rapidly gaining strength," says *American Motorist*. "Roads which will not only stand heavy travel from the standpoint of the number of vehicles passing over them, but which will also stand the stresses of heavy trucks carrying loads of eight and ten tons, are required by the conditions of modern traffic." The article continues:

"That new macadam construction has been practically eliminated from consideration by traffic requirements on the principal highways, is admitted by the foremost highway engineers of the country. California has adopted concrete with a bituminous surface for almost its entire mileage of State roads now being constructed. The State Highway Engineer of Illinois has recommended concrete or brick —preferably concrete on account of low cost—for its recently established system of State aid roads. The Board of Consulting Engineers of the New York Highway Commission has recommended concrete for 146 miles of State roads now being built under inadequate specifications, 'to prevent the waste of the money already expended.'

"The Lincoln Highway Association is reported to have adopted concrete construction for the transcontinental Lincoln highway. The Chambers of Commerce of Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., are promoting a concrete highway between those two cities, as a section of a through route to the South and Southwest; and innumerable counties and other subdivisions are adopting a similar type of construction for their roads of heaviest traffic.

"Portland-cement concrete seems at present to have the lead among the various types of road which may be considered durable by reason of its comparatively low first cost, and its excellent record as a paving material. Most of the other surfaces which might be available, such as brick, or broken stone mixt with bituminous substances, require for durability and strength a concrete foundation, so that the cost of the surfacing would be added to that of the concrete.

"A bituminous concrete is much in favor for roads in some sections of the country, but its use is limited by the expense of its construction. Liquid asphalt has been used to some extent, but the supply of this material is limited. Refined tars and asphaltic oils, while making excellent top dressings, preserving and making dustless road surfaces, do not add materially to the structural strength of the roads on which they are used; it is, therefore, to concrete, either as a foundation or for the whole road structure, that those engineers are looking who recognize the present and approaching traffic conditions on the main highways of the country.

"It is always possible that a new material or combination of materials may be discovered or invented which will enable durable roads to be built at a lower cost even than concrete."

KILOWATT INSTEAD OF HORSE-POWER

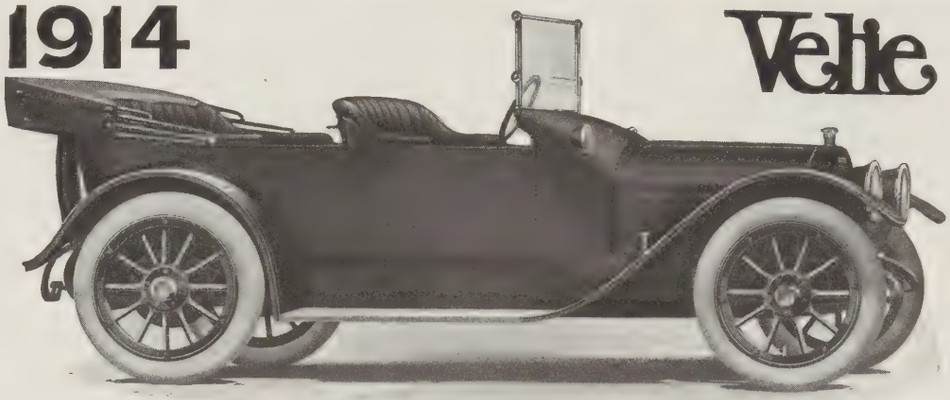
Leading engineering societies abroad are endeavoring to substitute the term kilowatt for horse-power. The unit of measurement in electric power is the watt. A kilowatt, which is one thousand watts, equals practically 1.34 horse-power. *The Automobile* advocates the universal adoption of the new designation.

Says an editorial writer in this journal:

"In the matter of sound, kilowatt is far superior. It has no ugly hiatus in the middle, but runs trippingly from the tongue. It has a plural, too, while the plural of horse-power has always been doubtful and awkward. Its abbreviation—kw, without a point—has been thoroughly established by the electrical-engineering fraternity of the world. The value of kilowatt, as well as its spelling, is international and uniform, which could do no harm in the ever-growing export trade, while there is a small

(*Continued on page 330*)

1914 Velie



Model 9
"4-45"

A new light "Six" with fifty horsepower

and two other equally remarkable Velie models—the utmost in real, usable value that can be built in an automobile!

Velie Model 10—The new Velie "6-50," nearly 1000 pounds lighter than the usual car of its size and power. Easy riding, easy to drive, remarkably economical on tires and gasoline. Price **$2350**

Five-Passenger Touring, Four-Passenger Torpedo, Two-Passenger Roadster

Velie Model 9—The new "4-45." A continuation of the famous Velie "4-40," with more power, more room, more comfort. Highest possible quality, even to use of hand-buffed leather in upholstery. Price **$2000**

Five-Passenger Touring, Four-Passenger Torpedo, Two-Passenger Roadster

Velie Model 5—The new "4-35." An exceptionally powerful small car, with equipment including the most advanced type of electric starter and electric lighting—identical with that used on the bigger Velie models. Price **$1500**

Five-Passenger Touring

These Specifications Are Common to All Velie Cars for 1914

Motor—"L" head, long stroke. Stromberg carburetor. High power on low gasoline consumption.

Ignition—Bosch dual system. All wiring enclosed and protected by brass conduits.

Lubrication—Positive feed. Cylinders and pistons lubricated by splash. Oil pump completely enclosed, protected in engine base.

Cooling System—Extra large radiators. Centrifugal pump on "4-45" and "6-50." Thermo-syphon on "4-35."

Transmission—Heat treated, nickel steel gears, four speeds on "4-45" and "6-50." Three speeds on "4-35."

Springs—Exceptionally long springs with extra wide leaves. Semi-elliptic front and three-quarters elliptic rear. Pullman-like riding ease on all roads.

Clutch—Velie special dry-plate clutch, positive but smooth in action, no grabbing.

Electric Starter—Gray & Davis electric starter. The highest grade of starter built today—with record of unfailing service.

Electric Lighting—Gray & Davis electric lighting. Current supplied from storage battery used in the starting system.

Tires—Quick-detachable, demountable rims. Velie light-weight on tires of ample size guarantees freedom from tire trouble.

Clean Body Lines—High side bodies with deep cowl dash and concealed door handles. Running boards free from battery box or other incumbrances. Clear running boards, with wide door, make the car especially easy to get in and out of. Spare tires carried at the rear, where they help to balance weight of the car.

Deep Upholstery—Deep seat cushions and especially deep back cushions. Finest leather used throughout.

Equipment—Mohair top and envelope, ventilating windshield, Warner speedometer, extra demountable rim, concealed electric horn, foot rails, robe rails and complete tool kit.

What the Name Velie Stands for Among Automobile Owners

For five years the capacity of the Velie factory has been taxed to its utmost to supply the constantly growing demand for Velie cars. The mechanical perfection of the car, backed by the tremendous prestige of the Velie name, has won and held the confidence of thousands of automobile buyers.

Today the Velie ranks well up with the leading twelve cars in the number built and sold each year.

Now we have greatly increased our facilities for manufacture. Velie output for the next year will rank with the highest. We are ready to give automobile buyers everywhere the benefit of our five years of successful motor car building.

We have developed a car that—for real service, for all that goes to make the owner satisfied—admits of no superior. And we have built it at a price well within the reach of all buyers of motor cars.

Let us show you what five years have brought forth in the Velie. It is an interesting story. Write for it.

Velie Motor Trucks

Built in one-ton, two-ton, three-ton capacity, with special bodies for individual requirements. Write for details.

VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, 350 Velie Place, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Branches and Dealers in Principal Cities

Residence of Mr. Theodore N. Ripson, Hempstead, L. I. Mr. A. T. Remick, 103 Park Ave., New York, Architect. Heated with Pierce American Water Boiler and Pierce Louraine Radiation.

You must learn about house heat from a Heat Primer

Take the technical talk out of the house-heating story and anybody can understand it. And everybody should, before deciding on what kind of heat to have and what heater to get. Our Primer,

What Heat for Your House

(Sent free on request)

tells this heat story in the simplest terms—tells the difference between steam and hot water, the advantages of each and how each system works. It also explains, in the same simple way, the various types of Pierce Boilers and the wonderful heat-producing and coal-saving features which have placed them in 300,000 homes.

Your steamfitter can give you the *figures* on a perfect heating system. Send for our Primer and get the *facts* first.

Pierce Boilers and Radiators

PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MFG. CO.
254 James Street Syracuse, N. Y.

Pierce Service in all Principal Cities

MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page* 328)

difference between the horse-power and the *cheval-vapeur* in France or *Pferdestärke* in Germany. The kilowatt equals exactly 1.36 of either of these units, which are only metrical units in disguise and now slated to disappear, if the engineers can have their way.

"The Society of German Electrotechnicians has decided, in full accord with the Society of German Engineers, the International Electrical Commission, and all other associations whose voice counts in matters of this nature, that from and after January 1, 1914, the power output of an engine, whether it is electrical or of any other type, shall be designated in kilowatts and that the horse-power (*Pferdestärke*) unit shall not be used or placed before the public any more, after that date.

"Now that this example has been set, it may be worth considering whether the American automobile industry should not feel itself peculiarly called upon to jump into the lead in the matter by placing the proposed innovation before a very broad, untechnical, but highly influential public first of all, thereby greatly assisting the introduction of the change in the industries where any change in terms and their values, be it ever so slight, means considerable bother with the remaking of tables and calculations. For American cars, with their motor-starters and lighting equipments whose capacity must even now be designated in kilowatts if they shall be discust at all conveniently, it would be an outright comfort to have the power of the main motor judged by the same unit.

"The dear old horse-power, meaning little for designating power, anyway, unless the actual motor speed is mentioned in the same breath, probably never would be missed. Electricians have shown how easily it can be spared. To the public that wishes to compare one motor or one car with another, it is the figure and not the unit which counts, while the engineer is well aware that, so far as the car as a whole is concerned, neither horse-power nor kilowatt can give a mental conception of its traveling capacity, so long as the weight, the mechanical efficiency of the gears, the spring suspension, the bearings, the tires, and several other factors remain undetermined.

"British engineers have devised the coefficient 'K' and the coefficient 'Sigma' in order to have a unit for judging car capacity, logically assuming that the intelligent car owner should be much more interested in such a unit than in horse-power, but the proposition to replace horse-power by kilowatt, while not aiming so high, has the advantage of simplicity in its favor and may do a great deal, through the revisions of formulas and tables and curves which it will necessitate, to weed out antiquated views and set ideas to work in new channels.

"The committee on standardization of the S. A. E. is, within the ranks of this society, usually considered as having a thankless and irksome task. Might it not now, with this opportunity for establishing the same unit for measuring power in the electrical and the mechanical fields—which fields are singularly well and intimately blended in the automobile—call a special session for the purpose of presenting succinctly and attractively to the automobile industry the advantages to be gained by dropping horse-power for good and ever from automobile nomenclature and catalogs and adopting the euphonious and comprehensive kilowatt, instead?

"The poncelet is the only competing unit, and it is rather deep below the surface of actual events, besides leaving electricians and electrical appliances out in the cold."

FOR UNIFORM MOTOR LAWS

A movement for unifying automobile laws in a number of States is gaining headway. The committee appointed by Governor Sulzer in accordance with an act passed last spring by the New York legislature is about to begin its work. This committee will confer with commissioners to be appointed by the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. It is expected that other States will appoint commissions to confer with those already named. Ultimately the State officials will probably confer with the National Government.

The New York Times explains:

"The endeavor of the New York Committee will be to frame a law which will both serve the interests of the public and leave the automobile industry unharmed. Its first step, like that of the other commissioners, will be to examine the present law in its own State and draft such suggestions for change or amendment as may seem advisable.

"After this work has been accomplished, a joint conference with the representatives of the other States is planned and a uniform regulation of automobile operation and taxation is hoped for as a result. A report based on this conference is to be submitted to the next legislature. Motorists have long felt the annoyance of different or contradictory laws in the various neighboring States, and uniform regulations, if wisely drawn, would be welcomed by the great body of automobile users. Matters such as speed limits, license fees, loads, and general operation will be the study of the committee."

EQUIPMENT FOR A LONG TOUR

Transcontinental automobile trips are becoming more and more frequent. The selection of adequate equipment and supplies for a tour of several thousand miles, whether across the country or in other directions, is of great importance.

"To make a proper selection of equipment," says *Motor Age*, "requires actual experience in cross-country touring, such experience as has been the lot of drivers of the cars in the Indianapolis-to-the-coast tour which ended at Los Angeles August 4. Most of the drivers or entrants had been in previous tours, some of them of transcontinental scope, and their cars may be taken as criterions of the highest efficiency in special arrangements for safety and comfort on long tours where a wide variety of conditions are to be met.

"It must be remembered that in this tour almost every class of road conditions possible was met. . . . . .

"Certain features of equipment not necessary for ordinary tours, therefore, were essential and were a part of the load of every car on the run. First and most important of these are the means for carrying spare supplies of water. In the desert, where one must travel 50 miles at a stretch between water holes, their value is obvious. . . . The most convenient way to carry extra water supplies and one which is universal among tourists through the desert countries, is by means of water-bags. These are made of closely woven canvas and hold anywhere from 1 to 5 gallons. They are closed with a cork which fits into a porcelain mouthpiece. The bags are not completely waterproof, for the evaporation of the slight quantity of water that seeps

(*Continued on page* 332)

Detroit Electric Cars for 1914 offer:

1. **Substantial price reductions together with equally remarkable improvements in quality, made possible by our large production, *two to one* over that of any other electric car manufacturer.**
2. **Your choice of either *Worm* Gear (mounted the correct way) or our new *Bevel* Gear axles; also your choice of front seat drive, rear seat drive or Detroit Duplex Drive (permitting car to be driven from *either* seat).**
3. **A line which for *completeness* has never been approached even by this company—for years the *leader* in the electric car field.**
4. **Greater battery capacity in all models, giving *still greater mileage.***
5. **Larger tires, *electric brakes,* and many other refinements in details of construction and equipment.**

(Details as to prices and models will be announced in this magazine in September and in the October monthly magazines.)

OUR 1914 line, as always, will *establish the style* in electric automobiles for the coming season. Every accepted feature of construction that is worth while will be found in our 1914 cars—and a number of new features not obtainable elsewhere.

The 1914 line will be exceptionally comprehensive. It will include *every type* of electric vehicle that a purchaser could possibly desire.

The buyer who wants a *double lever control* (for operating the car from either front or rear seat) can get it in the Detroit Duplex Drive. The buyer who wishes a *front* seat single drive or a *rear* seat single drive can have his choice of either. All bodies Clear Vision.

The person who wants a worm gear axle will find in the Detroit Electric a new and improved *application* of this well known principle—correctly mounted to insure positive lubrication. This method of power transmission has been used on some of our models in owners' hands in various cities for three seasons.

The purchaser who prefers a bevel gear axle can select a Detroit Electric with our famous true, direct shaft drive (chainless), originated by us and now in its fifth successful season. Both open and closed cars (Clear Vision bodies) are offered.

Greater Values—Lower Prices Because of Larger Production

All 1914 Detroit Electric models will have finer quality, many improvements, longer wheel base, roomier bodies, deeper and wider seats—greater value throughout than it was ever possible to offer before. And the prices will be *lower* than the prices previously asked for cars not as advanced as these.

Increased production, quantity buying, cutting down of distribution expense and improved manufacturing methods make possible not only substantial price reductions, but—even more interesting—substantial increases in *quality.*

This is our policy for 1914: *More* cars, *better* cars, *lower prices.* Detailed announcement of models, specifications and prices will be made later. Meantime, if interested in motor cars of *any kind,* we suggest that you call upon our dealer in your city.

Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

THE Detroit ELECTRIC

SOCIETY'S CAR for TOWN AND COUNTRY

BRANCHES
New York:
Broadway at 80th St.
Chicago:
2416 Michigan Ave.
Boston Kansas City
Buffalo Minneapolis
Cleveland

Selling representatives in 175 leading cities

Factories of the Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

The Largest Plant in the World Devoted Exclusively to the Manufacture of Electrically Propelled Vehicles

This Country's Most Eminent Physicians Testify to the Value of

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

For Uric Acid Diathesis or Lithæmic Conditions, Gout, Rheumatism, Renal Calculi, Stone in the Bladder, Gall Stones, Bright's Disease.

DR. GEO. BEN. JOHNSTON, M.D., LL.D., Richmond, Va., Ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Ex-President Virginia Medical Society and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia: "If I were asked what mineral water has the widest range of usefulness, I would unhesitatingly answer, Buffalo Lithia Water. In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithæmia and the like its action is prompt and lasting. . . . . Almost any case of Pyelitis and Cystitis will be alleviated by it and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in Renal Calculus, and have known its long-continued use to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit."

DR. J. ALLISON HODGES, President and Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.: "Each year I am more and more impressed with the value of Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, in the treatment of that class of diseases dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis, Rheumatism, Gout, Urinary Calculus, Vesical Irritations, etc., for I have time and again witnessed its undisputed efficacy in relieving these cases, and in many instances curing them, by disintegrating and eliminating Urinary Calculi when they were present."

Buffalo Lithia Water is sold by all druggists and everywhere mineral waters are sold.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER Co BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page* 330)

through them is relied upon to keep their contents cool. When the air is the hottest, evaporation takes place most rapidly, and the water therefore always is refreshingly cool. The bags are hung on the outside of the car, usually from the top brackets.

"In addition to the bags, most tourists prefer to carry vacuum bottles for the drinking water."

Next in importance to the water supply is the spare fuel supply. Arrangements for carrying extra fuel are essential, for it sometimes is a full day's run between points where gasoline may be obtained. Then, too, it is a matter of economy, for gasoline that sells for 45 cents a gallon at a point on the railroad costs 60 cents 75 miles inland, a 3 days' haul for a team. Probably the best arrangement is to fit the running-board with special steel, hinged straps which will clamp over the can. It should be arranged to fit the 5-gallon rectangular tin cases in which much of the western gasoline is sold.

Of equal importance with the fuel supply on a tour of this sort is the food supply. A breakdown on the desert or in the mountain may mean a wait of a day or more before help comes, and it is very comforting at such a time to realize there is plenty of rations in the locker and it will not be necessary to run down a coyote for one's dinner.

Canned foods and dried fruits and dried meats will serve. Everything must be air-tight and of such shape that it will pack away without waste space. An outfit of cooking utensils of the lightest and simplest kind should be amplified by aluminum dishes. Special camping sets are most in favor with experienced tourists, as they are designed to take up least space. Emergency rations in tablet form sometimes are carried as an extra precaution. This all can be packed in a chest strapped on the running-board or in a section of a trunk at the rear. . . . . .

Camping equipment proper can be arranged to take up little space. Light waterproof tents which can be rolled into a bundle four inches in diameter and 30 inches long are most in favor on account of their compactness. These slip into a waterproof cover which keeps them dry and clean. Bedding is simple. It consists of a pair of wool blankets and a rubber blanket for each one in the party.

Clothing must be of the strictly outing variety and of a color and material not affected by the dust. There should be heavy clothing, for the nights, even on the desert, are chill and in the mountains cold enough to freeze up the radiator in July.

Rough clothing for every-day touring can best be carried in waterproof canvas bags known as duffle bags. For dress-up occasions the touring trunk or suitcase rack usually is reserved. A favorite type of waterproof coat is a very light rubber affair which slips over the head—it is more of a shirt than a coat—and collar and wrists fit tightly. To go back to the special equipment needed for the car itself. A first thought is a plentiful supply of spare tubes. It is not necessary to load the car down with more than two extra casings because one is never more than 2 or 3 days from a town where the ordinary sizes of tires may be obtained. Spare parts to carry vary with the car and the versatility of the driver. Rear axle shafts are frequent offenders in the matter of breakdowns and a spare shaft or two often is advisable. An extra spring is one of the spare parts that often is needed and can be carried very nicely under the cross members of the frame or under the running-board apron. Wheel bushings, too, sometimes are needed.

For the sake of the engine it is well to fit some sort of an indicator by which overheating will be shown before the engine gets too hot or too much water is allowed to boil away. The cars on the Hoosier tour all had either one of two different fittings for this purpose.

Most of the carbureters were supplied with a steering column control of the air intake. This was found to be particularly useful in crossing the mountains. The small proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere at altitudes from 8,000 to 12,000 feet made frequent changes in the air adjustment necessary, gradually giving more air as higher altitudes were reached and less air on descent.

Protection of the various parts of the car from the effects of dust and water particularly is necessary. If there is not a permanent waterproof case for the magneto, an oilcloth or leather one is needed.

Lighting facilities must needs be particularly dependable on a transcontinental tour, for night running sometimes is unavoidable. With electric-lighted cars on a long tour, care must be taken that the charging apparatus is regulated properly, because the long steady charge of day running is likely to overcharge the battery.

Oil lanterns, too, are a necessity on a transcontinental tour, for they will be needed in making camp, perhaps in digging a car out of the mud in the middle of the night, etc.

Oil can be obtained wherever gasoline is sold, so that a reserve gallon or so is all that is necessary.

With two exceptions, all of the cars in the tour were equipped with shock absorbers, and the rough country which was covered between Indianapolis and the coast demonstrated their usefulness.

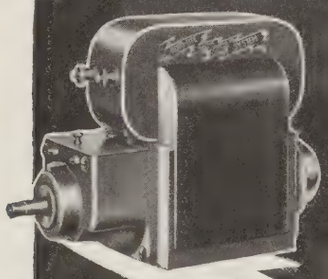
A definite list of the equipment necessary should be made up before the tour is started, so that the tourists will not discover that something important has been omitted when it is too late.

Below is a sample list of equipment which might be followed for a transcontinental tour of four persons.

One touring tent with waterproof cover.
Four pairs of woolen blankets.
Four rubber blankets.
One touring trunk holding four suitcases.
Four 2-gallon water bags.
One running-board chest with aluminum dishes and canned food.
Two vacuum bottles.
Two duffle bags.
Four pair of goggles with amber lenses.
One robe rail bag.
Two spare casings, tubes and tire repairs.
Two jacks and several broad wood blocks to rest them on.
One block and tackle with stout sharpened stake.
One each of spade, ax, and oil lantern.
Spare springs, and other parts with complete set of tools.
Assortment of ignition, lighting and binding wires and straps.
Camphor ice and cold cream.

"AS SURE AS THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD"

THE BIRTH OF A BETTER LIGHT



Built with magneto dimensions - designed to be connected direct to magneto or pump shaft - operates at 6 volts - begins to generate at 200 revolutions per minute - attains maximum output at car speed of 17½ miles per hour.

AUTO-LITE ELECTRIC STARTING and LIGHTING SYSTEM

The AUTO-LITE Electric Generator - a simple, positive, convenient source of current for motor car electric lighting.

YOUR 1914 car should carry the ***Auto-Lite*** system as standard equipment—no matter what price you pay.

Due to its already widespread adoption, car manufacturers can equip with the ***Auto-Lite*** if you so specify.

For the ***manufacturer*** who desires lighting, starting and ignition in one system or separate units, we are able to provide the best recognized equipment now in use.

THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY
122 Michigan Street, Toledo, Ohio
Branches: NEW YORK DETROIT KANSAS CITY SAN FRANCISCO

GET THIS BOOK

Send for our "Handbook on the Care and Operation of Automobile Electric Systems," a book so full of interesting information on all modern electric systems that no automobile owner can afford to be without it.

Explains in detail, functions of the various parts—how to locate and remedy troubles of all kinds—embraces all electrical automobile systems.

The large operation chart which it contains is alone worth the price.

Regular price 50c.

Will be sent to you for 10c in stamps if you use this coupon.

This Coupon Saves You 40c

THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE CO., Toledo, Ohio.
122 Michigan Street,
Enclosed find 10c in stamps for which please send me your handbook.

Name .....

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MOTOR TRUCKS

BONUS SYSTEM FOR TRUCK-DRIVERS

THREE requirements intended to eliminate careless and irresponsible men from the ranks of motor-truck drivers and to make drivers responsible for damages were proposed in a paper read before the Motor-Truck Club of New York recently by Alfred Aram.

One of the suggestions was to require every driver to undergo an examination as to competency and dependability. Another was to have the man's record investigated by a surety company and then require the driver to file a bond with his employer.

From "Motor Age."

FIVE-TON TRUCK CONVERTED INTO A PASSENGER CARRY-ALL AT CONVENTION IN PROVIDENCE.

In the opinion of Windsor T. White, second vice-president of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the commercial-vehicle committee, the author of these suggestions does not seem to have struck the right note. A bonus system by which a driver would receive extra compensation for good care of his truck and long tire mileage would be much more certain to bring the desired results than restrictions which would have a tendency to deter men from going to work as truck-drivers.

If the driving of motor-trucks can be made attractive enough in compensation and otherwise, the competition for positions will be greater and owners will have a choice of the better drivers, thus eliminating the bad ones.

The bonus system is already in use in England and has proved very successful, according to A. E. A. M. Turner, of London, in a report to the *Commercial Vehicle*. Whereas a few years ago the expenses for motor-bus repairs in London were very heavy, and there was a great deal of public complaint regarding the reckless operation of these cumbersome vehicles, there has since been a great improvement in both respects.

Part of this improvement is due to the experience gained by the drivers, but the motor-bus companies and some private business companies have put into practise various plans that offered an incentive to drivers to avoid damages to the vehicles and excessive tire wear. One of these plans is the payment of a bonus of $25 or more to each driver who takes his vehicles through the year successfully, provided the annual or semiannual overhauling shows that it has been handled carefully by the driver. Another plan is to establish an accident-insurance fund, contributing a certain amount—say 12 cents a week—as premium for each driver, and at the end of the year, if he has come through without collision or other avoidable accident, to return the money to him with a small addition representing interest.

Some of the leading tire manufacturers also offer bonuses to drivers who get unusual mileages from their tires. In event of accident, the driver loses his insurance money and the bonus offered by his employer, while unless he handles his machine more carefully, he will have no chance of winning the tire bonus.

The result is that a majority of the drivers are steady, level-headed fellows who are not only intent upon increasing their wages to the extent of the bonuses, but who take personal pride in establishing clean records for the year. Even the best-paid drivers are not indifferent to the additional money to be made in this way.

On the other hand, the bus company or truck-owner is a gainer through the reduced repair bills and increased tire mileage, while the public gains in safety and quiet.

The fundamental idea of the bonus system is to give the driver an incentive in the nature of a reward to do his best, and all parties at interest are benefited, whereas any plan of bonding exacts beforehand a fee for expected carelessness and has a tendency to engender feelings of resentment. The bonus system should be used in conjunction with the establishment of the driver's competency to operate the vehicle and a private inquiry as to character, habits, etc., the same as in hiring an employee for any other position of responsibility.

Drivers have more to do with the success of motor equipment than any other factor. For this reason it is not good economy to hire cheap men or discourage good ones. In establishments where it has been the practise to break horse-drivers in as truck operators, it has been found that the possibility of getting on a truck has been an incentive to better work as horse-drivers, so it is almost certain that rewards for good service on the trucks would be effective. And, inasmuch as one man on a motor-truck can do the equivalent in work of two or three men with horses, the employer can well afford to pay him better wages and offer bonuses for careful driving.

From "Motor."

TRUCK USED IN MARKING ROADS IN CALIFORNIA.

OVERLOADING SOLID TRUCK TIRES

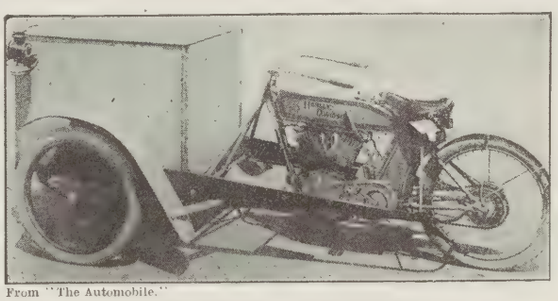
The prime requisites in tire economy are declared by *The Automobile* to be a moderate load and moderate speed, but the average truck-driver does not understand this. To all intents and purposes, a solid rubber tire seems proof against injury, which fact is one of the greatest

(*Continued on page 336*)

From "Motor."

AN AUTO-DRIVEN CEMENT-MIXER.

Motor, in presenting the above illustration, explains that the automobile used to supply the power was purchased by its owner for a nominal sum, the remaining equipment having been purchased from a scrap-pile, his total outlay being thirty dollars.



From "The Automobile."

A THREE-WHEELED CYCLE-TRUCK.

The application of the motor-cycle for the quick delivery of light parcels, particularly in cases where the business would not warrant the purchase of a regular motor-truck, is gaining rapid headway throughout the country.

Garford TRUCKS

Some record truck transactions

DURING the last six months, New York City—the most difficult, exacting, and over-solicited truck market in the world—has purchased over $1,300,000.00 worth of Garford trucks. Listed below are the individual transactions. Over 66% of these sales are repeat orders.

Watson Contracting Co., Fordham, N. Y.,	10 five-ton Garfords	Piel Bros. Brewery, New York City,	6 Garfords, various sizes
Texas Oil Co., New York City,	5 Garford Tank Trucks	Dayton Hedges, Contractor, New York City,	3 six-ton Garfords
New York Police Department,	10 Garford Patrol Wagons	F. L. Cranford, Inc., New York City,	2 ten-ton Garford Tractors
New York Mail Co., New York City,	8 three-ton Garfords	Public Service Corp., Newark, N. J.,	2 two-ton Garfords
Pittsburgh Contracting Co., New York City,	2 six-ton Garfords	Farmers Feed Co., New York City,	2 ten-ton Garford Tractors
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., N. Y. C.,	2 ten-ton Garford Tractors	D. W. Kaatze Milk Co., Brooklyn,	1 six-ton Garford
John Bell Co., New York City,	5 six-ton Garfords	Westchester Lighting Co., New York,	1 three-ton Garford
Colwell Lead Co., New York City and Brooklyn,	6 three-ton Garfords	Frazer & Burchenal, New York City,	2 six-ton Garfords
Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn,	5 Garfords, various sizes	R. A. Funger Motor Trucking Co., N. J.,	3 six-ton Garfords
Eastern Asphalt Paving Co., New York City,	3 six-ton Garfords	L. Wertheim Coal and Coke Co., N. Y. C.,	1 six-ton Garford
N. J. Ice Cream Co., Newark, N. J.,	3 three-ton Garfords	Monarch Auto Trucking Co., Brooklyn,	2 six-ton Garfords
H. C. Bohack Grocery Co., Brooklyn,	2 five-ton Garfords	Empire State Dairy, Brooklyn,	1 ten-ton Garford Tractor
Cranford Co., Brooklyn,	7 six-ton Garford Tractors	Peter Breidt Brewery, Elizabeth, N. J.,	2 five-ton Garfords
Interboro Brewing Co., Brooklyn,	11 five-ton Garfords	Thos. Wood Sons Coal Co., Brooklyn,	1 six-ton Garford

Such an unusual volume of business is only another indication of Garford efficiency and should make a marked impression on those who are figuring on commercial vehicle equipment.

Catalogues, transportation advice and all information gratis.

Please address Dept. 4

THE GARFORD COMPANY, ELYRIA, OHIO

Next Week is "Jack-Knife Safety" Week

15,000 Dealers Will Participate in this Big Sales Event — September 1st to 6th

Jack Knife Safety Week—September 1 to 6—is your special time to decide the fountain pen question; 15,000 live dealers will meet the tremendous demand for Parker Pens. Thousands of pens have been shipped to complete assortments. You will find the selection ample. Step in and make a choice next week. *Geo. S. Parker.*

PARKER LUCKY CURVE

Jack-Knife Safety Fountain Pen

Handiest pen made. Writes like a fresh dipped pen—smooth as glass—and can't leak in any pocket or in any position—flat, rightside up or upside down—because of the "Lucky Curve" and the patent vise-like ink lock.

The Lucky Curve

The big idea that removes the leak and makes the Parker the cleanly pen.

FREE TRIAL

During Jack-Knife Safety Week any Dealer will sell you a Parker Pen with "money back" privilege if not satisfactory. We authorize this. Next week 15,000 good stores will be showing the Parker Jack-Knife Safety, Standard and Self-Filling Pens in many styles and sizes at $2.50, $3, $4, $5 and up. If you can't locate a dealer write us.

No. 23½ (ring) $3.25 No. 20 $2.50

Parker Pen Company

60 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

NEW YORK RETAIL STORE — WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Give Your Auto a Mobo Bath
Clean your car with Mobo as often as it needs cleaning.
MOBO preserves the lustrous finish as well as removes all dirt and grease. Does not streak or crack the varnish.
MOBO Auto Cleanser
is a vegetable-oil soap. It gives new life to paint and varnish. MOBO is good for cleaning furniture, parquetry, painted walls, etc. Sold in large and small cans, barrels and half barrels. If you can't buy MOBO in your neighborhood, send dealer's name and 25 cts. for a 1½-pound Trial Can. Write for FREE booklet, "How to Keep an Auto Clean."
JOHN T. STANLEY
Maker of Fine Soaps
650 West 30th Street
New York
MOBO
AUTO CLEANSER

MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 334)

dangers attending its use. There is serious wear and tear on tires when a truck has been overloaded, when hard and quick braking are indulged in, when excessive speed is attained, and when skidding occurs. The writer says:

"Speed is the most important of all the deteriorating influences to which tires are subjected. It has been determined that at an average of 12 miles an hour, the life of a solid tire approximates 10,000 miles, while at an average speed of 20 miles an hour it would be a candidate for the scrap-heap at the end of about 4,000 miles.

"The dangerous effect of overloading can not be overestimated. Tires are constructed to carry certain loads which, if exceeded, will result in premature failure of the tire unit. Rubber comprest beyond its safe limit of elasticity will break down just as any other material will do. Skidding, starting, and stopping, tractive effort, are in the nature of natural causes of wear; in truth, are causes of ordinary abrasion under practically normal conditions. Habitually running in car-tracks has its invariable ill result in a similar manner. For the edge of the tire, the small portion which runs on the rail, is carrying the load intended for the whole tire. A further shearing effect is produced, too, that is most injurious to the tire's fastening.

"The solid tire is essentially a low-speed tire, and when a pace faster than from 15 to 18 miles an hour is maintained the tires are bound to suffer. In the first place, excessive speed generates extreme frictional heat, which in turn produces disintegration. Either the rubber tread will separate from its semihard rubber base or the whole tire will become loosened from the steel foundation, rendering it practically worthless.

"Solid tires are designed by the manufacturer to carry a certain weight, and when the specified limit for each tire is exceeded it is a case of overloading. The effect of this is to break down the tire completely. In a majority of cases it will separate from the steel base."

THE TRUCK IN THE GROCERY BUSINESS

Morris A. Hall contributes to *Motor* a paper showing the efficiency of motor-trucks in increasing effectiveness in areas of delivery for the grocery business. His statements refer to the wholesale as well as the retail trade. Among the interesting facts set forth by him are the following:

"Very recently the writer heard a wholesale grocer from a city in central eastern Massachusetts make the statement that the 3-ton truck which he had purchased had been worth $50,000 to his business in the year. This, he explained, was not alone in the big savings, the advertising value, and the enhanced reputation of being up-to-date, but was mainly in the vastly larger amount of territory in which he could get and hold business, this being made possible only by the much greater speed and endurance of the motor-truck as compared with horses.

"He still uses the horses for retail work, in which he explained they could work a 6-mile circle, but uses the truck for suburban work and deliveries in neighboring cities, in which it has a working radius of more than 9 miles, or can work an 18-mile circle. The area of the 6-mile circle is 28.3 square miles, of the 18-mile circle 254.5 square miles, a gain of 236.2, which on the merchant's own valuation would be worth $212 a square mile to hi n. As the cost was in the neighborhood of $3,000 a year, the actual net gain was $200 a square mile.

"In another business, a test covering three months showed that a small truck could make 25 deliveries a day, these averaging 426 pounds each, at the rate of 17 minutes a delivery and at a cost of 2 cents a mile. In another similar test, against a horse, the motor made 418 deliveries, covering 500 miles in 114 hours, at a total inclusive cost of $8.76. The horse-wagon of equal capacity made 132 deliveries, covering 110 miles in 133 hours at a cost of $7.49. The former is 2 cents a delivery, while the latter figures out to 6 cents each.

"With so many different quantities, it is difficult to make a reasonable comparison, so considering a unit of time as 100 hours, both results may be reduced to this. In 100 hours, the horse would make 99 deliveries, cover 82.6 miles, and cost $5.63. In the same period, the motor would make 366 deliveries, cover 438.5 miles, and cost $7.68. The merchant's gain by the change (in 100 hours) would amount to 267 extra deliveries, covering 355.9 additional miles at a cost of only $2.05. The extra work done, then, considering the horse work at the same cost, as before, would cost but 76 cents a delivery and 57 cents a mile. That is, the merchant can do his usual work at the same cost but at the same time can add deliveries at the rate of three-fourth cent each and miles at the rate of one-half cent each.

"That the light car is successful in retail grocery work is shown beyond dispute by the experience of a prominent Providence, R. I., firm, employing several well-known 3,000-pound wagons. This firm makes deliveries down both sides of Narragansett Bay, two of the long routes being selected for special illustration. These are called, from the towns which they cover mostly, the Warwick and Buttonwoods routes. While the former is but 12 miles and the latter 14 in a direct line, the distances covered by horse averaged 28 and 34 miles a day. Doing distances like these required alternate horses on the next day in both cases, so altho it was a one-horse wagon two horses must be figured in. Starting to load at the store at 7.30 in the morning, the usual time for reaching the stable on the return at night was 10.30. This made a 15-hour day for both horse and driver.

"When the 3,000-pound wagon was put on these two routes, slightly more time was consumed in loading its greater capacity, but the car covered the previous routes twice in a day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon, finishing before 6.30 regularly. The mileages average 78, some days showing as high as 90, others as low as 70. While local conditions are, of course, the determining factor in finding the exact gain offered by motor transportation over the archaic horse-drawn wagons, still the conditions obtaining in this Rhode Island case are near enough to the average to make the findings unusually interesting and significant.

"Summed up, this conversion from horse to motors means delivery to twice as many families, which means approximately double the revenue, covering a greater area twice as frequently, traveling 16 miles a day more (equal to 26 per cent. increase over 2 teams), and doing all this in 11 hours, as compared with 15, a saving of 4 hours, or 26.7 per cent. in time, and at a cost of $14.26 less a day, without capitalizing the better service.

"It is seldom considered the province of the commercial car to compete with the railroad, but that is what a 3-ton truck, in the service of a wholesale grocer of Springfield, Mass., is doing. Northampton is twenty miles from Springfield, with a direct

(*Continued on page* 338)

"His Chauffeur put one over on him"

No wonder Mr. Tire-Trouble-Ridden Motorist was so disgusted that he wanted to sell the car.

Punctures—inner-tube replacements, delays—annoyances without end had been his lot.

But Mrs. Tire-Trouble-Ridden Motorist demanded at least "one more cross country trip," so he pitched in to get ready.

Getting ready consisted largely of telling James—the chauffeur, to buy what was needed, and resolving no matter what happened, to blame it on James.

We see them at their home on their return.

They have been away for over three weeks.

There is a smile on every face.

The car is not going to be sold.

For the whole tour has been one continuous "joy ride"—in the right sense of the word.

Not a puncture have they had.

No delays—despite as bad roads as any car is likely to encounter.

The chauffeur had put one over on Mr. Tire-Trouble-Ridden Motorist—he had equipped the car with

LEE Puncture-Proof Pneumatic TIRES

Regular Tread on Front ***Anti-Skid on Rear Wheels***

These are the tires that every motorist should investigate. They are the only pneumatic tires that *must* protect you against punctures, or you get

A Cash Refund

of every penny that you paid for puncture insurance.

There isn't a single way you can lose.

We guarantee that you will not puncture your tires.

The experience of users who have averaged 6026 miles per tire on 140 tires under the hardest kind of service—without a single puncture or inner-tube replacement—warrants that guarantee.

You must gain, you must get more than your money's worth.

Can you afford to delay longer—when absolute freedom from punctures is yours?

Write today for Descriptive Booklet "L," explaining the Lee Guarantee and the unique steel-disc-in-rubber-cushion construction that makes this tire guarantee possible.

Remarkable testimonial leaflet, too, for the asking.

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Todd Rubber Co., 76 E. Main St., Meriden, Conn.; 504 Bank St., New London, Conn.; 257 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.; 422 State St., New Haven, Conn.; 27 Abbott Ave., Waterbury, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; and 32 Fenn St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Pacific Coast: Chanslor & Lyon Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Fresno, Oakland, and Portland, Oregon.

Speaking of ISEECO Wheeling Stogies, J. C. Richey, of New Castle, Ind., says: "The smokes are entirely satisfactory. I think I have found a way to reduce my cigar bills fifty per cent."

Order a box and try them out. If, after smoking enough to judge, they're not all you expected, return the remainder at our expense and your money will be refunded promptly.

Iseeco, Sr., 6 in. . . .	**$3.00 per hundred**
Iseeco, Jr., 5 in. . . .	**$2.00 per hundred**
Slendora XXX, 6 in. .	**$3.00 per hundred**
Slendora XX, 6 in. . .	**$2.00 per hundred**
Havatoba, clear Havana filler cigar, 5¼ in. panatela shape	**$5.00 per hundred**

If you prefer, send 20 cents and get a sample assortment in an insured postpaid package, together with a handy leatherette pocket pouch for your stogies, and interesting booklet, "A New Light on An Old Subject."

Iseeco Stogies are strictly sanitary, hand made, long filler; no paste, binders nor molds used in their making. No licking of ends nor spraying with mouth permitted in our factory.

"From the home of the stogie to the home of the smoker."

References: Any Wheeling Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

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For the manufacturer or merchant who is interested in the subject of motor commercial vehicles, we maintain a Motor Truck Inquiry Bureau.

The object of this Bureau is to give information and advice to our readers on these questions:

- Can a Motor Truck or Trucks handle my transportation?
- Can Motor Trucks move my goods at less cost than horse-drawn vehicles?
- What make of Truck is best suited to my needs?
- What capacity Trucks would be best suited to my haulage?
- What would be the approximate cost of operation?

If you will give us as complete information as possible on:

- Nature of goods hauled
- Average distance covered
- Average number of loads
- Average weight per load
- Character of roads or streets
- Total investment in horse-drawn vehicles
- And if possible give us the Average operating cost of horse vehicles

We shall be glad to advise you regarding the trucks best suited to your requirements and also put you in touch with traffic engineers who will give you accurate data on motor transportation of your goods. This service is without charge.

MOTOR TRUCK BUREAU

The Literary Digest

MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 336)

railroad connection. The company does considerable business with retail grocers in the latter town. When these have their goods shipped by rail, the charge is 12 cents a 100 pounds. Added to this is the charge for teaming at both ends. More important than this cost is the delay everywhere; delay in loading and teaming, also unloading, in Springfield; delay in loading the goods into freight-cars; delay in making these cars up into a train and forwarding them."

FIVE-CENT MOTOR-BUSES

The successful operation of ten-cent motor-buses on Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, New York, promises soon to be followed by an invasion of five-cent buses, propelled by electricity. Three companies are seeking an opportunity to operate buses of this kind. One of these which has already applied for a franchise, has offered to put into service 1,040 buses and to operate them over twenty different routes, mainly up- and down-town, with plentiful cross-town transfer lines, including three through Central Park. These buses are of the electric-coach model and are the invention of a Swedish engineer. Successful use has already been made of them in some foreign cities. They have four motors—one for each wheel. They are put in charge of women who are called cashiers, instead of conductors. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* explains:

"Passengers enter a bus from the rear, passing the cage of the girl cashier and paying their fares, and leave by a front door, beside the driver. When either of these doors is open, the current is automatically broken, and the bus comes to a standstill. The reason for employing women instead of men as cashiers is that the officers of the company, some of whom are practical transportation men, have been persuaded by experience that women make more courteous and conscientious employees for this kind of work, and so long as the physical requirements for conductors on street-cars are eliminated, nothing could be gained by employing men. The first three girl cashiers have already been selected."

This company proposes to make an initial investment in this enterprise of about $5,000,000. That sum has already been secured. It is claimed that this type of bus does away with all danger of skidding or breakdown. In case one of the motors, or even two of them, should fail to operate, the coach can still be driven by the others.

The scheme of this company is extremely comprehensive, as the number of coaches above-mentioned indicates. The company is prepared to cover the principal thoroughfares of Manhattan from the Battery as far north as 155th Street. Cross-town lines will reach all the principal ferries. Lines will also run to railway terminals, steamship piers, etc. The idea, in fact, contemplates a regular transportation system, with transfer facilities covering the whole borough. Some years ago this type of bus was tried in Philadelphia, but it ceased to operate. The reason has been said to be successful opposition from other transportation interests.

BRAINS SPELL TRUCK SUCCESS

Under this caption an editorial writer in *The Commercial Vehicle* comments as follows on the intelligent, businesslike management of motor-trucks.

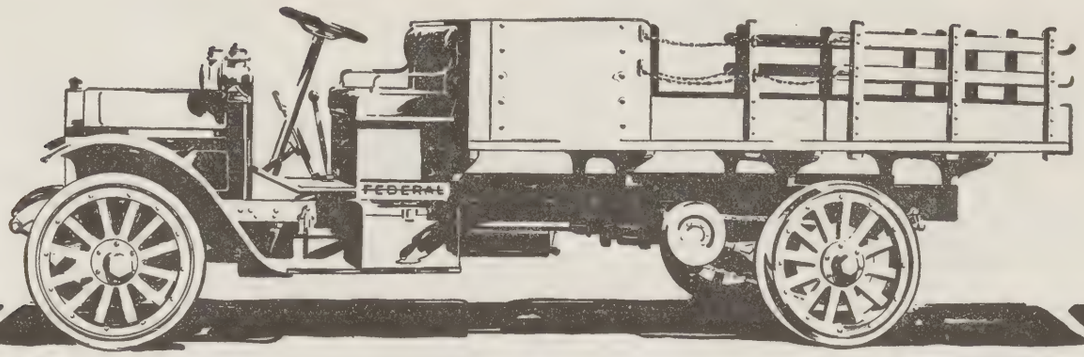
"The Chicago Public Library management has announced that one of its old air-cooled motor-trucks purchased in 1904 has already covered 108,000 miles and that it is still running on a daily schedule with practically as great regularity as any of the most up-to-date railway-trains. Personally we have followed this and other trucks operated by this management for seven or eight years, and the trucks are performing as well to-day as they did then and over practically the same routes and on the same schedules of delivery. These trucks, and there is a fleet of them, are delivering books and collecting same from the various branches of the library scattered throughout the city, their work being on the same basis as that of other Chicago motor-trucks with the exception that these library vehicles use the city boulevards, whereas all other trucks as well as horse freight-wagons are barred from the boulevards. . . . . .

"What the Chicago Public Library can do in truck operation tens of thousands of firms throughout the country can do if they only so determine. They can have their trucks work on a schedule that equals the regularity of our best railway-trains, and they can have these same trucks do their 100,000 miles or more and still be in excellent working condition. But to do it means determination, it means purpose, it means a man for the job. It does not mean putting the truck in the hands of a driver who becomes a law unto himself; it does not mean leaving the operation of the truck up to some shipping-clerk who may be here this year and gone the next; it does not mean leaving the repairing of the truck to some night garage foreman, whose interest centers entirely in his weekly pay-envelop; it does not mean the installation of a go-as-you-please system of operation; but it means real work; it means work every day in the year; it means head work; it means the exercise of gray matter; it means high-priced effort day after day and year after year. It is a long job. It is a hard job. It is not boy play but real man work. . . .

"Making motor-trucks pay is a man's job and not the occupation of a boy or a driver. Outside transportation to-day demands greater intelligence and executive ability than ever before. Do not turn this important position over to an underling, but place it under the direct supervision of one who knows, one who is capable of analyzing existing conditions and one with executive ability enough to work out and build according to the thread of endeavor as developed by the analysis.

"It is too much to expect that each individual house will be able in a few short years to work out its own solution of its transportation problems. Some will succeed; others fail. The truck-maker and dealer must cooperate. They must study the warp and woof of success as obtained by those mercantile houses that have achieved the highest attainments. The dealer must be able to suggest the rudiments of installation, garaging, and maintenance. It is not to be expected that he will work out the finer details, but he should be capable of offering the elements of system. . . . . .

"No matter how perfect the truck is mechanically, it will prove a signal failure if it is not manned by a qualified driver; if not inspected daily by a qualified repairman; and if not operated by a qualified transportation expert, who keeps its idle time down, who arranges schedules to the best advantage, and who has gray matter enough to look upon the truck not as an experimental burden but as a legitimate investment that calls for direction the same as any other department of his business."



One Model, One Purpose, One Price

The FEDERAL

Isn't it a significant fact that *the* successful truck is *the* truck of moderate price? It is The Federal.

The Federal truck has been successful because the Federal Motor Truck Company is sucessful. It is a sound, substantial organization of experienced motor engineers and representative business men. The Federal is successful because every Federal owner and every Federal dealer is satisfied. We have the report and figures to prove that.

The Federal, a 3,000 pound truck, dominant throughout the country, can be manufactured and sold for $1800:

Because the Federal was a demonstrated scientific success before it was offered for sale.

Because we make one model.

Because simplicity of construction, simplicity in the manufacture of parts, enable us to give Federal owners and Federal dealers maximum service at minimum cost to us.

Because the success of the first Federal has enormously increased Federal demand, and that enormous demand has enormously increased Federal production.

Because we buy materials in enormous quantities.

Because—and most important of all—we have specialized in one model, one purpose, one price; concentrated all our factory equipment, energy, experience, capacity and success in the 3,000 pound Federal.

That price—$1800—is the Essence of Federal Success—the Achievement of Federal Specialization.

That is the Reason the Federal is the Most Successful—and the Least Expensive.

Let us send you your copy of the Blue Book of Traffic.

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The Borland Electric

Father and mother, brother and sister—all take the keenest delight in the Borland. All feel the joy of possession. All know the car is really their own, for every one can drive it—it's so simple, so safe, so delightful.

To them *all*, the Borland brings the utmost of motoring pleasure. There's the trip down-town, the afternoon or evening call and the country-side jaunt, with the Borland always ready, always dependable. Room for everybody—five comfortable, luxurious seats.

"There's no worry or anxiety when they're out in the Borland Electric."

Simple, easy control from either back or forward seat; luxurious fittings; six forward and three reverse speeds, automatic cut-out disconnects power when emergency brake is applied; "Exide" batteries, standard equipment, $2900.

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FACTORY PRICES direct to you are less than others ask for cheap wheels. Other reliable models from $12 up. **A few good second-hand machines $3 to $8.**

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL We ship on approval, *freight prepaid*, anywhere in U. S., *without a cent in advance*. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you get our big new catalog and *special prices* and *a marvelous new offer*.

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TIRES Coaster Brake Rear Wheels, lamps, parts, and sundries *half usual prices*.

Rider Agents everywhere are coining money selling our bicycles, tires and sundries. **Write today.**

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Genuine PRIESTLY or GOODYEAR Quality

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If the garment is not the *very biggest* raincoat value you ever saw—or if it is not wholly satisfactory—don't pay for it. Imported samples, latest models and easy measure blank sent upon application without any obligation.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"THE RED NAPOLEON"

AUGUST BEBEL, the German Social Democratic leader, was pretty generally acknowledged to be the most distinguished Socialist after Karl Marx. His death the other day was mourned by Socialists all over the world, not only because of his greatness as a party leader, but because of his extraordinary personal popularity. It is said, however, that his death will not cause any setback to the Socialist movement in Germany, as the party is well organized and has able leaders who will carry on the fight with the usual vigor. Bebel's somewhat stormy career is reviewed by the New York *Evening Post*, from which we quote:

Ferdinand August Bebel—the "Red Napoleon" he has been called—the leader of the German Socialists, was, notwithstanding the views which made him the idol of the working classes of Germany, a wealthy man. As the uncrowned head of the German Social Democracy, which is the strongest political body numerically in Europe, casting 4,250,000 votes, or enough to give it far and away the largest party representation in the Reichstag, the power he exercised for years in Germany can hardly be exaggerated. It was acknowledgedly second only to the Kaiser's.

Bebel was born in Cologne on February 22, 1840, and while a rich man at the time of his death, he began life as a carpenter and joiner in Leipsic. He was a friend and confidant of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engel. In 1867 he was elected to the North German Parliament, and four years later to the new German Reichstag. In 1872 he was accused, with his friend Liebknecht, of an attempt at high treason, and was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and to nine months for insult to the German Emperor. He was reelected, however, to the Reichstag, and maintained his place there.

At an early date Bebel's political duties left him no time to attend to his business, so he sold out in 1883, and since that time many wealthy friends who have died have left him large sums in their wills. He owned a fine villa in Zurich on the lake shore, where he spent a great part of the year. He also had a small apartment suitable for an artizan in Berlin, at 84 Haupt Strasse, and there he was accessible to every caller of whatever rank or class.

The man himself was thus described by a writer who visited him a couple of years ago in this modest apartment:

"At first sight there is nothing remarkable about Herr Bebel's appearance. He is thin and somewhat below the medium height, and is drest as neatly as any prosperous mechanic is on Sunday. His mustache and pointed beard are silvery white in color, and carefully trimmed, giving him a determined expression about the mouth. Altho seventy years old, he is remarkably lithe and active in all his movements, and appears to be in the best of health. He has a strong, prominent nose

(*Continued on page* 342)

To Save Blow-Outs

On No-Rim-Cut Tires We Spend $1,500 Daily No Other Tire Maker Does That

This "On-Air Cure," — done to save blow-outs — costs us $1,500 daily. And no other maker employs it.

It is one of the three features — used in No-Rim-Cut tires alone — which have saved tire users millions of dollars.

It is one of the three reasons why No-Rim-Cut tires far outsell any other.

All these tires are final-vulcanized on air bags, shaped like inner tubes. They are cured under road conditions.

Cured in this way—on elastic air — the fabric doesn't wrinkle. Every inch shares the strain.

All other tires are vulcanized on iron cores alone. The fabric often buckles. See the picture. This buckled fabric shares no strain, and that leads to countless blow-outs.

Loose Treads

Tread separation near the breaker strip is another costly ruin.

We use for this strip—at the base of the tread—a patent fabric which is woven with hundreds of quarter-inch holes. The tread rubber is forced down through these holes, forming countless rubber rivets. Then the whole tire is vulcanized en masse.

No other tire thus fastens on the tread.

No Rim-Cutting

Then rim-cutting is made impossible by a method which we control.

With clincher tires—the hooked-base tires—rim-cutting ruins almost one tire in three. This is proved by careful statistics gathered by public accountants.

We save all that ruin. And the way we control is the only satisfactory way known to do this.

No Extra Price

In No-Rim-Cut tires you get these three features which no other maker uses. You save blow-outs, save loose treads; and you end rim-cutting completely.

Yet these tires now, because of mammoth output, cost you no extra price. No standard tire made without these features costs less than No-Rim-Cut tires.

That is why No-Rim-Cut tires hold the leadership of Tiredom. No other tire in all the world has nearly so many users.

And you will be one of this army of users when you once make a mileage comparison.

Our dealers are everywhere.

This shows how the fabric wrinkles unless tires are cured on air. This buckled fabric bears no strain at all. That's the main cause of blow-outs.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities **More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire**

We Have All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

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"TRAVEL MONEY"

Actual money is unsafe to carry, and you have the annoyance and expense of changing it whenever you pass from one country to another.

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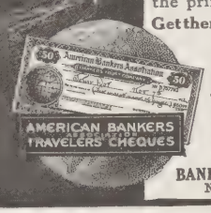
are issued in $10, $20, $50 and $100; each cheque plainly engraved with its exact value in the money of the principal nations.

Get them at your Bank. *If your bank is not yet supplied with them write for booklet and information as to where they can be obtained in your vicinity.*



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"A strong and earnest plea for the dignity and duty of parenthood."—Dr. H. S. Pomeroy, Boston, Mass.

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"The reasonable tone of Dr. Dawson's presentation of his subject, and a total absence of the controversial spirit make this one of the most admirable and informative essays on Eugenics that has appeared as yet in this country."—*The New York Press.*

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

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Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
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Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 340)

and a high forehead, but at first it is difficult to believe that this is the man whose will is law to more than three million workmen, and who is the all but absolute boss of one of the greatest political parties in Germany.

"It is strange to think that this man, who is so decidedly unobtrusive in appearance, is the most powerful enemy of the mighty Kaiser, whose martial person is the utmost expression of energy and strength. Herr Bebel's eyes are deep-set and marvelously bright and piercing. They seem to read you through and through, not unkindly, but unerringly. They are full of the fire of intelligence and energy. It is easy to imagine them blazing with almost fanatical enthusiasm, when their owner hurls one of his thundering speeches at the supporters of the German monarchy in the Reichstag, but in private conversation, at least, they are no strangers to the kindlier twinkle of humor and sarcasm."

In addition to his published writings, which are numerous, Bebel enjoyed the highest reputation as an orator. After taking Liebknecht's place at the head of the German Socialists, he successfully opposed in Socialist Congresses at Lubeck and Dresden the tendencies represented by Bernstein, which looked to practical cooperation at given points with the old Liberal parties. Of that he would have none.

For fifty years his denunciations have been unsparing. His magnetic voice and mastery of irony have time and again imprest the Reichstag at government crises. He actively opposed Bismarck's anti-socialist laws, and was often fined and arrested when they were in force. Another move which he hotly contested was the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, which he called "Bismarck's fatal crime." Some years ago when the aged Von Bülow was stricken with apoplexy under the tongue-lashing Bebel was giving him in the Reichstag, the leader of the Socialists stood with folded arms and sneering smile as the Premier slid limply out of his chair.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S "FEELER"

THE railway executive who disregards the wishes and the opinions of his traveling public is getting to be as old-fashioned as the red-flannel petticoat. He may not be totally extinct, but his type is rapidly being relegated to the place where good old wagons go when they break down. The wide-awake railroad president or general manager knows it is poor policy to allow his company to get on bad terms with the people who pay in the wherewithal, and he never neglects an opportunity to find out what his patrons think of the accommodations he is giving them. One railway head recently hired a young man to do nothing but find out what the patrons are thinking about the service and to report to the main office of the company cases of negligence on the part of employees. The man in the new position is to the railway executive what "whiskers" are to the cat tribe. He is a feeler who warns when there is danger of getting "in bad" with the public. We read about his duties in *The Railway Age Gazette:*

His instructions are to ride up and down the railroad wherever he pleases, get on and off trains wherever fancy suggests, but to keep his eyes open and report to the president by letter whenever he observes anything in connection with the operation of the road which, from the standpoint of the traveling public, seems inexplicable or wrong. If he hears criticisms of the dining-car service, or notices dirty, poorly kept stations, or receives discourteous treatment from employees, or observes any of the little things incident to a railway journey that so often leaves the traveler with a feeling of resentment, he is to sit down and write the president a letter about it. Likewise, if he receives unusually courteous treatment, or notices instances of conspicuously good service, he is likewise to write the president a letter. Every railway, of course, receives reports from its own officers and employees on such matters, as well as many criticisms from patrons. But railway men do not always view such things from the standpoint of the public, while many of the complaints received are written by habitual kickers, who frequently blame the railway for the results of their own negligence, or fail to appreciate the conditions, thus making their statements useless without an independent and often futile post-mortem investigation. The young college man, in his personification of the general public, will, in the circumstances, hardly start out in a captious spirit, or with any preconceived prejudice against the road, and while probably unsophisticated as to the technicalities of railroading, he will naturally be sufficiently imprest with a sense of responsibility to refrain from making criticisms without having been careful to ascertain the facts and conditions. If he is at all observing, the information he will collect will yield a handsome return on the investment involved.

Valor of Ignorance.—Mr. Snibbles got out of bed and slipt on his shoes.

"This must stop," he muttered irritably to his wife. "I'm going down-stairs to teach that young man to keep away from my house in the future."

"John," cried his wife, "stop! Don't go——"

But before she could say more he had slipt out of the door. She heard him steal down-stairs to the drawing-room; she heard sounds of a struggle and of the breaking of glass; she heard him drag his adversary to the hall and kick him down the front steps. Then when he returned she flung herself upon him and clung to him admiringly.

"What's the matter?" he demanded.

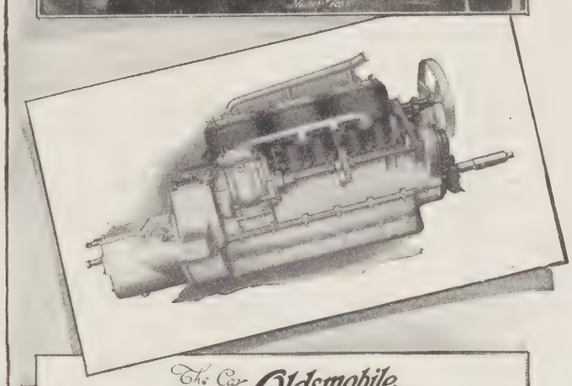
"Don't you know?" she answered. "That was a burglar!"

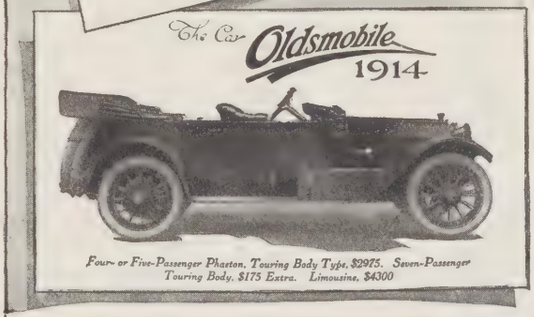
"Great Scott!" he gasped, turning pale. "Why didn't you tell me before? I thought it was Ethel's sweetheart."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Established 1880 Incorporated 1899

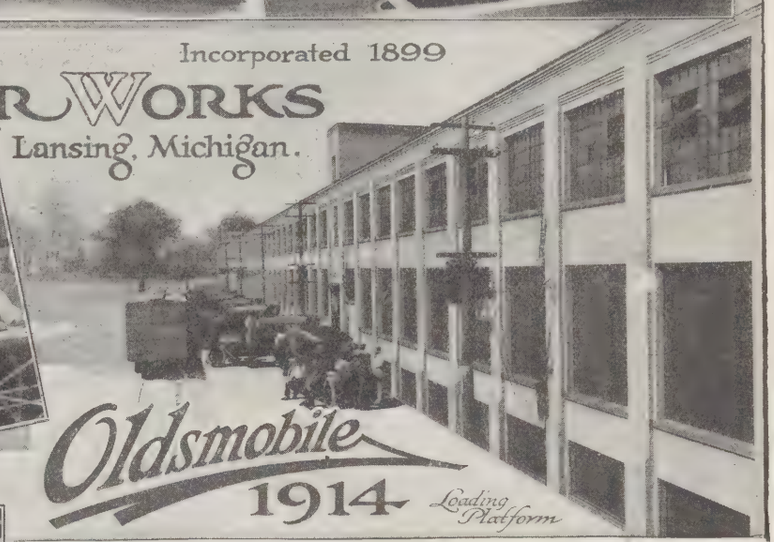
OLDS MOTOR WORKS

Lansing, Michigan.





Four- or Five-Passenger Phaeton, Touring Body Type, $2975. Seven-Passenger Touring Body, $175 Extra. Limousine, $4300



OUR entire sales organization, engineering department and factory managers believe the 1914 Oldsmobile to be the greatest six-cylinder motor car ever produced, and insist upon advertising it as such—there is no other expression which so adequately and truthfully describes the new 1914 Oldsmobile Model 54.

While this new model was not given any extensive publicity until August 1st, the inquiries already received indicate an interest among dealers and prospective owners which has never been quite so keen over any other model in the history of Olds Motor Works.

The facilities for manufacturing this wonderful car are the outgrowth of an experience in the production of gasoline motors which dates from 1880.

One standard which has been maintained through all the years, without a single deviation, is the Oldsmobile standard of quality and finish. This is at once apparent to the casual observer, and is a source of continual satisfaction to owners.

An infinite capacity for taking pains is the distinction between the manufacture of a good car and an inferior one; even though the specifications may read alike in type, hard usage uncovers the difference in actuality.

It is a safe prediction that there will be more Oldsmobile Sixes sold in 1914 than any other car in its class. The reason lies in the Oldsmobile traditions for quality, stability, and power—brought to the point of perfection in the Model 54.

Equipment 1914 Oldsmobile, Model 54.—Combination electric and oil side and tail lamps, special Oldsmobile design. Special design Oldsmobile electric head lamps. Special design three-way adjustable ventilating windshield. Top, boot, and patented adjustable side curtains. 60 miles speedometer. Adjustable stem setting and winding Waltham clock. Rear tire irons, capacity for two tires. Demountable rims, one extra. Imported horse-hair tonneau mat. Noil motor-driven air pump. Famous Delco starting, lighting and ignition system. Electric light in tonneau. Extension electric trouble lamp. Tools, jack. Patented bow separating top holders. Adjustable auxiliary seats in seven-passenger. (Extra at additional cost, wire wheels; special Oldsmobile touring trunk.) Motor: 50 horsepower, six cylinders, unit power plant, three point suspension. Bore 4¼, stroke 5¼. Extreme length of four and five-passenger models, 16 feet. Extreme length of seven-passenger, 17 feet. Springs front, semi-elliptic. Springs rear, ¾ elliptic. Tires, 36 x 5 both front and rear. Gabriel snubbers (rear).

Four- or Five-Passenger Phaeton, Touring Body Type, $2975. Seven-Passenger Touring Body, $175 Extra. Limousine, $4300

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Helping Him.—He (facetiously)—"It's too hot to propose."

SHE—"Not to propose an ice-cream or an automobile ride."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Offense Meant.—STUDE—"I wonder what makes my hair so thick?"

BARBER—"Perhaps it's this going around with your head so much."—*Cornell Widow.*

No Wonder!—"What made the canoe tip over?"

"Cholly carelessly placed his pipe in one side of his mouth."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Well Supplied.—ANXIOUS MISTRESS—"Jane, have you given the fish any fresh water lately?"

JANE—"No, mum. They haven't drank the water I gave them last month yet."—*Puck.*

Business Tip.—RAGMAN—"Any old bottles to-day, mum?"

WOMAN—"No, but you might try Mr. Soakem's next door; his wife's coming back from the seashore to-morrow."—*Boston Transcript.*

Outclassed.—"Did she come to the door when you serenaded her with your mandolin?"

"No; but another fellow came along and brought her out with an auto-horn."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Its Deepest Meaning.—"What does autosuggestion mean?" asked Binks.

"That's when your wife begins to figure out how much you would save in car fare if you had your own machine," replied Jinks.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Easier Way.—"How did Calkins get the right to stick that 'Hon.' in front of his name? He never was in Congress, was he?"

"No," but he once impersonated a member of Congress over the telephone."—*Buffalo Express.*

Will Resume.—MRS. NEWROCKS—"Dear me. We must leave Paris to-morrow, and we are only up to page nineteen of the guide-book."

MR. NEWROCKS—"Mark the place, and we'll come back next year, and begin at page 20."—*Puck.*

"Hoss" Sense.—A traveler in Indiana noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, and then stop again. Thereupon, the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally, the traveler approached and asked solicitously:

"Is your horse sick?"

"Not that I know of."

"Is he balky?"

"No, but he is so danged 'fraid I'll say whoa and he won't hear me that he stops every once in a while to listen."—*Saxby's Magazine.*

What Users Say About *Woodworth Treads*

Time savers for a Doctor

I have travelled at all times of day and night, over indescribable roads, and have changed tires just twice this year while on the road. I tell my friends who complain of tire troubles, "Get Woodworth Treads and forget it."

H. M. FRYER, M.D., Riverside, Wash.

"No punctures—always on the go"

I bought two Woodworth Treads from you in 1911, and have run over 8000 miles with them, and they are good yet. I have been running all the year round with the same tires since I put on the Treads, and the tires are just as good as new. No punctures, always on the go with the Woodworth Treads.

PETER KOOPMANN, Fulda, Minn.

Three years—tires still good

I have used one set of your Treads on my auto, and have run them about 5500 miles, with excellent results. I have never had a single puncture in the 5500 miles use. I have had them on my car for three years; I have used them all the time, summer and winter, and the tires are just as good as new as far as being worn is concerned.

CHAS. H. FARIS, Lerna, Ill.

On the Rocky Mountain trails

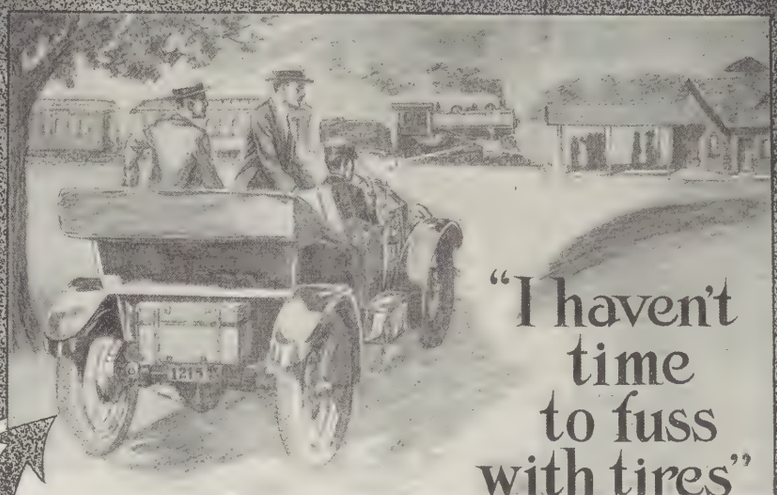
This is the fifth full set of treads I have bought. I have never had a puncture. I have the same casings and the same inner tubes that I got with my car. I have run a little over 13,000 miles over very bad roads, which speaks pretty well for the treads.

CLAYTON RICH, Hebron, Colo.

Saving old tires

Last July you sent me a pair of shoes for 32 x 3½ tires, for a doctor. They were put on old tires that were about worn out. He has run them fully 6000 miles on the same old tires, and bought a new set.

A. C. RICE, Worcester, Mass.



"I haven't time to fuss with tires"

Suppose you *never* had a puncture—*never* had a tire give out prematurely from fabric decay—*never* had to potter with a home vulcanizer or send a tire for repair. Suppose you could just depend on the tires always being ready and never mulcting your pocketbook for neglect! Wouldn't you use your car more than you do now? Couldn't you *afford* to do so?

But you must use pneumatics; and you can't just cover them with anything handy. Tire protectors, like tires, have their natural laws.

The Natural Laws of Tire Protectors

(1) *They must fit tightly.* Loose covers would chafe and damage the tires, just as loose shoes chafe your feet and wear holes in your stockings

(2) *They must be flexible.* Untreated chrome leather would gradually fill with dirt and grow stiff.

Leather and fabric cannot help stretching, even when labeled "tire protector." How then shall looseness and chafing be avoided?

Woodworth Treads

give the answer. They are *not* attached to the rims, but are drawn permanently tight by strong coil springs around each edge. The springs take up all stretch: the Treads are as snug on their last day as their first.

We adopted the patented Woodworth Spring Attachment in 1909, after testing and rejecting all other methods of fastening. Because the springs overcome looseness, the Treads are only thick enough to hold the rivets properly. By a secret process the leather is waterproofed and made permanently soft.

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Woodworth Treads eliminate punctures, cuts and road wear—the greatest nuisances of motoring. They prevent skidding, and are not affected by road oil. They give new tires a life of from 10,000 to 20,000 miles, without repairs or attention. They cost less than nothing in the end, because of the added life of the tires.

WE GUARANTEE

Woodworth Treads not to injure the tires, and we will repair or replace free any tire so damaged. We guarantee them to outlast any other style of protector; and we will refund the full purchase price within 60 days after purchase on any pair that does not do all we claim.

Woodworth Treads are sold by all the large supply houses. If not convenient to order of them or of your dealer, we will ship direct, express prepaid.

BEGIN NOW to eliminate tire troubles! Fall roads are wet and slippery; icy winter roads are hard on tires. With Woodworth Treads instead of chains, your non-skids are always in place, and your tires saved.

Write your name and address on the margin of this page, and mail to us for a booklet on tire preservation, useful to any motorist.

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Their Job.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is a jury?"

PAW—"A body of men organized to find out who has the best lawyer, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Putting it Clearly.—"Rastus, what's a alibi?"

"Dat's provin' dat yoh was at a prayer-meetin' whar yoh wasn't, in order to show dat yoh wasn't at de crap-game whar yoh was."—*Life.*

More Interesting.—"I see that the new British ambassador's name is Spring-Rice," said Bildad.

"Well, what of it?" growled old Money-bags. "What interests me is September wheat."—*Judge.*

Sleuthing.—"I asked her if her husband smoked," said the woman with an inquiring mind; "and what do you think! She said she didn't know!"

"I don't see what difference it makes to you."

"Oh, I don't care whether he smokes. I wanted to find out if he kisses her."—*Washington Star.*

A Humane Mayor.—The mayor of a little commune in the Pyrenees has just issued the following decree: "Whereas the young people of the commune are wont to meet and dance every Sunday after mass, and the noise they make frightens the cocks, hens, and other animals of the village, and whereas the result is prejudicial to agriculture; we hereby prohibit dancing within the bounds of the commune during the hours in which the domestic animals take their repose."—*Westminster Gazette.*

A Boy with a Future.—"Ma," exclaimed young Teddy, bursting into the house, "Mrs. Johnson said she would give me a penny if I told her what you said about her."

"I never heard of such a thing!" said his mother indignantly. "You're a very good boy not to have told! I wouldn't have her think I even mentioned her. Here's an apple, sonny, for being such a wise little lad."

"I should think I am, ma! When she showed me the penny I told her that what you said was something awful and worth sixpence at least!"—*Answers.*

Preferred the Bear.—A gentleman from the North was enjoying the excitement of a bear hunt down in Mississippi. The bear was surrounded in a small cane thicket. The dogs could not get the bear out, and the planter who was at the head of the hunt called to one of the negroes.

"Sam, go in there and get that bear out."

The negro hesitated for a moment and then plunged into the cane. A few moments later the negro, the bear, and the dogs were rolling upon the ground outside. After the hunt was over the visitor said to the negro:

"Were you not afraid to go into that thicket with that bear?"

"Cap'n," replied the negro, "it was jest dis way: I neber had met dat b'ar, but I was pussonally 'quainted wid de old boss, so I jest naturally took dat b'ar."—*Montreal Herald.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 14.—England refuses to release China from her obligation to buy more opium from India.

August 16.—Germany decides not to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

A Caracas dispatch says the Castro rebellion has been checked.

August 17.—Twenty thousand Socialists, including representatives of the party from most of the countries of the world, attend the funeral of August Bebel, the German Socialist leader, at Zurich.

August 18.—Venezuelan Government troops capture Coro, the stronghold of the Castro rebels, after a fierce battle.

The 83d birthday of Emperor Franz Josef is celebrated with festivity throughout Austria and Hungary.

August 19.—Nearly 200 persons are killed or injured in Mexico City when a carload of dynamite explodes following a collision with a telegraph pole.

The Kongkong agents of the Krupp Company obtain concession for a 250-mile railway in Yunan, China, a monopoly for 20 years on Government contracts for arms and ammunition, and extensive mining privileges.

August 20.—The Twentieth Universal Peace Congress at The Hague adopts a resolution recommending that the Panama Canal tolls controversy between Great Britain and the United States be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration.

A Milan dispatch says Mt. Numzkum, a Himalayan peak 22,000 feet high, has been scaled for the first time by Dr. Mario Piacenza, an Italian Alpinist.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 14.—President Wilson instructs Ambassador Page to express regret to Great Britain for Ambassador Wilson's statements on the Mexican situation.

August 16.—The Department of Agriculture reports that the decrease in the number of cattle in the United States since 1907 has been 16,000,000.

August 19.—Amendments to the original Democratic free-sugar schedule of the Tariff Bill are defeated in the Senate.

August 20.—Postmaster-General Burleson orders the sale of one-cent parcel-post stamps discontinued because they resemble two-cent stamps, and the Government is cheated by persons using them on first-class mail.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York City, is nominated by President Wilson to be Governor of the Philippines.

GENERAL

August 14.—The San Francisco *Call* is purchased of W. W. Chapin by M. H. De Young, owner of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and will be discontinued.

In response to a call by Governor Majors, about fifty thousand men volunteer to work two days on the country roads of Missouri.

August 15.—The Federal Government abandons its suit in the District Court at New York for the dissolution of the Periodical Clearing House under the Sherman Antitrust Law.

August 16.—A serious drought in parts of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma is partially broken by light rains. Thirteen days of excessive heat is said to have damaged crops to the extent of many millions.

August 17.—Thirty-two persons are drowned when the steamer *State of California* sinks off the Alaskan coast.

Cautious.—A negro woman in Savannah was preparing to get married. For four weeks before the ceremony she saved her wages and immediately after the wedding she hunted up her mistress and asked her to take charge of the fund.

"I'll take it, of course," said the puzzled woman, "but, Mandy, won't you need money to spend on your honeymoon?"

"Miss May," said the bride, "does you think I'se goin' to trust myself wid a strange niggah an' all dat money on me?"—*Jones's Magazine.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. B. A.," Ft. Lupton, Colo.—"Is the following use of *every place* correct? 'I have searched *every place* for it.' Is not *everywhere* better? Is it ever correct to use *every place* without a preposition?"

One meaning of the word *search* is "to explore thoroughly"; as, "to search the premises." In this sense one may say "search the place," "search every place." But here *place* has a somewhat more concrete application than in the sentence you quote. Your sentence should run: "I have searched for it *in* every place (searched *everywhere*)." It would not be correct to use *every place* without a preposition in such a sentence as "You meet them *every place*." Say, "*in* every place" or "everywhere."

"C. E. P.," Prescott, Ariz.—(1) "Kindly indicate the proper plurals of the words *dozen* and *pair*. Should one say 'two dozen of eggs' or 'two dozens of eggs'; 'two pair of stockings' or 'two pairs of stockings'? (2) In the word *houses* (plural of *house*) should the first 's' be given the sound of 's' or 'z'? Is there any dictionary that gives authoritative decisions on points like the above?"

(1) In its section on Faulty Diction (p. 2372 of the 1911 edition), under the term *plurals*, the STANDARD DICTIONARY says: "Certain words denoting a quantity, measure, weight, or the like, are used in the singular after a numerical adjective; as, *brace, couple, dozen, grass, head, pair, score, yoke*. We say, 'three *dozen* eggs'; 'twenty *head* of cattle'; 'five *yoke* of oxen.' The number of words so used is much less than formerly, and tends to diminish; three *pairs* of shoes would by many persons be preferred to three *pair*." (2) Both *s*'s in *houses* are pronounced with the sound of *z*. The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives this information.

"E. P.," Surrey, Cal.—"Kindly inform me who *Queen Mab* is, and in what literary production she figures."

Queen Mab is best known to English readers from Mercutio's speech in Act I, Scene iv, of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." That speech tells who she is: "she is the fairies' midwife." Shelley, in his poem "Queen Mab," assigns her a wider sphere.

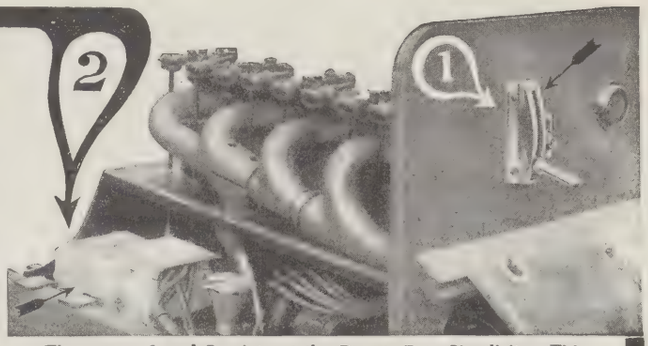
"G. W. J.," McAlpin, W. Va.—"Kindly tell me if the following sentences are correct: 'We are *getting* company for dinner on Sunday'; 'I don't have enough butter for breakfast.'"

Your first sentence is not correct; *getting* is not thus used. One should say, "We are *to have* company at dinner," or "we shall have." In your second sentence, it would be better to say "haven't" instead of "don't have." "We don't have" is not incorrect in "We don't have cream with our coffee"—that is, it is our custom not to have cream. But if on a given day we should be without cream, we should say, "we *haven't* cream with (or *for*) our coffee to-day." "In our boarding school the food is good, but we *don't have* butter enough" (the customary thing not to have enough); but "we *haven't* butter enough (for a given occasion)."

"H. A. S.," Mayburg, Pa.—"(1) Are both 'resawed' and 'resawn' correct for the perfect participle of 'resaw'? (2) Is the sentence, 'We can not fill your order for the reason that we do not carry that grade of goods in stock,' good English, and is it correctly punctuated? (3) Is it correct to begin a sentence with the word 'also'? Should the word be separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma?"

(1) Both *sawed* and *sawn* are in use as the past participle of the verb *to saw*. (2) The sentence is correct; but it would be better to say *because* instead of *for the reason that*. A simpler expression, if otherwise adequate, is always a better expression. (3) It is not commendable to begin a sentence with *also;* a better position can be found for the word—a position which will make its application more clear and effective.

KICK the Switch On and Leave It On



The arrows 1 and 2 point out the Dyneto-Entz Simplicity. This simplicity makes installation possible on old cars; pleasure or commercial. Ask your garage man.

No Plug. No battery or magneto switch to bother with. Just *one* control. The Dyneto-Entz spins the engine. She can't help starting every time. And she never stops till you throw switch off. When the engine speeds up, the Dyneto-Entz turns from a motor into a generator and recharges the storage battery. When the engine speed drops to a point where it is liable to stall, the Dyneto-Entz turns from a generator into a motor and *absolutely prevents stalling.* This change takes place without any action on the part of the driver as long as the switch is left on.

Dyneto-Entz

TRADE MARK

ELECTRIC STARTER and LIGHTING SYSTEM

For All Pleasure Cars and Commercial Trucks

A Single Unit

The Dyneto-Entz is a generator and a motor combined in one motor-generator with but one moving part—the armature of special design, moving in a magnetic field so designed that no possible damage can be done to either starter or battery no matter how fast the engine is running.

Most self-starting and lighting systems consist of a separate motor and a separate generator with necessary extra wiring and controls.

Single Control

The Dyneto-Entz requires only one control, the knife switch at the dash; —no ammeters, voltmeters, solenoids, gears, extra coils or controls of any kind.

Compact Storage Battery

The storage battery is of high efficiency that cannot be injured by over-charging. It may be charged continually when the motor is running.

There is ample power in this storage battery to operate all lights and starter at the same time. This battery will carry full lamp load 35 hours; side and tail lights alone 100 hours.

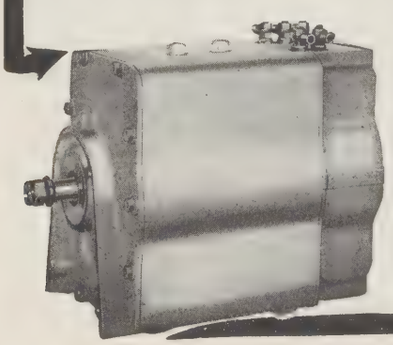
Powerful Lighting System

The Dyneto-Entz Lighting System is as simple as the starter. It is entirely independent. The lights are operated by button switches on the heel board of the driver's seat. Simple, small size wiring.

Simplicity That Means Economy

Think what the simplicity of the Dyneto-Entz System will mean to you on your car. Never a stalled engine, never a weak light, never any heart-breaking work at the crank. The cost of maintenance is practically nil.

SIMPLICITY OF ONE UNIT—AN ELECTRIC MOTOR AND GENERATOR COMBINED INSTEAD OF SEPARATE UNITS. SIMPLICITY OF A HIGHLY EFFICIENT STORAGE BATTERY THAT CANNOT BE OVER-CHARGED. SIMPLICITY OF WIRING. SIMPLICITY OF CONTROL, AND CORRESPONDING SIMPLICITY IN UP-KEEP.



Owners of Motor Trucks

This simple unit is as rigid as the frame of your car. Easily installed on old or new trucks by garage men or manufacturers. Don't let your drivers leave engine running when unloading. Keep up-keep cost down.

Owners of Pleasure Cars

Garage men and mechanics have made installation for individuals on Cadillac, Stoddard-Dayton, Pierce, Peerless, Chalmers, Lozier and other cars. If the Dyneto-Entz can be placed on your car it will give perfect satisfaction. Any manufacturer can place it on a new car.

DYNETO-ENTZ is Standard Equipment on Franklin and White Cars. With the Dyneto-Entz on your car, you cannot stall the engine. Write for booklet and full particulars.

DYNETO ELECTRIC CO., Dept. D, Syracuse, N.Y.

Entire Plant devoted to the manufacture of Electric Starting and Lighting Systems

Sales Agent: T. J. WETZEL, 17 W. 42d St., New York City

6% BONDS

The security is real estate and a modern fireproof store and office building in the center of a prosperous, growing city.

The value of land alone is over 80% of the amount of the bond issue.

The total value of security is nearly twice entire bond issue.

The building is being erected to meet a known demand and will be occupied largely by companies controlled by the owners of the property.

Earnings will show substantial surplus over principal and interest requirements.

All leases will be assigned to the Trustee.

The ownership is in unusually strong hands.

Ask for Circular No. 807-R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PUBLIC-SERVICE BONDS

IN the judgment of H. Prentiss Taylor public-service bonds are growing in prestige beyond any others. He writes at length of them in *Investments*. These bonds, he says, "are to-day enjoying marked favor among judicious investors." A careful study of fluctuations for various classes of securities during recent years discloses abundant grounds for partiality toward them. While wise discrimination is necessary when buying, experience shows that they give greater promise of satisfactory yield and a favorable market than do bonds of railroads or industrial corporations.

All things considered, Mr. Taylor finds that even municipal bonds have not proved as generally satisfactory as public utilities. In fact, in their power to resist a general downward tendency, they "have almost seemed to be in a class by themselves." Statistics show that, while twenty-five standard railroad bonds went down an average of 5.1 points in the year ending May 1, 1913, the average decline in twenty-six public utility bonds in the same period was only 1.54 points. When railroad and industrial stocks are considered, the declines are found to have been even greater. Hence the showing is still more favorable to utility bonds. Twenty-one standard railroad stocks in the same year declined an average of 13.75 points, while twenty-seven industrial stocks declined an average of 17.18. Public-service stocks also stood up better than railway stocks or bonds, or industrial stocks or bonds. The average decline of twenty-two such stocks was only 2.72 points.

There are several reasons for stability in public-service bonds. In times of depression, the business of railroads and industrial corporations falls off, but there is just about the same amount of gas, electricity, and water consumed then as in good times, and almost as many people ride on trolley-cars. These bonds, therefore, suffer less from periodical reactions in trade than almost any other class of securities. Another point to keep in mind is that, in various States of the Union, public-service commissions carefully watch and regulate utility companies. Many commissions have come to recognize and enforce as a principle the contention that rates for gas, water, and trolley-rides, must not be below the point where a reasonable profit can be secured for capital. Commissions protect investors in another and perhaps more important way by supervising issues of new stocks, and thus prohibiting absolutely the old-time watering processes.

THE PARTNERS AND THE CREDITORS OF CORPORATIONS

The disproportionate relation of bonded indebtedness to capital stock in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, which recently passed into the hands of receivers, has been widely commented on as a fundamental source of the road's difficulties. The bonds of this company represented 81 per cent. of the capital; the stock represented only 19 per cent. Had the bonds represented not more than one-half and the stock the other half, a receivership might have been averted, provided the stock had been paying dividends. Once a road defaults on interest, there is nothing left but a resort to the protection of the courts. Dividends, on the other hand, may or may not be paid, according to the will of the boards of directors. Interest, however, must be paid, provided solvency is to continue. As bearing on this question, the *Odd Lot Review* has compiled a little table showing for several railroads the proportion of bondholders (who are the creditors of a road) to the stockholders (who are partners in its ownership); bonds represent debt and stocks equity. Following is the list:

	Bonds	Stocks
Pennsylvania R. R.	30%	70%
Norfolk & Western	47	53
Kansas City Southern	47	53
Chicago & Northwestern	54	46
Southern Railway	54	46
Erie R. R.	54	46
Great Northern	55	45
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	55	45
Chicago, M. & St. Paul	57	43
St. Louis Southwestern	59	41
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	59	41
Baltimore & Ohio	61	39
Missouri Pacific	62	38
Chicago & Alton	66	34
Rock Island	67*	33†
St. Louis & San Francisco	81	19

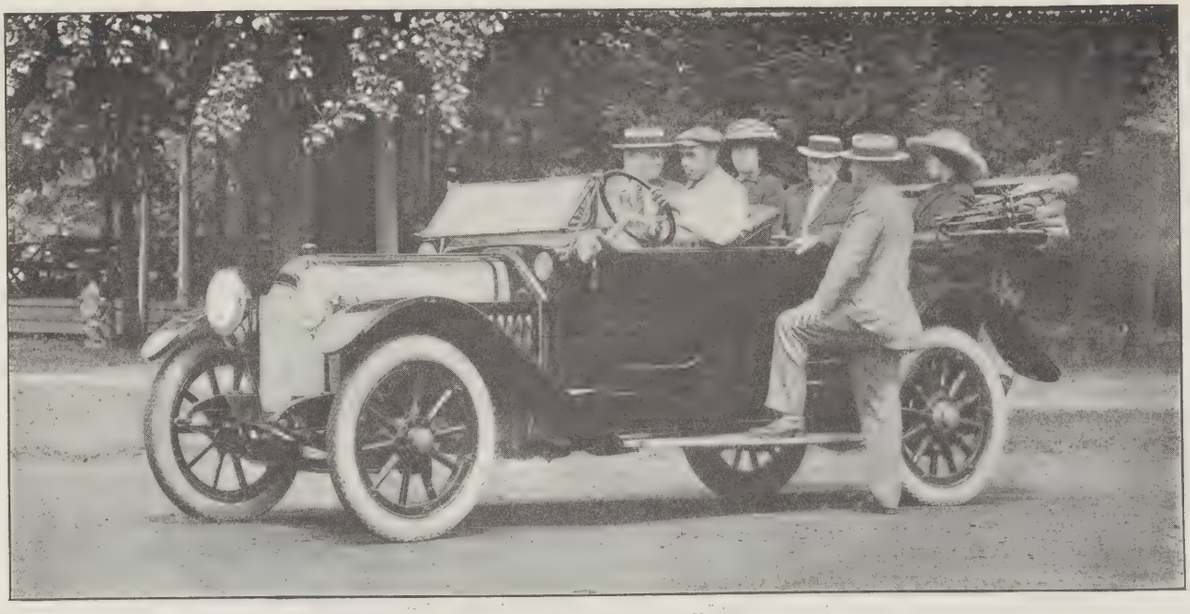
* Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway bonds.
† Rock Island Co. stock.

It will be seen from this table that the Pennsylvania has the smallest percentage of bonds and the St. Louis & San Francisco the largest. Norfolk & Western and Kansas City Southern rank next as having the smallest percentage of bonds. The Pennsylvania has long been exceptional among roads for its ability to raise money by selling stock to its stockholders. Had it been burdened with a high percentage of bonded debt (that is, with heavy obligations to creditors) it could not have done this.

EXAGGERATED FORTUNES

The appraisal for the inheritance tax early this summer of the estate of D. O. Mills, placing it at $36,000,000, once more called attention to the exaggeration which commonly attends statements made as to the extent of men's fortunes at the time of their death. When Mr. Mills died the amount of his estate was generally estimated at much more than that; some of the estimates made it twice as much. Another recent case of exaggeration was the estate of Edwin Hawley, who, according to popular belief and some newspaper statements, left a fortune of from fifty to sixty million dollars. *The Wall Street Journal*, commenting on the matter, says that when "subjected to the acid test of the appraisers," Mr. Hawley's estate was found to be less than $3,000,000. So again, when James R. Keene died, his fortune was sometimes placed as high as $15,000,000. An authoritative estimate has since given as the correct figures less than $5,000,000. John W. Gates, king of plungers and chief of spectacular operators, was said to have left $40,000,000. The writer in *The Wall*

(*Continued on page* 352)



BELLE ISLE

50-60 Six Cylinder 130 Inch Wheelbase.
Price $2190.00 F. O. B. Detroit.
Top, Top-Boot, Windshield and Stewart-Warner Clock Speedometer $100.00 Extra.

Real car value that **insures Performance, Service, Satisfaction** and **Economy** is not to be secured by wishing nor advertising quality into an automobile any more than real goodness can be legislated into people.

Herewith are some of the things we **USE** and **DON'T USE** which have made and maintained **ABBOTT-DETROIT** reputation.

WE USE

1—**CONTINENTAL STANDARD MOTORS,** to insure power, flexibility, quiet and freedom from engine troubles.
2—**MULTIPLE DISC DRY PLATE CLUTCH,** to save strain on gears and car and make driving more pleasant for the passengers.
3—**Warner Gear Company's Transmission,** because made by high grade gear specialists from **chrome nickel steel,** thoroughly **heat treated** and mounted on **Timken** Long Series **Roller Bearings.**
4—A **drop forged** front **axle** with thoroughly **heat treated spindles** and steering connections mounted on **Timken** Long Series **Roller Bearings** to insure against breakage, when put to the test.
5—A **full floating** flange driven **rear axle,** with **alloy steel, heat treated** drive bars and gears mounted on **Timken** Long Series **Roller Bearings** and **imported Schafer annular bearings,** because they lack friction, are extra strong, very quiet and accessible for adjustment.
6—**Large equalized brakes,** both internal expanding and external contracting, insuring perfect safety when driving in hilly sections, preventing impending collision and lessening greatly the danger of skidding.
7—**Independent dual magneto ignition** to **insure** most **power** and **speed** as well as greatest **freedom from ignition troubles.**
8—An **extra size and quality** of **selected hickory wheel** with bossed spokes in the rear, and varnish finish in natural wood so you may see the real quality that you are getting.

WE DON'T USE

1—**Cheaper** or especially designed **motors** with **smaller bearings,** crank shaft, etc., because they are less satisfactory.
2—A **cone clutch,** even though much less expensive for us to buy, because **it grabs, strains** the balance of the **machinery** and **jerks** the **occupants** of the car.
3—**Carbon steel** gears **not heat treated** and mounted on low priced bearings, because **they chip, strip** and are costly to maintain if put to severe service.
4—An **ordinary** forged or tubular **axle** with **common spindles,** etc., mounted on **cup** and **cone** or **cheaper roller bearings,** because they are too expensive to maintain, besides being unsafe.
5—A **live or** so called **semi** or **half floating rear axle** and **cheaper bearings,** because **they cut down** motor **power** and do not and **cannot give satisfaction** under hard service.
6—**Narrow brake bands** on **small drums, cheap** brake **linings** or **unequalized** brake **assembly,** because they are neither safe nor satisfactory.
7—**Battery ignition** from the electric lighting battery, because while very much cheaper to install, it nevertheless is **less efficient** and **satisfactory** and goes back to ten years ago.
8—**Light** types of **wheels** of **second grade stock** with painted finish, giving less service and making it impossible to determine the quality.

We could continue on through radiator, electric lighting and starting systems, steering gears, universal joints, etc., etc., but the story would be too long.

See our dealer. Get a demonstration and ask any one of our several thousand satisfied users (we will furnish a list), and you will not be satisfied with anything less than an **ABBOTT-DETROIT.**

Let us send you some interesting literature.

Abbott Motor Co.

Detroit, ABBOTT MOTOR CO. A DETROIT U.S.A. **Mich.,U.S.A.**

The Safety of the Bonds that Savings Banks Buy

State laws governing the investments of Savings Institutions are drawn with a view of limiting the securities which are eligible, to bonds regarding the safety and soundness of which there can be no question.

We number among our clientele throughout the country, Savings Banks, Trustees, and other institutional investors who are restricted to securities conforming to and available under existing statutes.

It follows that considerable attention is given by our organization to the selection of bonds legal in various states.

In view of the nature of the funds demanding legal investment, we are especially exacting in our selections.

Security—Yield—Appreciation—Market—are the salient features to be considered.

Rates for capital, the world over, are now the highest for many years. Because of these conditions, the investor has a rare opportunity to now buy the soundest bonds at prices seldom realized in the past.

Our present offerings of savings bank bonds legal in one or more states vary in yield from 3½% to over 5%.

Send for our booklet, "Savings Bank Bonds—New York State," or special list of bonds available in your state, No. D-6.

N. W. Halsey & Co.

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Near or Far

Regardless of Geographical Situation

$100 BONDS

Offer the Simplest Investment Opportunity

They are the same bonds as the $1,000 issues, split up into convenient $100 denominations.

They come in variety—Government, City, Railroad, Public Utility, Industrial.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange, they have a quick market. They are readily bought, readily sold.

They may be bought for cash, they may be bought on Partial Payments—$10 down and $5 a month.

Send for Booklet E-2, "$100 Bonds."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
of Stock

Members of New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE—74 Broadway
Uptown Office—42d Street and Broadway
NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 350)

Street Journal understands that this estate has shrunk three-fourths.

It remains to be added that these exaggerations would not have been so great if the owners of the estates had died in boom periods. Mills, Hawley, Keene, and Gates, all died since the panic of 1907. Had they died in 1906, their fortunes, while not equal to the newspaper estimates, would certainly have been very much greater than they are at present prices for securities. "With prices down fifty to one hundred points from the high of 1906," says this writer, "some of the richest men in the world, including New York multi-millionaires whose names are constantly on the public's tongue, find that to-day they are worth not much over half what they were in the year of the Harriman boom."

HEAVY TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL

The east-bound first-class travel to Europe this season has been notably large since May. After the panic of 1907 there was a sharp drop in the movement, and this, in spite of the cut rates which prevailed in that year. For example, one could go to Europe in that year on the *Adriatic* for $50. It appears that the present year "bids fair to compare most favorably with the record exodus of 1906." So says a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, who gives the following statistics:

"From January 1 to July 5, inclusive, the transatlantic steamship companies carried 36,013 first-class passengers, the largest in that period since 1907. At the present rate of increase the total shortly bids fair to pass the 40,000 mark. The second-class west-bound movement shows even a greater ratio of increase.

"That steamship companies are quite satisfied with the 1913 tourist movement is evidenced from the following official figures showing the steady growth in east-bound and west-bound first- and second-class movement from January 1 to July 5, since 1908:

	East-bound		West-bound	
	1st Class	2d Class	1st Class	2d Class
1913...	66,394	78,407	36,013	155,022
1912...	64,604	69,499	34,505	127,641
1911...	67,739	73,474	33,982	125,397
1910...	74,978	69,295	34,831	120,035
1909...	65,014	59,187	32,658	95,949
1908...	61,124	65,354	30,332	68,965

"That the foreign laboring element find business conditions in this country good, and chances for employment many, is evidenced by immigration figures and the light outward flow of travel. From January 1 to July 5, inclusive, 733,512 third-class passengers arrived in United States ports, the largest for any corresponding period since the boom days of 1907.

"On the other hand, third-class emigration from January 1 to July 5, at 189,279, was the smallest since 1910, when the total was 155,378. The east- and west-bound alien movement from January 1 to July 5, inclusive, compares for a series of years:

	East-bound	West-bound
1913.....	189,279	733,512
1912.....	197,401	539,268
1911.....	218,071	454,982
1910.....	155,378	647,880
1909.....	133,682	567,730
1908.....	405,723	200,314
Total.....	1,299,534	3,143,686

"From May 31 to July 5, 39,657 third-class passengers landed in this country, as compared with 17,913 during the same period in 1912. Since July 1, 23,542 third-class passengers have come to this country."

PROSPERITY IN ARGENTINA

C. T. Mason, writing in *Hardware Age*, cites the action of the Chicago Association of Commerce in having established a permanent office in Buenos Aires, as notable evidence of the tremendous growth in business now going on in the Argentina. This Chicago Association represents about 4,000 business houses, who have been imprest with the belief that Argentina offers a wonderfully large and growing market for American products. That country within half a century has "developed with astonishing rapidity." More foreign capital has been sent there than to any other part of America, north or south. Great Britain alone is believed to have invested within fifty years $500,000,000. Buenos Aires is fast becoming one of the richest and largest of the world's cities, and aspires with reason to the elegancies of Paris and the business activity of London and New York. Her docking facilities are comparable to those of Hamburg and Liverpool. All this has been due, not so much to activity in Buenos Aires itself, as to the development of the country tributary to it. Mr. Mason says:

"Until 1850, when the country began to emerge from the lethargy of Spanish dominion and from the troublous years of revolutionary distractions, but little advance was affected either in the imports or the exports of Argentina; after that, however, when the country had settled down to a serious consideration of its advantages, its development was rapid. To what degree may best be shown by the following table, which represents its gross business between the years 1870 and 1909:

1870,	exports	and	imports	$76,500,000
1880,	"	"	"	100,500,000
1891,	"	"	"	170,043,000
1900,	"	"	"	268,687,500
1909,	"	"	"	705,009,000

TRADE OF ARGENTINA WITH GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1905 AND 1909

	1905	
	Imports	Exports
Great Britain.....	$68,391,043	$44,826,670
Germany.....	29,983,927	37,058,221
United States.....	28,920,443	15,717,458
	1909	
	Imports	Exports
Great Britain.....	$99,198,269	$80,745,966
Germany.....	44,555,770	41,353,332
United States.....	43,068,829	20,966,790

"Especially noticeable is the advance made during the period between 1900 and 1909. In this last year the value of the exports amounted to $395,000,000, and that of the imports to $300,000,000, the total being one-sixth that of the United States, with twelve times the population of the Argentine, and exceeding the trade of Canada by fully $1,500,000.

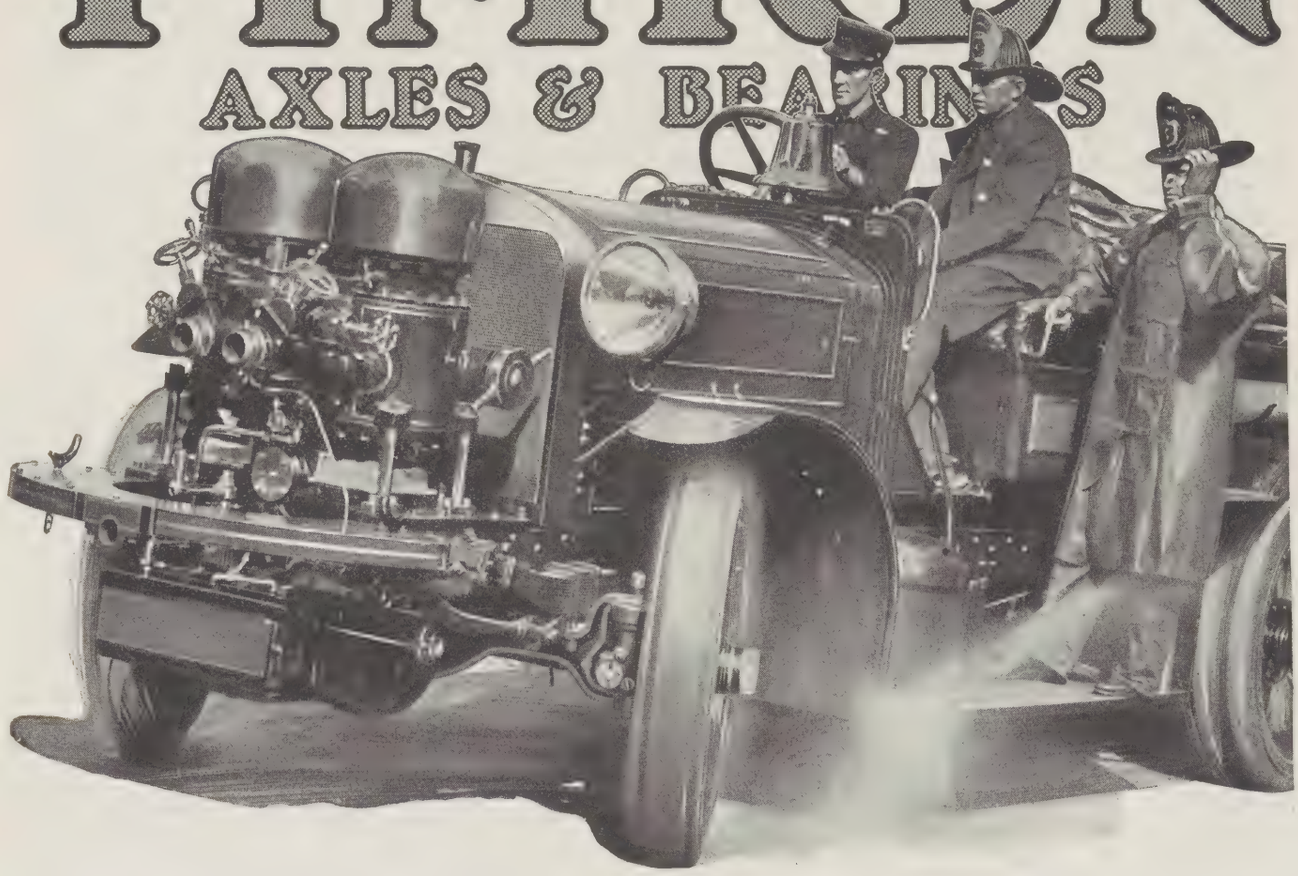
"It is interesting to contrast the Argentine's trade (in the year 1909) with that of Brazil, which had so long been its rival in South American progress. In that year the trade of the Brazilian Republic amounted to $508,000,000, or a superiority in favor of the Argentine of $197,000,000. This is more remarkable, when it is recalled that as recently as 1903 the two Republics were on an equal footing regarding export business, while prior to that year the trade of Brazil, which has three times the population of the Argentine, had been greatly in excess of its southern neighbor.

"It will be remarked that, while the business done by the United States was not as large as that of Germany, the proportional increase has been in favor of the

(*Continued on page* 354)

TIMKEN

AXLES & BEARINGS



Out For Hard Service

CLANG the gong! Clear the streets! Rush over car tracks! Swing round corners! Take the shortest road no matter how rough! Put on full speed—get to the fire!

Human life is at stake—and property—perhaps the whole town.

Weight on the fire truck is heavy—pumps, hose, ladders and men—and speed is of utmost importance. Nothing can cause delay. The fire truck *must* be dependable. And the foundations of dependability are the axles and their bearings.

Wheel bearings are the buffers that meet the intense shocks, stresses and vibration as the massive engine plunges over rough pavements in its dash to the fire.

They must be better than good bearings, they must be the very best. Bearings that will carry tremendous loads, and in *addition* will meet the severe side-pressure when the heavy engine swings suddenly round a corner.

The Timken Tapered Roller Bearing is the one bearing that meets and withstands *both* these forces. That is why practically all successful builders of fire apparatus have adopted Timken Bearings.

The ponderous weight rests, too, on these bridges of heat-treated steel, the axles.

Head on the Timken-Detroit Front Axle meets every shock and jolt. The gears of the Timken Jack-Shaft transmit the power of the huge engine full force to the chains that drive the rear wheels.

Timken Radius Rods take the tremendous thrust between jack-shaft and rear axle. Their swivel connections enable the plunging vehicle to adjust itself to all unevenness of the road. They supply compensation for every stress from every possible direction.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO., CANTON, OHIO
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

TIMKEN-DETROIT axles are designed for the *extra* stresses that emergencies bring. Builders of trucks which have extra hard duty to perform turn naturally to Timken Axles and Bearings. Their uniform success under the most severe conditions of motor-car service—pleasure and commercial—has been unparalleled.

YOU can learn more of what good bearings and axles mean, of what Timken stands for in good motor-car construction, by writing for the Timken Primers, C-7 "On the Care and Character of Bearings," C-8 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles."

Buying Bonds for Income

Present market conditions—prices being at unusually low levels—offer an attractive opportunity for the investor who buys bonds primarily for income, with the intention of holding them to maturity. He is chiefly concerned with safety of principal and stability of earning power which assures prompt and regular payment of interest. These two requirements are fulfilled in the bonds of conservatively financed and well-located public utility companies. Earnings of public utility companies are largely independent of financial and industrial depressions, foreign disturbances or changes in the tariff.

Good public utility bonds can be purchased at the present time at prices to yield from 5½% to 6¾%.

We can recommend several issues as attractive investments of their kind.

Send for List J-35

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Chicago New York Boston

Provide for the future

Are you preparing for future prosperity by wisely investing your money?

"COMPOUND INVESTMENT" 7%

TRADE MARK

—our original partial payment invest-while-you earn plan, offers you the opportunity to double your original unit of investment in 10 years.

We offer "Pure Gold" industrial securities (guaranteed) issued in $100.00 units by the strong industrial concerns of Youngstown, which yield almost 7% at current prices. Send for full information and copyrighted literature today.

The Realty Guarantee & Trust Co. Youngstown, Ohio
Capital and Surplus, . $400,000.00.

To investors we absolutely guarantee for 5 years 5½% interest and return of principal, with option of increasing return conditionally.

Time-Tested Investments

OUR 6% First Farm Mortgages have stood the test for 30 years. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED FARMS ARE SAFE and yield 6% and 6½% **NET**

We collect and remit interest in N. Y. exchange without charge. Write for lists of mortgages and full details

THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE COMPANY
1017 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon

SIMPLEX WATER WORKS SYSTEM

Air Pressure forces water anywhere, house, stable, lawn. $39

All complete, ready to install. Also low credit price. Write for free catalogue and New Way Selling Plan No. 36.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page 352*)

former country to an encouraging degree. In the total volume of its exports, however, the United States is still far behind its rival, a nation that has put forward all possible effort to secure and hold a large share of the Argentine's trade.

"The following figures pertaining to the importation of machinery, tools, and hardware into Argentina in 1910 are given, viz.: Plows, $1,870,225; harrows, $219,320; seeders, $553,605; shellers, $93,792; reapers, $1,308,265; reaping- and heading-machines, $289,600; headers, $131,690; stripper threshers, $60,030; threshers with or without motors, $995,840; horse rakes, $219,740; other rakes, $8,274; plowshares, $245,436; binder twine, $1,636,066; seed planters, $1,394,383."

CAUSES OF THE YEAR'S DEPRESSION

Opinions as to the primary causes of depression in security prices during the summer of this year are summarized briefly in an editorial article printed in *The Banker's Magazine* for July. While the tariff and currency bills have been much in the public mind, economists and financiers have generally found elsewhere the underlying causes. *The Banker's Magazine* asserts that the chief part of the blame "must be laid upon European disturbances." War in Europe "has not only turned considerable sums aside from the customary channels of investment, but has been responsible for hoarding on a large scale." The seriousness of this war to the United States lay in the fact that there followed a heavy falling off in purchases of American securities by European investors. In this way our means of paying our foreign indebtedness were reduced.

The writer adds, however, that, if our own financial matters had been in better order, "we might have escaped unscathed." It so happened that the unfavorable European conditions were coincident with a disturbed financial and business situation on this side of the Atlantic. A radical reversal of the country's tariff policy led to anxiety and uncertainty such as are always attendant upon readjustments of this kind. At the same time, railroads found it difficult to borrow money on favorable terms and became "greatly concerned as to whether they would be allowed to raise rates to meet enhanced cost of labor and materials."

Defects in our banking and currency system, whether actual or fancied, have been long understood, and contributed "a psychological element of no mean importance." Many people had reached a state of mind where they could not believe the country would ever again have permanent prosperity until the banking and currency system had been thoroughly reformed. A further element was the lavish expenditures of governments and individuals, leading to an era of extravagance, such as had not been known for many decades, and to a menacing reduction of the supply of available capital. The country has stood very much in need of elementary economy.

The writer believes that, by the practise of economy and by the slow return of confidence that will come with the end of the war, of legislation, and of interference with corporations, "the reservoir will be gradually refilled and normal conditions will come again." He finds no signs anywhere of banking weakness. So far as could be judged from the usual indications, banks appeared to be in a strong position. Indeed, one of the causes of low prices in the stock-market was the preparations that had been wisely made by the banks to accumulate funds for moving crops. In this way, the available supply of funds for speculation was curtailed. No signs anywhere could be found of "a bank panic or any other kind of panic." All that could be seen was a period of depression, but that is something "just the reverse of a panic." Panics do not come in times of depression, but "are nearly always the culmination of a period of active trading and speculation."

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Early in the summer reports from Canada led to anxiety in financial circles here. An era of unexampled prosperity, with much land speculation, had prevailed for some years, and predictions were sometimes made that a serious turn for the worse might come. A Montreal correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* in July made diligent inquiries of leading bankers and railroad men as to the outlook. He found general testimony as to the tightness of money and the likelihood of its continuance throughout the autumn. Barring calamities such as can not be foreseen, bankers, however, were "satisfied that they had the situation well in hand." On July 1 the banks were less heavily extended than they were in 1907. Funds for legitimate needs were being supplied at an average rate of 6 per cent., "but virtually no money could be secured under any consideration for real-estate transactions or stock-market speculation." The speculation in land which had long been rampant had been checked, but many holders would probably "never see an opportunity to free themselves from their purchases at a profit."

Much of the money which went into this land speculation was British. Since the outbreak of the Balkan War, the British supply has been curtailed, however, because there was a better loan market in Europe than in Canada. It is believed that life insurance companies in Great Britain, Canada, and America have been large lenders, the rate of interest readily obtainable being 7. Probably $300,000,000 would not be an extravagant estimate of the amount of funds lent by these companies. Thoughtful students of the situation believe that good average crops, rather than bumper yields, would be the best thing that could happen this year in Canada, because bumper yields "would mean a renewed outbreak to land speculation." Other interesting points in this correspondent's letter follow:

"Canada is a rapidly growing country, with a large proportion of immigration of a class no other country has ever received. About 30 per cent. of last year's arrivals were from the United States, largely men of experience in the characteristics of farming in the West and with capital sufficient to tide them over lean periods. Of the balance of immigration, a large percentage is superior to the class of immigrant being received elsewhere.

"Estimates of the amount of money brought into the country annually by these arrivals converge around the $200,000,000 mark. This is actual capital brought into the country without any string attached;

(*Continued on page 356*)

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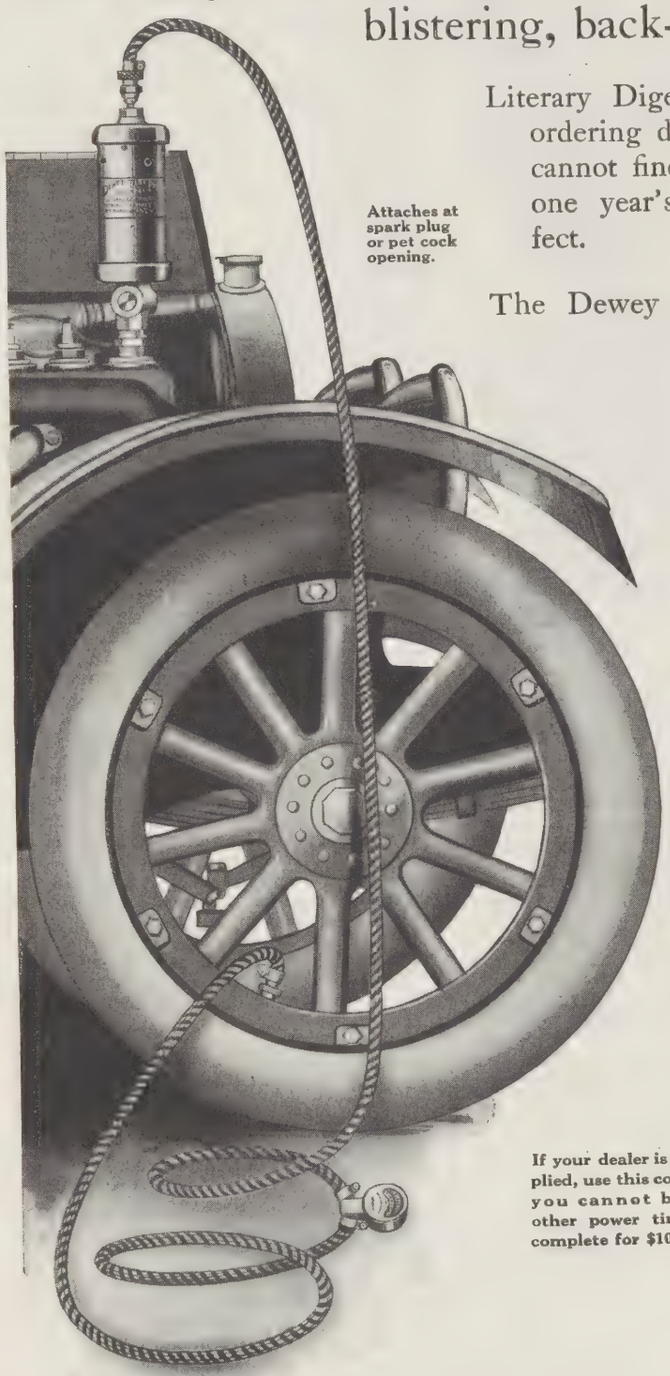

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 354)

no funds have to be sent abroad periodically to pay carrying charges, nor is it a debt which must be liquidated in a term of years.

"To house the additions to Canada's family, to provide means of transportation, streets, sewers, lights, water, and other accessories, millions of dollars' worth of bonds have been sold abroad, the proceeds of which appear in the foreign trade returns in the form of imports.

"The big transcontinental roads are supplied with funds for present needs in so far as the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern are concerned, the two having secured together over $30,000,000 from the Government, and for a longer period of time as regards Canadian Pacific, which recently announced a $100,000,000 extension and development program. Prospects are for good average crops, materialization of which assures the railroads of very considerable traffic.

"So long as Canada continues a consuming country rather than a large exporting country—and so long as immigration holds at its present record pace her exportable surplus is bound to be small—her need of funds and materials will continue. Canadian bankers contend that it is better to supply a portion of her needs from foreign factories than for her business men to embark on a wholesale policy of expansion, with its consequent heavy consumption of capital, only to find that they had overreached their market and must wait years for demand to overtake them, if it did overtake them in advance of bankruptcy. Steady conservative expansion involves less capital and sees its market keeping pace with manufacturing capacity.

"While Canadian bankers refer in most caustic terms to real-estate promoters, to whom they apply the epithet parasites, they assert that much of the increase in the price of real estate is justified. Speculation in land they regard as an incident such as would accompany a similar condition of trade activity in any country. In some sections they feel that the advance in realty values is one to which the property is entitled and has been entitled for some years.

"In such prominent centers as Montreal and Toronto, bankers and real estate men agree, advance in prices has not been excessive. If the realty market is not at present active, there has been no slump in prices. In the financial section of Montreal, for instance, land values have doubled in about five years, while in the retail section along St. Catherine Street prices are said to have quadrupled in some cases. On the outskirts of the city buying of property by railroads helped to advance prices, and since the roads have ceased buying there has been some reaction."

THE FUTURE OF COMMERCE ON THE GREAT LAKES

The public is familiar with statistics of the enormous total of commerce on the Great Lakes. Through the locks of the "Soo" Canal has passed for years a volume of freight in excess of that which passed through the Suez Canal. Harry Coulby, a steamship president, of Pittsburg, believes that the growth of commerce on these lakes "will be just as great during the next twenty-five years as it has been in the past." Population is rapidly increasing in the country tributary to the lakes, and notably around Lake Superior. New business for water

(*Continued on page* 358)

Good-bye to Gear Levers

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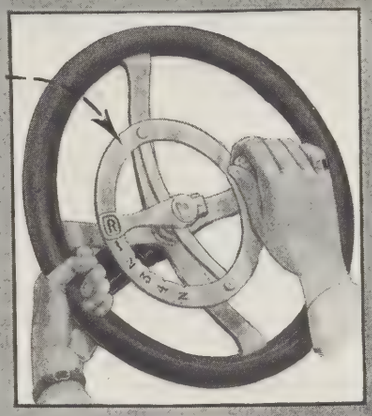

PICTURED above, at the right, is the Gray Pneumatic Shift which has replaced gear and brake levers.

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For cars at present in use with throttle and spark control *above* the steering wheel we supply a selector quadrant which is placed *below* the steering wheel.

It marks the dawn of the *push-button era* in car operation. It has removed the one last great objection known to novice and expert driver alike—of getting into mixups through getting levers confused.

It gives to the youngest driver the assurance of the seasoned expert. Totally obviates all leaning over to grasp and yank levers. Makes it unnecessary to take the eyes off the road when changing speeds.

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But the Gray Pneumatic Gear-Shift does even more. It enables you to *pre-set* any desired speed to be traveled at any *predetermined* point of the road. All accomplished *right in front of you* by simply adjusting a small wheel with your thumb. This done, all that then is necessary is to depress the clutch pedal the moment the new speed is desired, *and there it is.*

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Gears Can't Strip

The Gray Pneumatic Gear-Shift cannot "lose its head." The indicator is easily read — eliminating all chance of error in changing speeds. Also, when passing from one speed to another, the gears must—MUST—assume "neutral" position. That means no stripping, clashing or injuring of gears, in any way.

What Else It Does

While the prime object of the "Gray Pneumatic System" is to give this infallible speed-control, its utter convenience goes still further: The air supply also furnishes positive power for a rotary self-starter—one that gives you a quick start-off at the touch of a button, without a balk or demur, and is the only successful self-starter we know of that can be applied to a completed car.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 356)

transportation is constantly springing up there and contributions of growing importance are being made to this commerce by Canada. Three of the northwestern Canadian provinces produced last year 453,000,000 bushels of grain, or slightly more than ten times the amount they produced in 1900. The railroads alone have found themselves unable to transport this volume of freight; hence a resort to the Great Lakes water route to Buffalo, and thence by rail to the seaboard. Already in Canada serious attention is being given to the problem of enlarging the Welland Canal, so that boats from the Great Lakes of large size may pass through it. An estimate shows that the needed improvements would cost about $50,000,000. These improvements would give thirty feet of water and enable ships 300 feet long and 80 feet wide to pass through. Mr. Coulby believes our own Government in time will cooperate with Canada in further improvements, leading eventually to a waterway which will make it possible to load cargoes of grain at the northwestern end of Lake Superior and carry them to Europe in one bottom. He does not believe it possible to make an estimate of any value as to the volume of ore that will eventually be brought down from Lake Superior before the deposits are exhausted.

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS

Railroad managers, looking to the future, are giving much thought to schemes for electrification. Already much work of this sort has been done on the trunk lines for short distances from large cities. Notable among these roads are the New York Central, New Haven, and Long Island. Later enterprises are those which have been undertaken by the Norfolk and Western and St. Paul, in mountain regions where power is derived from running streams. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* believes the country is "on the eve of big railway electrification." Managers may not be talking of immediate electrification—in fact, they are doing this only in a few instances. The talk in general "shades from mere curiosity to the point of getting advice about economics." A significant sign is the demand which has arisen for engineers who have already been engaged on steam railroad work, but are also skilled as electrical engineers. Among the interesting points set forth by *The Annalist* are the following:

"To do away with the smoke nuisance and the danger of steam locomotives in the half-tunnel, half-open line down into the center of New York, the New York Central and New Haven roads were forced by the local government to give up steam and adopt electricity. The railroads did not at first take kindly to the enforced change. To-day, with the great new terminal practically completed, with hundreds of suburban and distance trains running in and out daily through the two-decked tunnels, you will be told by the railway officials that steam operation into New York with present-day traffic would be impossible, and the nearest approach to satisfactory steam service would require real estate costing fifty times what electrification has cost.

"Because it can get long trains in motion quickly the electric locomotive can work them in and out of a terminal much more efficiently than a steam engine. But that is not the greatest difference in efficiency. The steam locomotive can run only a limited distance without having its fires pulled and an overhauling. The necessary getting about of the locomotive requires an addition to the trackage under the very best conditions. Electrification of a terminal that has reached its maximum capacity with steam locomotives is said to double and even treble its capacity. The steam locomotive has already given up the contest in congested terminal situations.

"Whenever the growth of metropolitan population has caused the capacity of terminals to be taxed, there is always a second reason for electrification; the reason for which the New York Central has electrified its suburban zone and for which all the railways centering at London are adopting the motive power. This comes out of the ability of the electric train to quickly stop and to quickly and smoothly get into motion again.

"The frank reason why the London roads are electrifying is that they must do it to get back traffic lost to the rival subway and omnibus system. The same thing has happened in a number of American situations. The Manhattan Elevated Railway in New York saved itself by electrification. The Long Island Railway met the competition of traction lines and built up a handsome income in the same way. The West Jersey and Sea Shore, owned by the Pennsylvania, turned deficits into profits by electrifying across New Jersey from Philadelphia to the coast resorts. The great steam locomotive has surrendered the operation of great tunnels to the electric locomotive. There

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are now 27¼ miles of electrified tunnels on seven American steam railways.

"The fighting ground at the moment in this country between the steam and the electric locomotive is in such mountain situations as the two in which electrification has just won out. There are scores of big situations like them in the United States where similar change of motive power will come within a short time. Here electricity is invading the field of freight haulage, where it was but a short time ago believed that the steam locomotive could never be approached."

THE WORLD'S RAILWAY MILEAGE

Statistics of new railway mileage for all the world indicate that, while the United States leads in actual figures of increase, the relative increase is not greatest here. The statistics come down no later than the year 1911, when activity was great. The total for the world in that year was 17,151 miles, the total mileage in existence for all countries being 665,842. Of the 17,151 miles constructed in 1911 there were built in this country 5,394 miles. As to relative increase, however, it appears that during five years our showing was only 7.3 per cent. of increase, while the increase for the whole world was 10.5 per cent. Of course, all this means that in relative increases, new countries, in which railroads are matters of quite recent years, naturally make the better showings. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* says in detail:

"In this relative growth, it is interesting to note, the leadership is being taken by railroads of Asia and Africa, and prospects are that in the next few years these continents will be more prominent in the world's mileage expansion. From 1907 to 1911, in comparison with our own gain of 7.3 per cent., Asia increased 15.9 per cent., and Africa 37.3 per cent., the largest relative continental gain in the world.

"Most of Africa's relative gain is due to the roads of the South African Union (Cape Colony, Natal, Central South Africa, and Rhodesia), which expanded 39.9 per cent. in five years, and those of the German colonies, which increased 87.2 per cent. Moreover, the largest relative gain in the world is in Belgian Congo, which grew in five years by 91.1 per cent.

"After Africa and Asia, the largest relative continental gains for five years are Australia with 13.3 per cent., and North and South America with 11.0 per cent. Europe is the smallest, with only 5.6 per cent.

"Only one country in North and South America shows a smaller relative five years' growth than the United States, that being Newfoundland, with only 2.1 per cent. Against our 7.3 per cent. growth, on the other hand, Canada shows 13.1 per cent., Central America 27.2 per cent., the West Indies (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Porto Rico, Haiti, and Jamaica) 35.6 per cent., and the South American countries from 7.8 per cent. in Bolivia to 47.4 per cent. in Paraguay, the largest in the Western Hemisphere. Argentina is a close second with 43.5 per cent.

"As to actual mileage, the rank of the world's nations is unchanged. America possest by far the longest mileage in 1911 with 335,437 miles, of which the United States alone, the foremost railway country of the world, had 246,000 miles. This was 36,000 miles more than all the railroads of Europe, which totaled 210,000 miles. Asia possest 65,000 miles of railroad in 1911; Africa 25,000, and Australia 20,000 miles."

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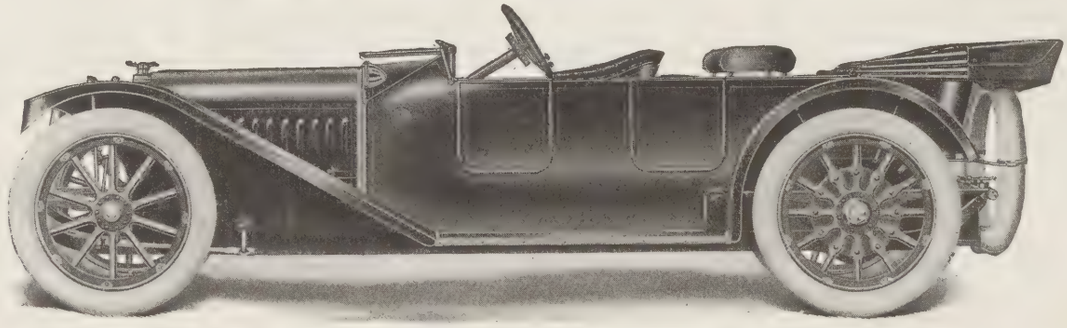

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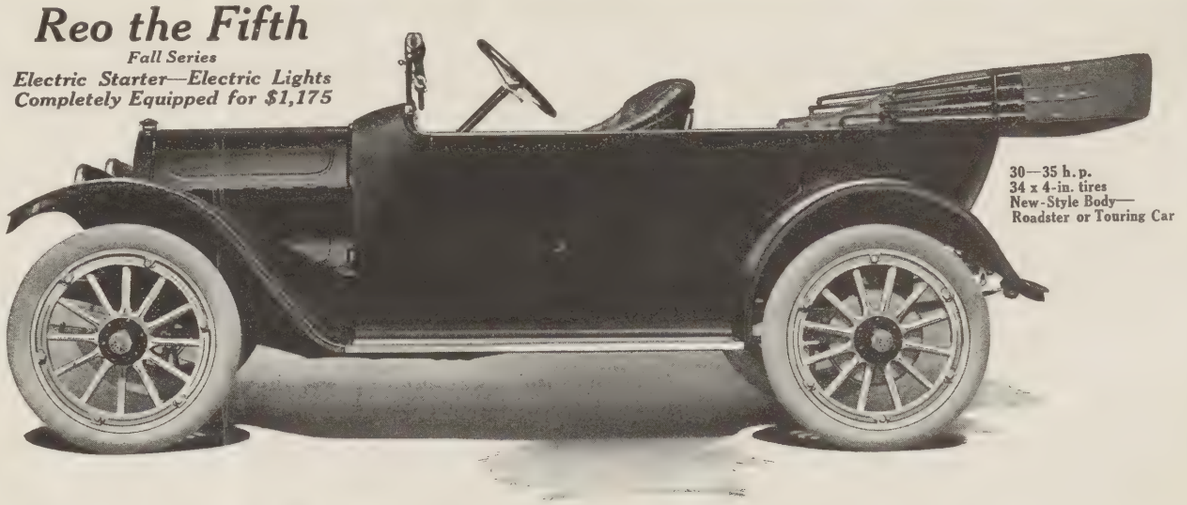

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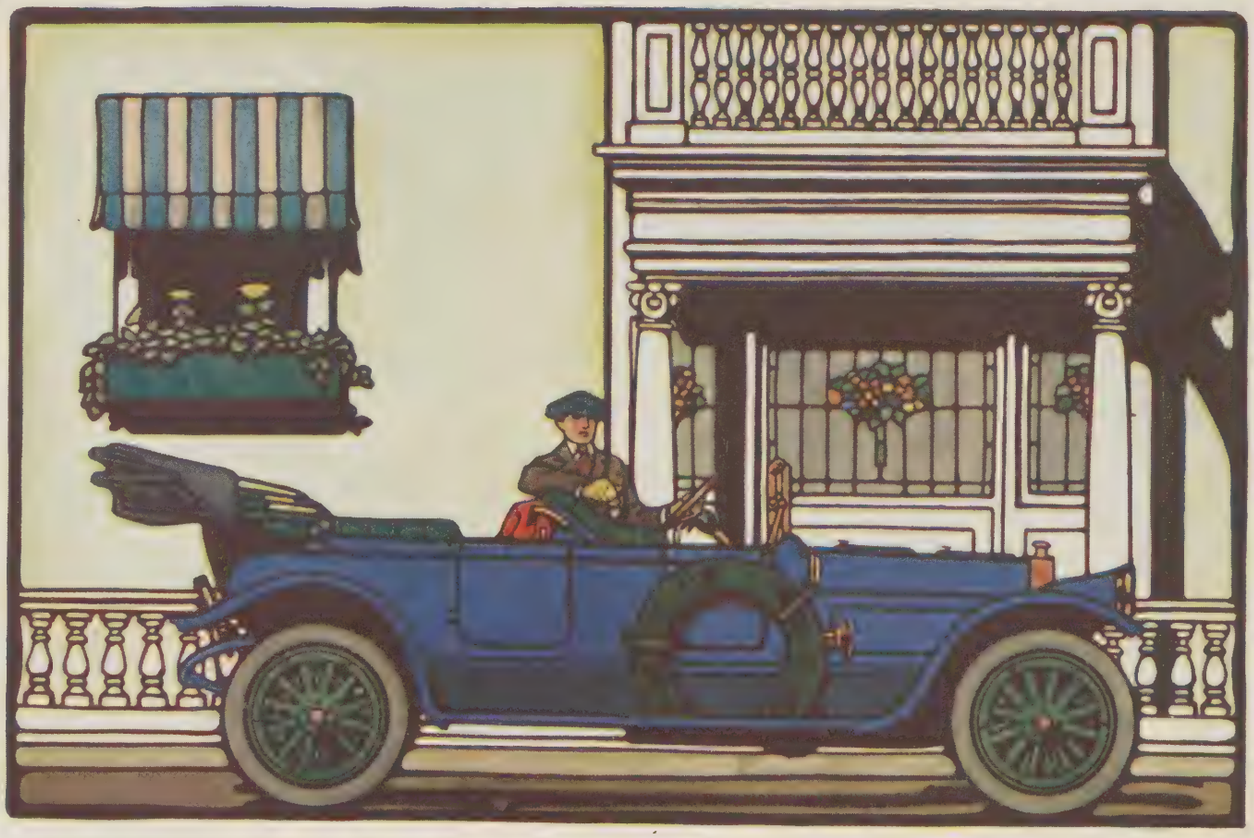

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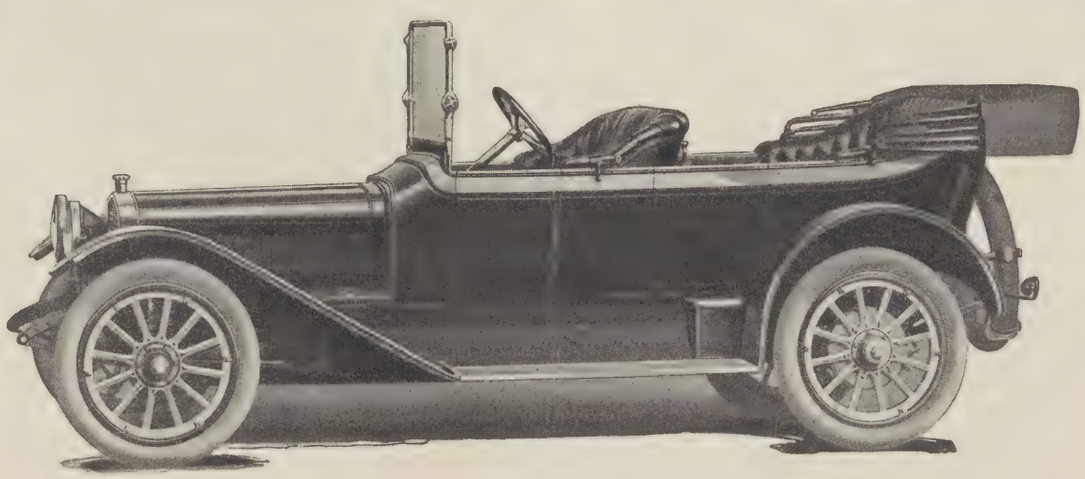

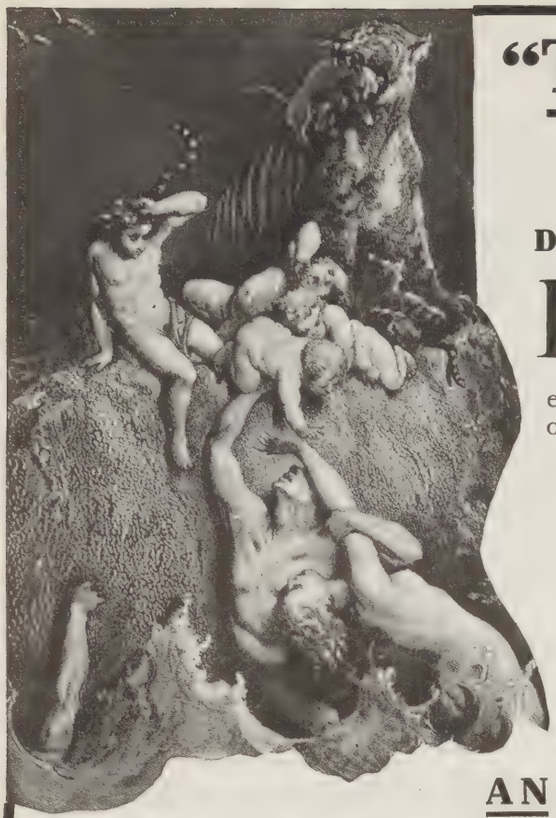

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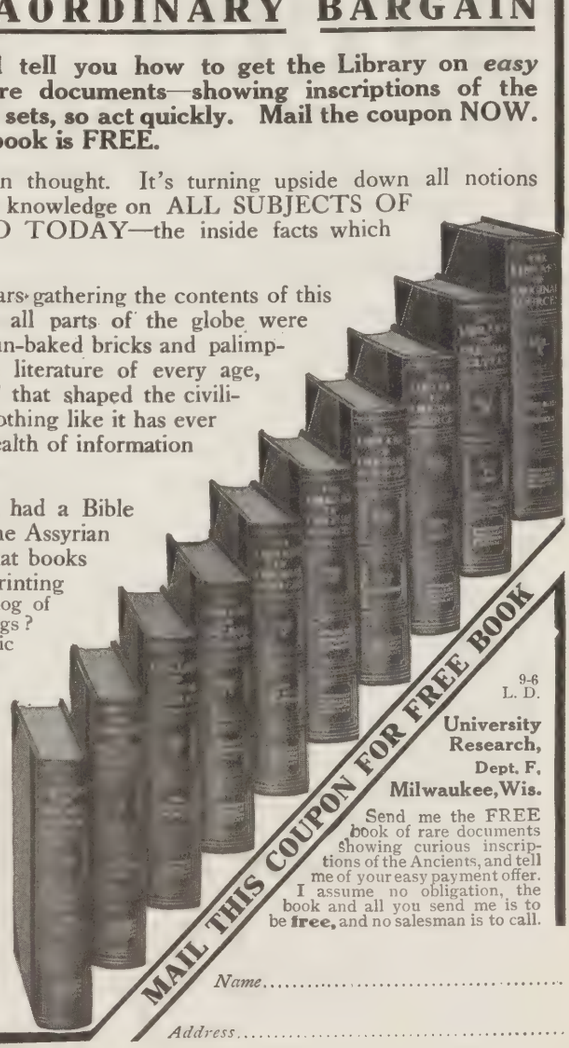

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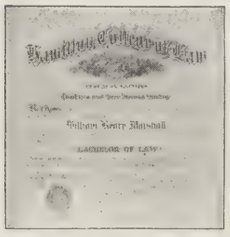

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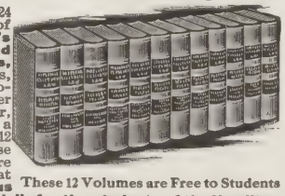

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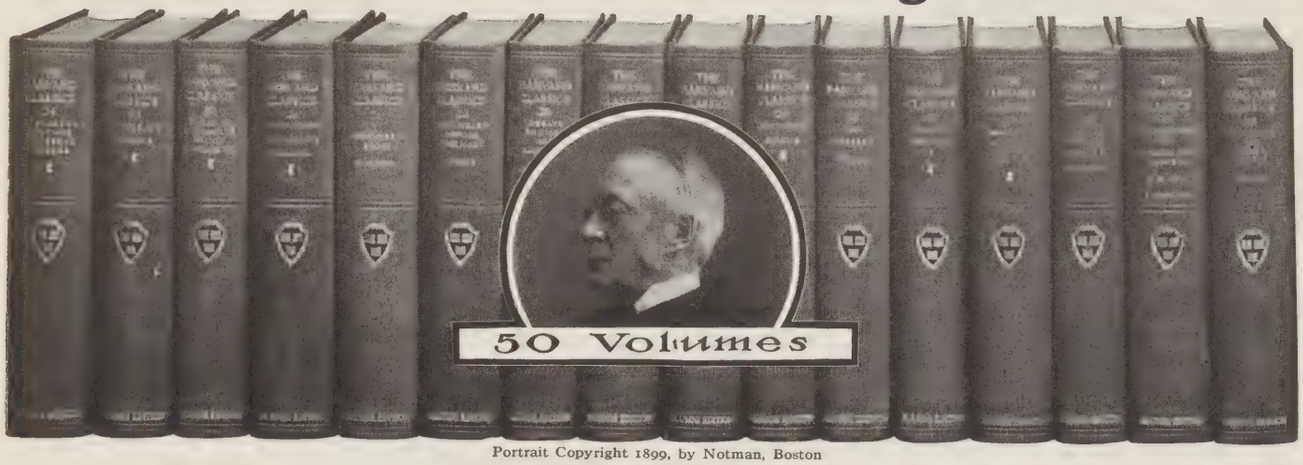

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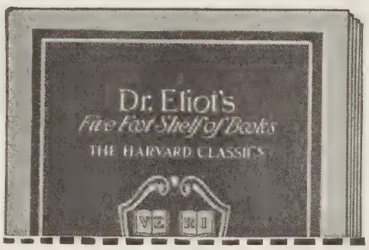

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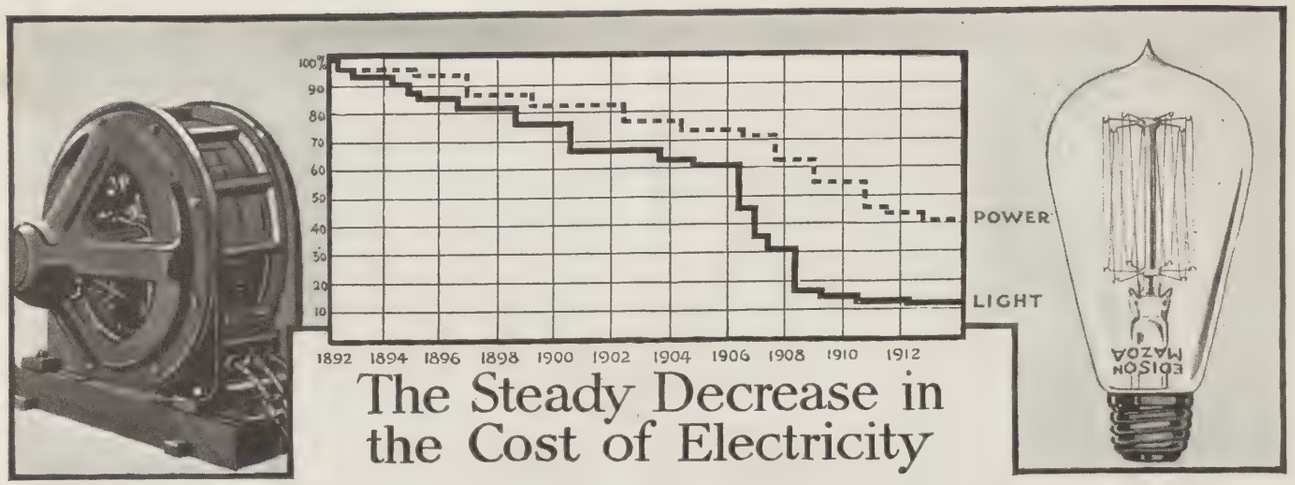

The Steady Decrease in the Cost of Electricity

"THEY say you can prove anything with statistics," said the manager of a big Indiana manufacturing plant to the Board of Directors, "but when the statistics are on your own books you can believe them. And the figures show that since we installed electricity, seven years ago, electricity is the one item of costs that has steadily gone down."

The manager was arguing for an extended application of electricity in the plant—and he won his point.

This manager's declaration as to power cost was fully in accord with the remark of Thomas A. Edison in the matter of lighting. "Electric light," said Mr. Edison, "is the only thing I know of that has become any cheaper in the last ten years."

Why has electricity declined in cost when indisputable figures and the common experience of men show that "the cost of living" has been steadily rising?

It is plain that many of the commodities whose increase in cost is chiefly responsible for the increased cost of living enter into the production of electric light also—coal, labor, and copper for example. From 1902 to 1907 coal increased 6½ per cent. Within the same time labor advanced 8½ per cent. The cost of copper increased about 35 per cent. Yet the cost of electricity went *down* as steadily as the cost of living went *up*.

Mechanical factors have had much to do with this reduction. In the first place the more advantageous placing of electric plants beside water falls or coal mines. Then larger plants and great improvements in transmission systems have played a part. Improved generating systems, as with the Curtis Turbine Engine, and the cheapening of installations by new inventions, have added in an important way to this progress in economy of use.

Invention and price as factors appear in the case of light, for instance, when the sharp decline in cost between 1892 and 1898 was due largely to the reduction in the price of carbon lamps. New types of lamps effected a further reduction between 1899 and 1902, and the perfecting of the Tungsten and later the Edison Mazda lamp, which uses only one third of the current required for the old-style lamps in common use, has again lowered the figures since 1908

A fact of specific and striking interest is that all classes of users of electric light and power have not only shared in the reduction, but have *helped to bring it about.*

This has happened under the natural conditions of *extended use.* The wider use of electric power and light has enabled distributing plants to sell current for a greater number of hours in the twenty-four and in this way to reduce rates based on the twenty-four hour maintenance of the plant.

Thus in Chicago one dollar now almost buys eight times as much electric light as it did in 1886, more than twice as much as in 1909, just four years ago. Another illustration of progressive conditions as they are shown in large distributing centers is Boston's reduction of over sixty per cent. in a single decade.

The results of methods of *use* as well as method of *supply* —this is the story of the chart on this page.

And in all this growth of electricity from primitive experiment to world-wide usefulness, the General Electric Company has played a leading part. Just as electric lamps have been developed in the G-E factories for all uses from the lighting of automobiles to the lighting of factories—so numberless types and sizes of G-E motors are now available for driving all kinds of machines from dentist's drills to massive steel rolling mills.

To know how electricity may fit your particular business, consult your local power and lighting company, or any G-E dealer or agent in your vicinity. No matter how simple or how complex your problem may be, these agents have always at their command not only information of the latest developments, but also the co-operation of any part of the G-E organization that may be most helpful to them and to you.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE WILSON MEXICAN POLICY

GENERAL HUERTA'S contention that the people of the United States did not stand behind this Administration in its Mexican policy seems to have been demolished when President Wilson, in his message to Congress last week, for the first time fully laid bare that policy. Indeed, from the wide-spread and non-partizan approval that greeted this message, it might be surmised that while explaining to Congress his own attitude the President had at the same time clarified and interpreted to itself a hitherto somewhat confused public opinion. Altho here and there a paper continues to advocate the recognition of Huerta on the one hand or armed intervention on the other, the indorsement of the Administration's policy, both by Congress and by the press, is general as to remove all doubt as to the trend of national sentiment in this difficult matter. "All that the President said the nation says and the nation will back up," declares the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.). "While confessing a temporary failure of his Mexican policy, President Wilson has scored one great success; he has absolutely united the country behind him," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). "The nation is behind the President," agrees the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.). "With fine authority and understanding he has voiced the feelings of this country toward troubled Mexico," says the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), and adds: "Aggressiveness, impatience, unsatisfied vanity on the part of warring factions who think that power seized is power established, will beat in vain against the calm, friendly finality of the President's message." And the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) notes that he has "not only public opinion in this country, but the civilized world, behind him," since "his attitude is now supported by Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and the nations of South and Central America." The hearty approval of his policy by "practically all" the other Latin-American countries, remarks the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), is "among the most important developments of the whole Mexican affair," and one whose "beneficial effects will be felt long after the present Mexican crisis has passed."

The President's policy is one of strict neutrality toward the warring factions, stern insistence upon the protection of Americans in Mexico, and patient reliance upon "the steady pressure of moral force" to break down "the barriers of pride and prejudice" which frustrated his first efforts toward friendly mediation. When President Wilson addrest Congress, Huerta had already categorically rejected the suggestions submitted through ex-Governor Lind, and the latter had reached Vera Cruz on his return journey to the United States, his mission apparently a failure. When, however, the President's special representative was about to take ship, negotiations were reopened on the initiative of Mr. Gamboa, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lind decided to remain in Mexico, and the situation has taken on a new aspect of hopefulness.

In his message on the Mexican situation President Wilson expresses a conviction that "we shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves." He tells how, after waiting in vain during many months, "months full of peril and anxiety," for conditions in Mexico to improve, he could discover no promise of a brightening outlook for our sister Republic. In fact:

"The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote; and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate Government of the Republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country."

Therefore, "as friends, we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away," and it became "our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority there." It was to meet this situation that the President sent Mr. John Lind to Mexico City, as his "personal spokesman and representative." Mr. Lind was instructed to "press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico" the following suggestions upon which "a satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned":

"(a) Immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part;

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"(c) The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the Republic at this election; and

"(d) The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and cooperate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new Administration."

Of Huerta's rejection of these suggestions the President says:

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present Administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the people of the United States.

"The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We can not thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. For the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed."

Turning to the question of our duty in the meanwhile, he points out that "everything we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation." And on the theory that for a little while "the contest of the rival forces will be sharper than ever," and the position of outsiders in Mexico "trying and full of hazard," "we should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible." But on the heels of this advice comes a sharp warning to the Mexican leaders:

"We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding."

In addition, the President goes on to say, "I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receives any assistance from this side of the border." Therefore—

"I shall follow the best practise of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency."

"We shall triumph as Mexico's friends," concludes the President, "sooner than we could triumph as her enemies."

Appended to the President's message was Mr. Gamboa's reply to Mr. Lind, rejecting the "humiliating and unusual" proposals of the United States, and making the following counter-proposals: "One, that our Ambassador be received in Washington. Two, that the United States of America send us a new Ambassador without previous conditions." Mr. Gamboa also challenges the statement that no progress has been made under Huerta toward the establishing of a stable government in Mexico. On this point he says:

"The Mexican Republic, Mr. Confidential Agent, is formed by 27 states, 3 territories, and 1 Federal district, in which the supreme power of the Republic has its seat. Of these 27 states, 18 of them, the 3 territories, and the Federal district (making a total of 22 political entities) are under the absolute control of the present Government, which, aside from the above, exercises its authority over almost every port in the Republic and consequently over the custom-houses therein established. Its southern frontier is open and at peace. Moreover, my Government has an army of 80,000 men in the field, with no other purpose than to insure complete peace in the Republic, the only national aspiration and solemn promise of the present Provisional President."

Mr. Gamboa admits, however, that Mexico is "afflicted with an internal strife which has been raging almost three years," and he goes on to say:

"My Government greatly appreciates the good offices tendered to it by the Government of the United States in the present circumstances; it recognizes that they are inspired by the noble desire to act as a friend as well as by the wishes of all the other Governments which expect the United States to act as Mexico's nearest friend. But if such good offices are to be of the character of those now tendered to us, we should have to decline them in the most definite and categorical manner."

General Huerta himself, is quoted in a Mexico City dispatch as saying: "We never had any reason to doubt the friendship and disinterested motives of the United States." Yet the elimination of Huerta as a possible candidate in the approaching Presidential election is, in the opinion of many editors, the one point on which President Wilson is certain not to compromise. Mr. Gamboa says that it is the intention of the Mexican authorities to hold the election on October 26, "in accordance with the constitutional laws of Mexico," and in a later note he withdraws the demand for an exchange of Ambassadors, saying that Mexico will be content until after the election with the present arrangement—that is, a chargé d'affaires at the head of each Embassy. In a supplementary note Mr. Lind, in turn, drops for the present, the demand for an immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico—which Mr. Gamboa had characterized as impossible—but reiterated the proposal that Huerta pledge himself not to be a candidate for the Presidency. This is superfluous, argues Mr. Gamboa, since the Mexican Constitution declares provisional presidents ineligible for reelection. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) we read:

"It is acknowledged that this single proposition is practically the only stumbling-block in the way of the acceptance of the mediation proposals, and the Washington Administration will exert every effort to remove this one obstacle.

"Meanwhile, it was indicated, arrangements will go steadily forward for the enforcement of the embargo on shipments of arms into Mexico and for the transportation of Americans from the southern Republic. The policy proclaimed by the President in his message to Congress yesterday will be carried out in every detail until some vital change is wrought in the Mexican situation."

In explanation of President Wilson's attitude toward General Huerta the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"This Administration's Mexican policy in its beginnings was undoubtedly shaped in no slight degree by the circumstances attending the rise of General Huerta to power. The statement of his general policy toward Latin America, published by President Wilson within a fortnight after he assumed office, reflected his abhorrence of the triple assassinations—of Francisco Madero, Gustavo Madero, and Pino Suarez, the highest officials in the Madero Government—which constituted the first acts of the Huerta régime. It was clearly intimated at that time that President Wilson would not give full recognition to a government founded on violence, unless it were clearly established that the military dictatorship had become, in one way or another, the real choice of the Mexican people. Nothing has happened since February to demonstrate that, from the President's point of view, Huerta should be recognized as the constitutional President of Mexico. For civil war has continued, and, while the Huerta Government has undoubtedly had the support of the conservative and wealthy classes, its chief claim to respect has been based mainly on its possibilities in the pacification of the country by iron-handed methods of military repression.

"Still deeper, doubtless, in the President's mind has been the thought that General Huerta has stood for absolutist reaction, as against all the democratic aspirations which were embodied in the Madero revolution, but which President Madero himself was very far from realizing in his brief term of power. In trying to understand the Wilson policy, we have to consider this

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FEDERICO GAMBOA,

President Huerta's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who conducted the negotiations with Mr. Lind.

HE'S BEGINNING TO LIKE IT.

—Jones in the Boston *Herald.*

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NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Secretary of the United States Embassy in Mexico City, who is now our official resident representative.

DIPLOMATIC FACES.

point. For it might play a part in American politics, in case the Mexican question became a football of partizan controversy. The sympathies of democratic America, without regard to party lines, were mainly with the Madero revolutionists."

BANKERS' IDEAS ON THE CURRENCY BILL

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE of bankers, representing all sections of the country, to discuss the Administration Banking and Currency Bill, is described in a published statement of Col. Frederick E. Farnsworth, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, as "the greatest meeting of the kind that has ever been held in the history of the United States, if not in the history of the world," while the prediction is ventured by him that the result of it may be "the financial salvation of the country." The immediate effect of the two-day session is the naming of a committee of seven, we read in the press, who are to lay before President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, and Chairmen Owen and Glass "a complete set of recommendations for changes" in the Owen-Glass Currency Bill, which have been unanimously ratified by the consulting bankers. These are the members of the committee: James B. Forgan, President, the First National Bank, Chicago; George M. Reynolds, President, the Continental-Commercial National Bank, Chicago; E. J. Hill, President, the National Bank, Norwalk, Connecticut; R. F. Maddox, Vice-President, the American National Bank, Atlanta; Sol Wexler, Vice-President, the Whitney Central National Bank, New Orleans; Joseph Chapman, Vice-President, the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, and Festus J. Wade, President, the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis. The schedule of changes to be recommended by the committee is summarized by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* as follows:

"That but one federal reserve bank instead of twelve be provided for. In case of an objection to this by the backers of the bill, the bankers stipulate that they will be willing to have five such banks established.

"The exclusion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture from ex-officio membership on the federal reserve board, and providing for seven members on this board, three of whom are to be appointed by the President, three by the American Bankers' Association, and the seventh by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Limiting the power of the chairman of the reserve board, and giving him the title of federal reserve agent, and limiting the powers of that board regarding its right to force one reserve bank to rediscount the paper of another.

"The subscription of 10 per cent. of their capital stock by national banks to be voluntary instead of compulsory, and making it optional for them to join the federal reserve associations.

"Raising the rate of interest on the capital stock from 5 to 6 per cent.

"The abolishing of Section 13, providing for a federal advisory committee.

"The addition of another provision in Section 16 relating to government deposits, exempting certain funds which are to be held for redemption purposes.

"The modification of the bank-reserve provision and the rewriting of a portion of Sections 20 and 21 relating to central reserve city banks.

"The striking out of all of Section 27, which relates to the establishment of savings departments."

Adverting to the first proposition in the above list, the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks that the bankers "still talk of a central bank as the unwilling followers of Moses hankered for the flesh-pots of Egypt." Nevertheless *The World* finds a reason to congratulate the bankers on their decision to present their side of the case properly and "to abandon a rule-or-ruin attitude." Of like mind is the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which utters the caution that "stubborn insistence that the banking business is a private business to be run and controlled by bankers alone will not advance the cause of banking and currency reform." Moreover, in view of present tendencies, *The Republican* asserts, no important reorganization of the American banking system is "politically possible which does not start with government control—not actual government management—of the system as a primary principle," and *The Republican* adds:

"We have presented three reasons for this belief—first, the selfish interest of banks in the banking system; second, the tendency of monopoly in various lines to concentrate under a banking overlordship; third, the growing demand of the agricultural interest for a wider basis of bank credit than commercial banking has hitherto conceded. These reasons are the basis of

a public sentiment, especially pervasive in the West and South, that insists upon the final lodgment of supreme power in the Government itself. The banking interest can now obtain much that it desires in the way of reform if it will accept the principle of government control. It will obtain nothing much until it does."

Speaking of governmental control of the banking business, which it calls "the paramount object of the Glass-Owen Bill," the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) points to the precedent of the Interstate Commerce Commission's "autocratic control over another business," and says:

"The country knows from experience that when railroad managers were in absolute control many vicious and inequitable practises prevailed in transportation. . . . The present move for greater public control of the monetary facilities of the country is in line with similar control of commercial and industrial facilities, and this is one fact that must be recognized by the Chicago conference."

Quite different is the tone of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which is unreserved in its commendation of the bankers' whole stand, and points out that:

"The deliberations and conclusions of the conference of the bankers at Chicago are of a sort to make it clear to everybody between President Wilson and the radical Representatives that the banking-reform bill would have been further advanced by now if the bankers had been called into consultation. It is true that the bad beginning has been bettered, but there is still some distance to go in the direction of the practical considerations advanced by the men without whose cooperation no effective action regarding banking is possible, not even if a law be placed upon the books. No victory at the polls, if any were possible along the lines of those resurrecting the granger fallacies, would give the country banking without the assistance of banks and bankers. Their action is as necessary as legislation."

Equally firm in its faith in the bankers is the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), which says that without their "approval, assent, assistance, and cooperation," the Administration's currency-legislation program will fail. Rather more optimistic in its outlook, however, is the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), which notes a rising spirit of co-operation between the bankers and the Administration for the purpose of "getting the best bill that may be obtained and getting it now," and it proposes to have every reason for the belief that "a currency report backed by such men as James B. Forgan, A. Barton Hepburn, George M. Reynolds, and others in conference will win for itself the final support of public opinion."

AH, YES, YOU MAY RIDE - BUT YOU MUSTN'T TOUCH THE REINS!
WILSON-BRYAN-GLASS CURRENCY BILL
MILITARY POWER
GOVERNMENT CONTROL
BANKERS' CURRENCY PLAN

MERELY A PASSENGER.

—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

THE FUSION DRAMA IN NEW YORK

FOR SWIFT-MOVING political drama, says one of the many interested papers in other cities, "a New York City Mayoralty campaign is hard to beat." And this year's campaign furnishes its full quota of thrills. Whether the observant editors think with the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) that "the revolt against bossism is strong enough to win," or whether they have come to the Boston *Transcript's* (Rep.) conclusion that "they will never defeat Tammany in New York until the fusion forces are marshaled by men who know something of practical politics," their attitude is generally sympathetic with the fusionists. But they dare not prophesy. The campaign has still two months to go, and already the shifts and turns of the game have surprized these veteran watchers of political struggles.

They have seen the Committee of 107 choose for the head of the fusion ticket the youthful President of the Board of Aldermen, when city newspaper opinion was inclined to favor the successful District Attorney or the experienced Borough President of Manhattan. Mr. Mitchel's selection for Mayor, they inferred, was due in part to a desire to secure the support of William Randolph Hearst, the Hearst papers, and the Hearst following for the whole ticket. Now Mr. Hearst violently repudiates Messrs. McAneny and Prendergast, of the fusion ticket, and Mr. Mitchel in turn refuses the Independence League indorsement because it does not include his colleagues. At first, those sympathizing from afar with fusion, while admitting that the ticket might have its imperfections, expected at least a straight fight against Tammany. Mayor Gaynor they looked upon as certain of the regular Democratic nomination, despite his personal independence. But they saw instead the selection of Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, a former State Supreme Court Justice of high personal reputation and much ability, but an "organization" man. This nomination they hear denounced by certain New York papers as "brazen"—"Tammany might as well have designated Murphy for the Mayoralty as McCall," according to *The Tribune* (Rep.)—and praised and even supported by other dailies which can not be classed as Tammany organs. But its chief significance to these observers lies in the fact that it has brought the Mayor into the field as an independent candidate, with his motto "I have been Mayor," and his emblem, the shovel. Now that there is to be an anti-Tammany Gaynor ticket, Mr. McAneny and Mr. Prendergast are said to be willing to accept its indorsement. As a final twist to this sadly twisted situation comes Tammany's nomination of Mr. Whitman for District Attorney, and Mr. Whitman's acceptance of the nomination. Then there are rumors of Republican support for Gaynor, of attempts to substitute him for Mitchel upon the fusion ticket, and of a fourth ticket to be headed by Hearst. So the New York *Herald* (Ind.) concludes that "everybody is going to need a diagram in order to vote properly."

Should a Fusion candidate accept nominations from bodies of voters who will not indorse the entire Fusion ticket? The very idea of questioning the propriety of such action seems "absurd" to the regularly Democratic New York *Morning Telegraph*. But the New York *World* (Dem.), a strong supporter of fusion, thinks it a burning issue, saying:

"Unless the fusion candidates for city office make up their mind to stand together on the fusion ticket, and on that ticket alone, fusion is wrecked. The campaign becomes an individual scramble for place against all the cohesive forces of Tammany Hall, which is fighting for a principality of power and plunder. There can be only one outcome of such a campaign, and that is, make Charles F. Murphy Mayor of New York."

Yet to editors and others of this opinion, the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) puts the question: "What is fusion for?"

Why, it asks, should any candidate on the ticket "refuse support or repel votes?" Why, indeed, "should not each and all stand on their merits as candidates before the electorate and take all the support that comes to them?" "Common sense," agrees *The Globe* (Ind.), "suggests that impediments should not be thrown in the way of any one voting for any part of the fusion ticket."

The Tammany indorsement of District Attorney Whitman is considered a clever move, which is intended to take the police issue out of the campaign. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, it throws on Gaynor "the whole incubus of defense of existing conditions in the Police Department." *The Eagle* regrets that Whitman in accepting the office "is measuring himself for a Tammany uniform,"—"he has not kept the faith." So, too, *The Evening Mail*, *World*, and others feel that Tammany ought not be allowed to profit by Mr. Whitman's deeds and reputation. Yet *The Evening Post* (Ind.), another supporter of the fusion ticket, acknowledges that there are two sides to the question, but sees that Mr. Whitman's acceptance of the nomination will

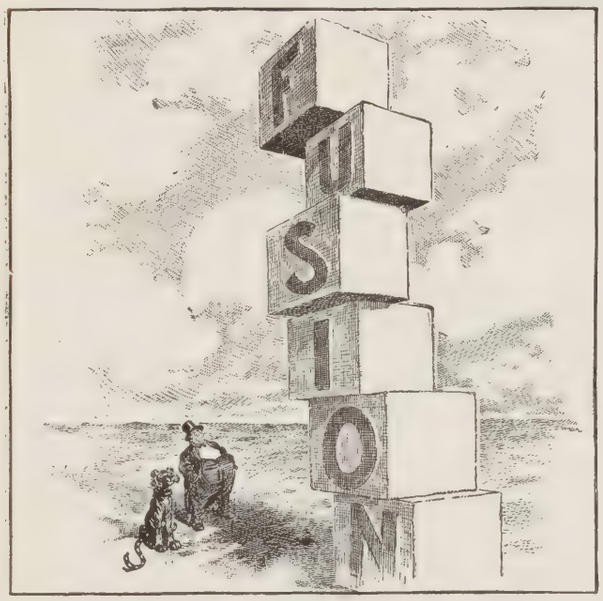
"insure another four years of honest administration in the District Attorney's office, and the keeping of its great powers free from any political influence, as they have been for the last twelve years—to the great benefit of the city."

Papers supporting Mr. McCall for Mayor can, of course, find no fault with the District Attorney's willingness to run with him, and Mr. McCall says he is "tickled to death." Mr. Whitman's point of view is set forth in a statement to the press. He stood ready, he says, "to lead in a general assault on Tammany Hall, if that service had been required. But it was not." With the situation as it is, he infers

"that the entire voting body of New York County, as represented by political parties, wished me to continue in this office, and to keep it as I have kept it, out of politics, and to make it as I have always tried to make it, the effective instrument of absolute, impartial justice. . . . I can see no other duty.

"So I accept the Tammany nomination, as I have already accepted the fusion nomination."

Thus Mr. Mitchel must share the limelight with his fellow-candidates on the fusion ticket and with his two rivals for the



WILL IT STAND?
—Macaulay in the New York *World*.

chief magistracy of New York City. Of these, Mr. McCall is a comparatively new figure in city politics. Yet his stand for the new subways as chairman of the Public Service Commission has made his name familiar to New Yorkers, and this in the opinion of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), *Commercial* (Ind.), *Herald* (Ind.), *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.), and Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) gives him unusual strength as a candidate. *The Telegraph*, which supports the Tammany ticket, holds up this "man of personal integrity and temperamental stability of character" for comparison with Mr. Mitchel, the "idealist of impracticable

EDWARD EVERETT McCALL.

When he returns from his vacation to campaign as the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York against John Purroy Mitchel and W. J. Gaynor, he is likely to find his hands just as full.

views." *The Commercial* offers him its support because it believes him an exceptionally well-equipped man "who can govern the city wisely and discreetly."

But *The Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, *Evening Mail* and *Daily People* (Soc.) insist that "McCall means Murphy." He stands, says *The Tribune*, "for the old order in East Fourteenth Street, under which Tammany chieftains have conducted the business of 'working for their own pockets all the time.'" If he is elected, adds *The Evening Mail*, "we shall have as Mayor the avowed champion of Tammany as a legitimate instrument of government, the proudly intimate friend and follower of Charles F. Murphy."

Why, ask the anti-Tammany press of the city, did Murphy refuse to renominate Mayor Gaynor? His personality and record, they declare, would have made him a strong candidate. The one answer that most of them can find is that he has been too independent to suit the "boss," tho Mr. Hearst's *American* would have it that he was too easy a tool, had suffered "in his good name and his popularity" and was therefore discarded. Many New Yorkers, represented by *The Sun*, *Press*, and *Evening Mail*, regret that the fusion committee could not have made the Mayor their candidate and *The Press* supports his independent ticket, because of "what he has done for the city." With him in the field, there is a three-cornered fight for the Mayoralty, with the relative strength of the rivals as yet unknown.

A NEW GOVERNOR IN MANILA

WHILE THE CHOICE of Francis Burton Harrison to succeed W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines does not arouse much protest from opposition papers, neither does it call forth uniformly eulogistic comment from supporters of the Administration. Many simply take the appointment as a sign that President Wilson is now to work out his own Philippine policy, and they take the opportunity of setting forth their opinion of it. A Democratic daily like the New York *World* admits that this "is not a heavyweight appointment." The best that another friend of the Administration, the New York *Evening Post*, can say about Mr. Harrison is that he is a "consistent antiimperialist," and it is surprized that "Mr. Wilson should have chosen for this place one of the rich young men who have so long lent respectability to Tammany Hall and contributed so freely to the Boss's treasury." The Republican Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* thinks it "would have involved a long and painful search" to have found a man with fewer qualifications; and Mr. Hearst's New York *American* declares the choice of Mr. Harrison to be an "unfit appointment"—"where there should be a man of initiative and sagacity, we give them a merest messenger-boy of money." Yet the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) calls Mr. Harrison "a promising appointee"; the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) is confident that he "will serve his country well in the Philippines," and the Washington *Post* shares this confidence. His "energy, character, and public services recommend him," in the eyes of the New York *Sun*, which is not afraid of his making an unworthy successor to the experienced Forbes, who before becoming Governor-General served on the Philippine Commission, as Secretary of Commerce and Police in the insular government and as Vice-Governor-General. The Harrison appointment, says the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) "augurs better than was feared of a Democratic Administration." So the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), tho noting that "the unflattering comments" multiply, concludes that

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FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,

Who, after several terms in Congress, enters upon a new career by succeeding W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines. The choice of Mr. Harrison is commended by Manuel Quezon, the Philippine Delegate to Congress, and is said to be pleasing to the Philippine Assembly.

"in view of the fact that Mr. Harrison has his spurs to win in the Philippines, it is perhaps as good an appointment as could have been made. Senator Lodge is reported as pleased with the selection; so is Mr. Quezon, the Philippine delegate and advocate of independence. With persons so far apart as they are approving the choice, it may surely be accepted as a suitable one."

In selecting a competent successor to Mr. Forbes, observes *The Republican*, "President Wilson has labored under one obvious handicap":

"Scarcely any one could be found for the position who had already gained administrative experience in the islands, and, at the same time, was in sympathy with the President's views concerning the future of the archipelago. Our 'colonial' civil service has had Democrats in it; several, in fact, have attained high positions. But, like former Governor-General Luke Wright, they were promoted to responsible places by Republican Presidents because of their sympathy with the Republican policy in dealing with those dependencies.

"On the other hand, there have been Democrats in the Philippine service who have returned home strong partizans of independence for the islands, but evidently President Wilson has not desired the services of any of these. His own mind is more open, and he desires reports from a Governor-General who has not been deeply committed one way or another. The President stands on the Philippine plank of the Baltimore platform, which demands a declaration by our Government in favor of Philippine independence as soon as a stable government can be established there under an act of international neutralization, but he is not yet committed to any particular plan for establishing an independent Philippine government, or committed to any particular time for carrying the Democratic policy into effect."

As Mr. Harrison himself says in a statement appearing in the New York *Times:*

"I shall go to the Philippine Islands with an open mind as to the general proposition of Philippine independence either immediate or ultimate. I have not devoted, heretofore, special attention or study to the internal policy of the Philippine Islands or to the relations between the islands and the United States except in so far as the tariff between this country and the islands is concerned."

Yet the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) believes that "the function of Governor-General Burton Harrison in the Philippines is expected to be to teach the Filipinos how to let go." *The Mail* adds, however, that after a few months in office, Mr. Harrison will have learned a few things and "his zeal for independence will abate with his knowledge." But the Republican New York *Tribune* is without even this solace. To its mind, Mr. Harrison appears as "the representative of those who have been doing their utmost to embarrass our Government in its work for the islands and to get it to scuttle out incontinently and let the Filipinos 'stew in their own juice.'" *The Tribune* adds gloomily:

"Nor is substantial good to be expected from a four-years' campaign of 'bending every energy to prepare for independence,' which savors of an undergraduate's desperate coaching and cramming to pass his examination. The true policy is not to trump up some superficial semblance of ability to go through the motions of self-government, so as to find a pretext for setting the islands adrift at some artificially selected date; but rather to develop not merely in a small ruling caste but in the whole Filipino people an intelligence, a civic spirit, a familiarity with government and a substantial prosperity—in brief, a civilization—that will make them fit for self-government whether as an American colony or as an independent state. That is the policy which has thus far been pursued. If President Wilson departs from it with his Tammany-trained and Tagalog-chosen Governor-General the outcome will be regarded with grave apprehensions of calamity."

But the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), as averse to Philippine independence as *The Tribune*, is encouraged by the evidence "that the Administration does not intend to move blindly," and by Mr. Harrison's "exceptional intelligence." Yet the appointment of an untrained man to a position like the rulership of the Philippines brings forth these editorial reflections:

"It is a very unfortunate consequence of American political practise that there is no security of tenure for expert men in administrative or diplomatic positions. How the President justifies the shameful looting of the diplomatic service can only be guessed; he has not attempted to defend himself or his Secretary of State. But he should reflect long and carefully before he displaces, either on party or personal considerations, faithful public servants in our island dependencies. . . . It is not wholly a question of ability. A very brilliant man without experience might be far less valuable to the nation than one of moderate

talents with it. Mr. Forbes is a brilliant man with experience. His work has won golden opinions from all sorts of men. His departure is an irreparable loss."

MISSOURI "PULLS OUT OF THE MUD"

THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE variety of opinions regarding the value of the actual labor performed by volunteers during Missouri's spectacular road-repairing campaign, but nobody seems to doubt that Governor Major's idea of how to "pull the State out of the mud" was fruitful of a great deal of publicity for the good-roads movement through the nation, and was a fine bit of advertising for Missouri. "It means the awakening and organization of the good-roads spirit in the State," says the Kansas City *Star*, which adds that next year a similar performance will accomplish more than this one accomplished, because "everybody will have faith in the movement." In the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "the chief merit of Governor Major's plan, or what might be better called 'the Missouri idea,' is that it magnifies to much greater proportions the pioneer idea of cooperation in road-making and mending." "The frolic is very much like the 'Christmas' spirit," says the Kansas City *Journal*, "which for the most part is concentrated into a few days of practical charity, leaving the beneficiaries thereof largely to their own devices the rest of the year," but "when it has been shown how much can be accomplished by a couple of days of united effort, it may be hoped that a really systematic and effective effort will be made to keep the good work going." *The Globe-Democrat* comments:

WHEN GOVERNORS GET TOGETHER.

Governor Major of Missouri, at the reader's left, and Governor Hodges of Kansas, setting the example by contributing their labor to improve Missouri's roads.

"It used to be that when roads got to their worst, and had to mend, there would be a rally of men in a township, a school district, or a road district, to mend them. In such small fields of effort permanent results could not be hoped for. Nor could such results in a much wider field be hoped for now, if opportunities of much larger and more effective cooperations were not to be seen growing out of new conditions.

"That is the chief significance of 'the Missouri idea.' It stands for the spirit of cooperation in a great and wealthy community, capable of carrying cooperative effort in road-making to points undreamed of by the pioneers. Road-dragging and patching can not make permanent roads now more than such methods could a century ago. Should torrential rains come this autumn, as may be expected after a long drought, it will be seen how little the cooperative labor of many thousand men, turning over, leveling, and grading the soil of roadways and leaving them without firmer foundation or support, can do to meet emergencies. Dirt roads will be dirt roads still. And dirt mixt with much water makes for deep mud."

Estimates of the number of volunteer workers vary from 50,000 a day to 300,000, the latter figures being the guess of Governor Major, based upon reports sent to him from all parts of the State. One of the spectacular features of the "good-roads days" was the appearance of the Missouri Chief Executive and Governor Hodges, of Kansas, who contributed two days' labor, in jumpers and overalls. Additional facts are found in these paragraphs from press dispatches:

"Women took an important part in the campaign. The 6,000 members of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs throughout the State aided the movement in every way possible, and thousands of farmers' wives and other women prepared and served meals.

"No army ever was better prepared for a campign than that which marched forth to 'pull Missouri out of the mud.'

"Eight thousand road overseers for weeks have been assembling and laying out the work to be done so systematically that every squad of men was put to work without delay or confusion. Every city, town, and hamlet were represented in the movement, and in the farming district nearly every able-bodied man enlisted.

"Four Kansas City men abroad each cabled from Paris to local road organizers money sufficient to hire a squad of substitutes to do their share of road work."

Governor Major estimates that the work on the roads is worth $1,500,000 to the State. Governor Hodges was delighted with the results of the Missouri experiment, and on his return home he announced that he would proclaim two good-roads days for Kansas. "Governor Major," remarks the Buffalo *Enquirer*, "has recalled the fine old spirit of other days when the people did things for themselves and helped each other in jobs that required cooperation"; and "it would be glorious if all the people would get together in national larks of this kind every year with a general hurrah for the workers and a general hoot for the shirkers." The Chicago *Record-Herald* is less enthusiastic in its comment:

"There is such a flow of soul over Missouri's road-mending picnic that every one must feel impelled to join the innumerable throng of those who are sending congratulatory telegrams to the Governor. But the precedents for the picnic are not reassuring. And there have been many of them.

"Every once in a while in some down-at-the-heel village a fierce reformer will call for a turbulent exhibition of public spirit in the patching and mending line. The citizen who has a shovel and a hoe but no cash is expected to give himself and his tools to the work of improvement. The rich and great are asked for cash contributions. Up to the arrival of the picnic day the enthusiasm seems a growing and a swelling thing. But it is seldom up to specifications on the day itself, and there is apt to be a melancholy reaction thereafter.

"Missouri claims that the work done on its day was worth $1,500,000, and perhaps it was. Nobody knows. But road bonds and taxes would seem to be more promising and effective. Perhaps the 'unquenchable desire for better highways' that is said to have been aroused was the desire to have the bonds issued and the taxes raised. The State will have a chance to show us any and every year hereafter."

A GOVERNOR LOST TO DEMOCRACY

THE abandonment of the Democratic party by a Governor who is serving his third successive term under its banner in a normally Republican State, and who was a candidate for the Presidential nomination last spring, would have elicited gasps of wonderment from the faithful editors of Republican and Democratic papers a few years ago. Today, however, the action of Governor Foss of Massachusetts seems but a rather interesting incident which helps to prove that party ties, in the Springfield *Republican's* (Ind.) phrase, "are about as substantial as the mists of the morning." Governor Foss, it will be remembered, was a regular Republican up to the beginning of his somewhat meteoric political career. It now appears to most observers that he is simply on his way back to the old love. Yet Mr. Foss himself studiously refrains from any announcement of the fact, tho steps were taken toward his entrance in the race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and tho he still has good words and good wishes for the party and is frequently on hand at Republican gatherings. He has definitely broken with the Democrats and prefers to call himself an independent, and if he takes the field as a candidate for reelection, it will be upon an independent ticket, as it is now too late to enter the party primaries. Governor Foss announces that he is through with the Democratic party till it has "got back to the people." His dissatisfaction with the tariff policy at Washington has been set forth in these pages. At home, he has found his policies unsupported by Democratic members of the State legislature, and even opposed by party leaders. "Under such circumstances," says the Governor,

"I told them some time ago that I could not go with them longer. Just as long as they are with the people I am with them. But they have taken a stand that is not with the people, and I can't longer be with them."

While most people would hardly like to change so often, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, "the Fossian style at least has the merit of frankness and directness."

"When the Governor does not see what he wants in one party, he goes to another after it, and if he can't get it there he has no hesitation in going back to the first. There is one thing to be commended in his relapse, at any rate, and that is that he goes where he belongs and that he does not continue to try to sail under false colors. If a man must be wrong in his political and economic theories, it is at least something that he should be honest enough to throw away the mask of pretense."

If Governor Foss "goes back to the Republican party, which he deserted in 1909, when the first signs of the Democratic tidal wave appeared, it will be," explains the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "because he is naturally a Republican, and naturally a New England protectionist." Tho Mr. Foss became prominent as an advocate of reciprocity and tariff reform as early as 1902, it was not until 1909 that he "flopped into the Democratic ranks," as *The News* puts it. In the following year, he "ran for Congress as a Democrat and was elected, and that in the ultra-protectionist Fourteenth District of Massachusetts. And then he ran for Governor and has been running, and been elected, ever since." But, continues the Indiana editor:

"As the homely saying runs, 'Blood will tell.' Reciprocity, the high cost of living, and tariff revision were all right as long as they were in the future, and as long as there was a possibility of the Foss views becoming the Democratic views. But things grew irksome for this versatile campaigner when it became apparent that it was just the other way about—that Foss views on the tariff must become Democratic views or else perish. . . . . And now the Governor is going home, home to the Republican fold, it seems, which bred him and nourished him in the principles that he never could entirely forsake. This will remind a great many persons who read of the Governor's spectacular flop in 1909 that they never did believe he was a Democrat anyway."

Massachusetts politicians are naturally wondering how the Governor's independent candidacy would affect the chances of the other candidates. Republicans are quoted in the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) as fearing that it would cut seriously into their vote. Republicans beyond the borders of the Bay State, looking upon the return of Foss as a symptom of general uneasiness among recent Democratic converts, find grounds for hope and confidence. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), for instance, quotes these words of Governor Foss: "The State and nation need the return of the Republican party to power, and the Republican party is justly entitled to success, altho its leaders in the past have been faithless to the pledges of the party." *The Inter Ocean* is persuaded that the Governor is on his way back to the Republican party. It hears, too, that "progressive as well as Republican leaders in Congress expect to see Theodore Roosevelt again a third-term candidate in 1916, and at the regular Republican primaries." So this stedfast Republican journal is moved to comment:

"Evidently both these ambitious gentlemen, who have given such signal proofs of their impatience with the Republican party, have found that when all is said and done they can not really get anywhere or do anything without it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE day of hiding behind a woman's skirt has passed.—*Macon Telegraph.*

IT is not so much a question of who is Governor of New York as who is boss.—*Washington Star.*

THE coming winter, it is believed, will have no terrors for the foremost lawyer in Coaticook, Canada.—*Kansas City Star.*

AS for the slogan, "Pull Missouri out of the mud!" it sounds like a good one for New York to copy.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEW YORK finds itself in the position of a man at the altar for the second time, who isn't quite sure whether his divorce decree is valid.—*New York Evening Sun.*

PITTSBURG has its faults, but it knows how to deal with a bigamist. One convicted in the courts there was sentenced to support both wives.—*New York Telegraph.*

HOW much better it would be for all concerned if Mrs. Pankhurst's interest could be switched from political questions to the more important matter of good roads.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE British naval authorities have decided to use oil instead of coal on all British vessels. Probably on account of the far-famed efficacy of oil on the troubled waters.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

"INDIVISIBILITY," said Colonel Roosevelt in one of his speeches in the West. "is the noblest word in the lexicon of American nationality." And the Houston *Post* immediately observed that there are six "i's" in it.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

NEW YORK is the first State to adopt the double governor system.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MR. CARNEGIE may not be a British subject, but his wealth is a British object.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MRS. PEARY is now among the suffragists. Taking the only feminine way of going to the poll, of course.—*Manila Times.*

SOME of these days New York will learn to forswear allegiance to Tammany and join the United States.—*Chicago News.*

MR. MURPHY seems to have the qualifications of a great man: he has made two Governors where there was only one before.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

EXPRESS companies might ask the Department of Justice to investigate the apparently illegal combination of Commerce Commission decisions and parcel-post rates.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HIS Excellency the Hon. Eugene Noble Foss facetiously calls himself the returned Prodigal, but the Republican party of Massachusetts seems to object to being his Fatted Calf.—*New York Sun.*

THE surgeons who hoaxed a liner's passengers by making an "incision" in a "patient" and removing a pineapple and a loaf of bread from his interior anatomy neglected to include a sponge or a pair of scissors among the articles extracted.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

FATEFUL DEVELOPMENTS IN HINDU SECRET SOCIETIES

THO FABULOUS REWARDS and the vigilance of a secret service unequaled even by that conducted by the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey have utterly failed to detect the men who very nearly killed the Viceroy of India about a year ago, the increased vigilance of the East Indian police has led to discoveries which, to say the least, show that, tho the Hindus borrowed the institution of political murder from the Occident only six or seven years ago, they have organized the propaganda to assassinate British officials so ingeniously that they can give clubs and spades to Western revolutionists and still beat them at the game of terrorism.

The most astonishing detail worked out by the East-Indian anarchists is the method they have adopted to fill the war treasury. Groups of Hindu nihilists go into the village of Bengal —where this political crime originated and where it has remained most active—enter the houses of wealthy landlords (zemindars, as they are called), terrorize the men at the points of revolvers and daggers, and make the women give them all their gold and silver ornaments and show them where the family fortune is buried in the earth. Usually they carry on these depredations in the dead of night, with their faces masked, tho some of these plundering operations (dacoity) have been carried on in broad daylight. The two most curious things about these robberies are: (1) that all the money thus obtained is used in waging war against the British; and (2) that only young men with college education, who would be considered among us to belong to the most respectable stratum of society and who would be regarded in England as the sons of the gentry, engage in the looting. Tho for some time past these dacoities have been the order of the day in Bengal, only just recently has the Government been able to capture a large body of Bengali youths who are now being tried in Barisal, where, bit by bit, the public prosecutor has drawn out from Rajani Kumar Das (one of the accused, who has turned approver) the complete story of one of the worst dacoities, of which we quote the following from *The Statesman* (Calcutta):

"At dawn I found we were in a big river called Kalabadar. There were six or seven men in the boat at that time. They were Nishikanta Dutt, Jatin Ghose, Bhuban Bose, Rohini Guha, Taruk Babu, and a man of the village, Sarmahal. Nishikanta, a teacher, was the leader of the Barisal *samity* (secret society).

"At dusk we heard the report of a gun from inside a jungle opposite the river. We took the boat to the place from where the report was heard. We landed and met Jatin Roy, Devendra Ghose, Madhu Patitandi, Nibaran Ker, Chandi Ker, Nishikanta Gupta. . . . . .

"Nishikanta Dutt took down the names of all six men in the jungle, and also those who were in the boat, and against the name of each he put down what articles each would carry. The articles consisted of guns, torches, daggers, hammers, swords. . . . . .

"Nobody said anything, but I understood clearly that the preparation was for committing dacoity.

"Nishikanta Dutt, captain of dacoities, settled what each of us had to do. He then threatened that if anybody failed in his duty, he would be shot. He also warned us not to call anybody by name.

"Every one of us was supplied with a bag and a mask. The bag was intended for carrying loot. . . . . .

"We entered the house and lighted our torches. . . . Our Captain, Nishikanta, blew a whistle and each man took up his position and began work. Captain Nishikanta, Jatin, myself, and two or three others entered inside by breaking open the door. . . . The Captain and another started breaking an iron safe. Jatin Roy assaulted the owner and demanded the keys. . . . . .

"Captain Nishikanta broke open the iron safe. . . . Then a wooden chest was broken in which some money and silver were found. The articles were taken. . . . . .

"About a month after this, about the middle of June, Jatin Roy wrote to me a letter asking me to meet him at Kusungal. I went there and Jatin told me to put up with him as they would have to commit another dacoity. I said I was afraid of these things, when Jatin said:

"'We will have to do these dacoities. There is no getting out of it. We will have to collect arms and money.'"

Asked to tell the reason why money was collected by such infamous methods, the same witness said that he was taught by his leaders that "in order to protect the Hindu religion, the establishment of Hindu sovereignty was absolutely necessary."

The police have unearthed these rules of the secret society which conducts political murders with money obtained by highway robbery:

"The district organizer should first ascertain the number of . . . English schools or colleges in a center and then try to get into his hand at least one boy of each class in every school or college and through them diffuse the idea in their respective classes. If unable to meet publicly . . . for discussing and settling business, selected numbers should meet on pretext of semireligious ceremony. The district organizer should not miss the opportunity of mixing with all classes of people. He will have to learn something of trade, medicine, engineering, etc. No emissary should be allowed to make a copy of the organization scheme or rules. The district organizer should make arrangements for diffusing the idea in schools and colleges because unmarried youths are the repository of energy, enthusiasm, activity, and self-sacrifice. Disclosure of even unimportant matters should be considered as a breach of the rules of discipline. The district organizer, with permission of headquarters, should anyhow take possession of arms. This work should be done very carefully so that the other party might not know of it. No member of the inner circle should write letters to relations and friends except with the special permission of the head organizer.

"The names of those who are in charge of arms or documents should not be entered in the report. . . . No one in charge of arms or documents should take part in any violent work, . . . that is to say, they should not go to such place or do such work in which there is apprehension of danger."

FRENCH WOMEN SOLDIERS—The women of France are not content with merely serving as nurses on the field of battle and attendants on the wounded or dying. They have in their minds the example of Joan of Arc and other heroines of France, and they are confirmed in their aspirations after military service, according to the *Journal des Debats* (Paris), by the example of the ancient Amazons of Greek mythology. They affirm that the law of three years in France will not produce forces of reserve sufficient to defend the frontier of their well loved country. They have accordingly through the hands of Colonel Driant, commanding the troops in Paris, sent a petition, carrying about a thousand signatures, to President Poincaré in which they say:

"The French women who have illuminated our history with so many beautiful examples of self-denial and self-sacrifice do not wish in the present generation to be surpassed by the women of other countries in which the question of female rights is being so earnestly agitated.

"The members of the Red Cross company have already obtained leave to serve in the ambulance corps. But a great number of us, not having the leisure to pass the infirmary examinations, would like to make ourselves useful to their country, and would desire that a law should be passed in Parliament giving them this privilege.

"Our dearest hope is to obtain an opportunity of offering to France some part of our youth, and so to cooperate with our brothers in the national defense."

CHINA FORCES ENGLAND'S HAND ON THE OPIUM QUESTION

THE DUTY on opium enforced by the British Government at exporting centers such as Canton and Shanghai, added to the sale of "Black Poison of the East" as Saint Nihal Singh calls it, "enabled the Government of India to apportion large sums for education and sanitation," says that writer in the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). But this is now a thing of the past. China saw how Japan rose to the rank of the great Powers in a great measure through her increased vigor and capacity consequent on the prohibition of opium, and now, in spite of English influence, "China has been able to force the hand of the powerful British Administration, tho this is bound to cause some anxious thought to the Indian Finance Minister." Mr. Singh feels confident that, in following the example of Japan, China has taken a step which is "bound to conduce to the betterment of a populous nation which is making herculean efforts to rid itself of a social evil which has been sucking its vitality and restraining its progress."

This writer gives an account of the progress in China of the opium evil which by her famous edict the Dowager Empress Tou Hsi, in 1906, constituted a systematic effort to check "so that, by 1916, it would altogether cease to exist." The motives of this good and wise ruler are thus set forth:

"The defeat which China suffered at the hands of the great Powers of the world in the early years of this century led it to realize its inherent weakness, and made it anxious to regenerate itself by throwing off its conservatism and removing its social evils, most prominent among them being the national indulgence in opium. Across the narrow sea their neighbor Japan, who centuries before had learned wisdom from them and whom they had always regarded as their inferior, had risen until it had become a Power among Powers. One essential reform that had helped the Daybreak Empire to rise had been the crushing of the power of the poppy."

The stipulation made in a subsequent convention between England and China was based on the condition that in proportion as England reduced the Indian export of opium, China should cease the cultivation of it on her own soil. This arrangement was brought to an end automatically by the rise of the Chinese Republic, which did not recognize the decrees and conventions of the extinct Empire. But, as Mr. Singh says, while

"In the chaos that followed a great deal of opium was smuggled in, and some of the land that had been reclaimed from the poppy was again devoted to its cultivation; as the new Republic gathered its forces together it sought to put down this retrogressive movement. The weakness of the Central Government to enforce its will in this matter really did not make much difference, for the cause was dear to the hearts of the provincial and civic authorities who were eager to carry on the crusade against the opium habit, irrespective of what the Federal Administration did or ordered. The movement, therefore, survived, and each succeeding day saw it gain fresh momentum. During recent months the reformers have not hesitated to visit the extremest punishment on those who wilfully disobeyed the edicts, and have destroyed their property by fire and pillage. In some cases capital punishment has been meted out wholesale to flagrant offenders. Comments on such excesses are obviously superfluous. But to say the least, they demonstrate an earnestness to reform a social evil which has rarely before been shown by any community anywhere in the world."

In short, the new Republic set itself to work to checkmate the English Government in its efforts to increase its revenue by poisoning the Celestials. But the claims of the opium-shippers of Canton and Shanghai were warmly supported by the London press. When, however, the British merchants of China, fearing the ruin of their trade, appealed to the British Minister at Peking, he remained deaf to their protests. They then called upon the Government of India, that had sold them the stuff, to force the Chinese to buy it, by taking "stern measures to insure its consumption." But how did China stand all this? Our author proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese heard these complaints and listened to the protests of diplomats with 'the smile that was childlike and bland' and kept up their silent but effective obstruction to prevent Indian opium from finding its way into the Chinese markets. This was a marvelous achievement in itself, in view of the fact that the Flowery Republic had just passed through the throes of revolution, and the new régime stood in dire need of the moral support of the whole world, and had to rely upon the aid of the Western financiers to replenish its treasury. Indeed, there never had been a time in the history of China's intercourse with the Occident when the Celestials had been less prepared to brave the wrath of the powers that decree the financial fate of nations, or to circumvent the maneuvering of diplomacy, ruthlessly employed at the instance of commerce, than it was at the time when it was resisting the carrying out of the provisions of the opium conventions. But it withstood diplomatic and financial bullying without giving way, shutting its eyes to the beclouded horizon and ignoring all threats, whether outspoken or merely implied, saying nothing, but all the time seeing to it that the Indian opium was kept out of its market, preserving a

"IN CUSTODY—BUT CAN THEY KEEP HIM?"
—*Daily News* (London).

CAN'T YOU SEE WE'RE BUSY?
PEACE (to the Powers)—"Won't you come in and help me?"
THE POWERS—"Sorry, ma'am, but there's a dog-fight round the corner in Balkan Street." —*Star* (London).

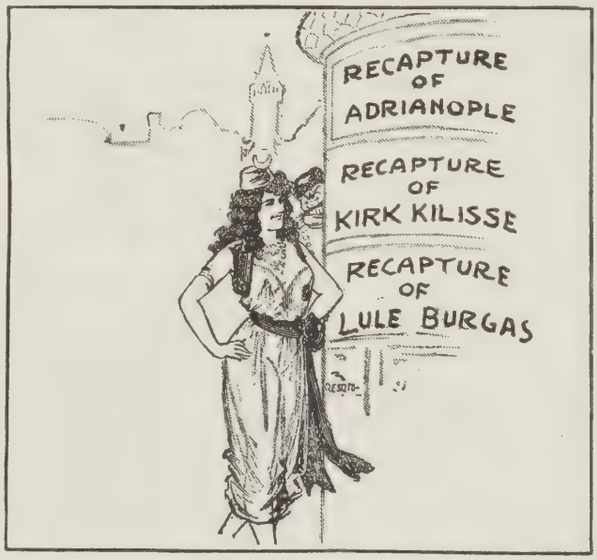
RIDDLES OF PEACE AND WAR.

calm, dignified attitude through all the stress and storm of the controversy."

The brave and persistent opposition of China to the importunities of British trade interests has had its reward. *The Times* (London) made an appeal not only to the instinct of fair play, but to the conscience of the English people. We quote the conclusion of a powerful article as follows: "We are unable to force Indian opium upon China. The public conscience of this country would forbid vigorous action, and rightly forbid it." The end of China's struggle for emancipation is thus stated by this impartial and lucid Hindu journalist:

"Nothing was, therefore, left for the British Indian Government to do but to suspend the future sales of opium and to boldly declare that it would no longer force the noxious narcotic on the Chinese. This is what it did when, on May 7, the Honorable Mr. E. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking in the House of Commons, announced that:

"' . . . For the first time in the modern history of India we are selling not an ounce of poppy for the Indo-Chinese opium trade, notwithstanding the treaty which China made with us, notwithstanding that from the opium we were entitled to send China under the treaty, £11,000,000 sterling might be derived. Notwithstanding that we have a right to go on selling opium to any province in which the opium was still being grown, we are prepared to undertake to revise the treaty of 1906, and not send any more opium to China, not only this year, while the stocks are being absorbed, but never again, with the single exception that we desire to be satisfied that China, as we believe her to be, is stedfast in the pursuit of her present policy, and determined to get rid of the indigenous poppy.'"



TURKEY'S NEW THEATRICAL SEASON.

—*Comoedia* (Paris).

WHY THE TURKS CLAIM ADRIANOPLE

THE TURKISH AND GREEK papers, both adversaries of Bulgaria, have at length come out with a defense of the Turkish occupation of Adrianople. That Turkey is justified in snatching the city from the Bulgarians is maintained on several grounds. The Moslem reoccupation is a step toward the maintenance of the balance of power in the Balkans—which preserves to the Turks their right position as a ruling race like the other four monarchies concerned. It is absurd, we are told, to talk of the heinousness of breaking the Treaty of London. The Powers should recollect that treaty-breaking "is the badge of all their tribe." Then the city and province of Adrianople are inhabited by Mussulmans, not by Slavs, so that Russia really has no interests at stake there, and her protest on behalf of Bulgaria can have no validity. Finally, if Turkey is forced to evacuate Adrianople the whole Moslem world will rise up in revolution. But perhaps the best solution of the question would be to learn by a plebiscite to which of the two disputants the population wishes to belong. The Greek daily, the *Neologos* (Constantinople), thus states the argument for Balkan equilibrium:

"Certain Powers would go so far as to exercise pressure on Turkey so as to compel her to renounce Adrianople and give up this city. But by what right? By virtue of what principle do they establish this pretension? If their principles are right and equity, the Treaty of London is the most lively example of injustice. If the Powers actually wish the definite establishment of peace and order in the Balkan peninsula, they should act in conformity with the principle of the equilibrium of forces. This equilibrium demands positively that Adrianople remain under Ottoman sovereignty. Let us hope that right and logic will prevail, and that the injustice they wish to commit to-day may not assume the form of an act of tyranny suited to the dark ages.

"The political principle of the equilibrium of the Balkan States, proclaimed by the Allies and by Roumania, may be interpreted as shutting out the Bulgarian occupation of Thrace. For it is impossible to conceive logically that the Allies, after their enormous sacrifices in money and blood and their victorious march into Bulgarian territory, or Roumania after her costly march up to the Bulgarian capital, undertaken solely with the purpose of securing the equilibrium of the oriental states, would accept the overthrow of this equilibrium to the profit of vanquished Bulgaria. For in that case the latter, possessing Thrace and shutting up Constantinople and the Straits within a narrow circle, would, in fact, be a preeminently powerful force in the Orient, and her conquerors of to-day would very soon willingly or unwillingly become her vassals. . . . . .

"No one can deny that the future lot of Thrace interests Turkey most of all, as the possessor of Constantinople and the Straits, and that consequently in the settlement of this question Turkey has a right to a voice."

It is ridiculous to charge Turkey with breaking a treaty. Treaties are made and broken by the rule of might, not right, pleads the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), in which we read:

"We are urged to observe treaty engagements. Let us see. How well did Bulgaria observe the Berlin Treaty when she annexed Eastern Roumelia? Her first act after our proclamation of constitutional government was, of her own motion, to sever the last bond of her relation to Turkey. How about Austria? Did she observe the Berlin treaty when she annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina? Then a little later Italy, with no *casus belli*, seized one of our largest provinces. Not a voice was raised against such tearing up of treaties anywhere in Europe."

The *Sabah* (Constantinople) enlarges on this topic in the following strain:

"Yes, a treaty was made at London, we acknowledge, and we own that Adrianople was in the possession of our enemies. But is it just not to see the new situation and the causes that have led up to it? Is not this new situation emphasized by the advance of Roumania beyond the line of Silistria, and by the march of Greece and Servia against Bulgaria, their ally of yesterday? It is this new situation that has allowed Turkey to push on to the natural frontier of the Maritza River, to make good, if only to a slight degree, the losses she sustained in the last war. Will Roumania, Servia, and Greece deny that they have profited by this chance? No, but the Ottoman Empire has not the same right. How can the Great Powers deny this right to Turkey, who has lost so much, while they recognize the right of Roumania, who has suffered no damage at all! What injustice!"

The same paper advocates an appeal to the people, who, it feels assured, will decide in favor of Turkey. Hence we read:

"The Ottoman Army has occupied Thrace and Adrianople. This is an accomplished fact, which constitutes a prime factor in our favor. But there is a second: the wish of the inhabitants of this region. Let a plebiscite be taken; we will agree to that. It is a method to which already Italy, France, and America have had recourse. We do not believe that Bulgaria would secure even 5 per cent. of the votes."

Russia has protested, and protested more energetically than any other Power, against Adrianople being ceded to the Turks.

But what has Russia got to do with this matter, asks the *Tanine* (Constantinople), and proceeds:

"The Adrianople province is Moslem and Turkish. It was left to the Bulgarian to enter there by force, plant his standard, trample on national feeling and aspiration. To permit this, to defend by force such action, means that Moslems may not conquer Christian territory, but that Christians may, when they can, invade and trample upon Moslem lands. In other words, in defiance of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, Turkey and, by inference, all Moslem peoples are to be deprived of those international rights recognized by Europe, and cast out of the pale of civilization!"

This paper concludes with a veiled threat against the Christian Powers of the world if the Moslem right to Adrianople is disregarded. "There is peril in the awakening of the Moslem world," if, roused by injustice to fury, "the Moslem subjects of England, Italy, and France, and Moslem friends of Germany become exasperated into revolution and armed resistance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MONGOLIA AS RUSSIA'S PREY

THE GERMANS' cry is—"Eastward, ho!"—but Germany's Bagdad railroad is so far calculated to take her only as far as Koweit on the Persian Gulf, without touching the outskirts of Russian or English protectorates in Persia, much less the frontiers of British India. Russia has the advantage of assailing the territory of Northern China from the north, and the Chinese are beginning to fear for Mongolia, within whose borders Russian garrisons are being gathered. The Czar's Government desires to have a buffer state, and for this purpose to secure the autonomy of Mongolia. And thus the Russian papers are now warmly discussing the negotiations going on between Peking and St. Petersburg. In this connection the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) explains how by a treaty completed and signed October 21, 1912, Russia, in consideration of certain very important rights and concessions, undertook to "protect" Mongolian autonomy against the encroachment of China. Of course, the true aim of Russia was to isolate Mongolia, and then grab her territory. The Chinese Government, with which Russia carried on negotiations regarding the status of Mongolia, was in no great haste to give up such a large part

RUSSO-CHINESE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

RUSSIA (exultantly and with supreme satisfaction)—"Got him!"

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

of its country, and tried in various ways to delay the recognition of the Russian claims, and, if possible, to avoid them altogether. The dilatory tactics of the Chinese did not please the Czar's Government, and it broke off the negotiations, declaring in an official *communiqué* that it "restores to itself freedom of action in this question." *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) thus comments on the situation:

"Russian diplomacy has made more concessions to China than she could reasonably expect. But the further its benevolence extended the more the pretensions of the Chinese grew. The only way out of such a situation was to break off the negotiations, and Russian public opinion can not in this case approve the actions of Russian diplomacy.

"The Russian Foreign Department, however, does not close to the Peking Government the avenues to a renewal of the

RUSSIA—"Charles, my son, it is immoral to profit by the misfortunes of another."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

negotiations, but on the condition that the Peking Government should give up the futile stratagems and recognize, without reservations, the basic principles which the Russian Government holds in the Mongolian question. Those principles are simple, and their justness and practical necessity are beyond dispute. The fundamental demands of Russia consist in the following: The Peking Government must recognize the autonomy of Mongolia (with the exception of the provinces of Inner Mongolia) and the rights consequent thereto; the Russian Government, in its turn, recognizes the suzerainty of China over Mongolia and the rights consequent thereto; the Peking Government must declare its readiness to accept the good services of Russia in establishing the relations between Peking and Mongolia on the basis outlined in the Russo-Mongolian treaty of 1912; and the reciprocal relations of Russia and China in Mongolia have to be settled on the same basis by special treaties."

The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) criticizes the Government's policy in these words:

"The idea to make Mongolia a buffer state between Russia and China put before the former a definite problem which has real political significance. But the application of this idea in actual life has caused disappointment in that very quarter whose sympathy was necessary for the success of the undertaking. The Mongols cooled off perceptibly toward us when they had been convinced, first, that Russia pursued her own selfish interests in Mongolia, and, secondly, that she does not ratify her words by her deeds. The Mongolian delegation which visited St. Petersburg left in a perplexed state of mind, not having found out what exactly Russia wanted of Mongolia and what she could give her. Russian diplomacy reached after the spoils—in a manner that would out-Herod England herself—but was not successful in getting them. And the result is that in the Mongolian spheres which at first grasped the help of Russia there arose a protest against autonomy under the egis of Russia, in favor of a similar autonomy even under the egis of China. . . . And if the Chinese Government stubbornly refuses to understand, perhaps, the just admonitions of Russian diplomacy, if this 'lack of understanding' is shared also by public opinion of China, in all that must be seen not only a logical aberration of Peking, . . . but the consequences of a political failure. . . . It is true the Chinese diplomats suffer from the fault, or virtue, of being evasive in questions of politics, and delay in their dealings with European powers is their favorite, tho excusable, method. For who is willing to submit to an amputation? Who does not try to stave off a calamity, even tho an inevitable one? That's why energetic language with mention of a 'free hand' is the way the European centers often respond to the Chinese delays and evasions."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FARMING ON THE GROUND FLOOR

SUPPOSE YOU WERE starving on the second floor of a house while there was a plentiful supply of food on the ground floor. Would you not welcome the kindly soul who should put a key into the locked door that led to the stairs? Such a favor are our most progressive farmers doing to their starving crops. They grow, perhaps, in too shallow soil, but far beneath, in one of the lower stories of the earth's crust, is plenty of rich mineral food for them. The key that unlocks the door to it is dynamite. An explosion breaks up the hard-pan, loosens the soil far below the possibility of any plow or cultivator to disturb it, and opens to the plant the store of food that it needs. Says Xeno W. Putnam, in an article on "Farming with Dynamite," contributed to *Cassier's Monthly* (New York, August):

"Between the available farming soil above and the underlying mineral wealth below there is as definite a boundary wall against the intrusion of root growth as there is against the farmer's cattle in the wire fence which shuts them from the lands of his neighbors.

"How to tap these rich mineral veins has been the problem. If the crust is not too hard certain plants solve it for themselves, tho only in part for their weaker neighbors. Some of the clovers, the cow-horn turnip, the mangel, and a few others, if a thrifty surface growth is given them, attack this crust with their tap roots with surprizing energy. In many places, however, even these are repulsed; while the feebler root growths of the smaller grains try to adapt themselves to the conditions which they can not overcome and send their hungry feeders in stunted coils through the surface soil that has already been drained of its plant food. Deeper plowing has been suggested—and tried. It takes more power ahead of the plow; in other words, it increases the cost of production, the cost of the world's food; then it introduces certain new evils which require extra plant energy or operating skill to overcome. Subsoiling is even more expensive and is only playfully effective; it scratches a few grooves into the outside varnish of the earth, but does not really open up the mineral mines below.

Courtesy of "Cassier's Monthly," New York.

TRIPLING CROP PRODUCTION BY DYNAMITE.

A demonstration at Clarksville School, Clarksville, Tenn. The heavy growth of corn on the reader's left is the result of dynamiting the subsoil.

"The world jested while the first stick of dynamite was being lowered into the midst of this condition and the explosion came before she got through laughing; then she looked in astonishment into the resulting hole. The walls were shattered and seamed with little crevices running in every direction and the plant growth which was tried followed along these tiny openings until in contact with a supply of every mineral element required. The surface-water, too, instead of dashing off to the nearest creek or saturating the thin surface-soil to a mortar-bed, gradually trickled down these deep well passages and lay there ready for the emergency of drought, but beyond the danger-line of the hitherto drowning rootlets. The plant growth showed an astonishing appreciation of all this. It pushed the little rootlets into the crevices, where they expanded rapidly in their rich feeding, and penetrated a surprizing depth, seemingly from a sheer love of exploration. These new feeding-grounds, these intertwining channels into which the surface-water drained with its load of warm air, had virtually opened up a new farm empire. The world had builded a second story to its agricultural factory."

What does this gold-mine, this source of inexhaustible wealth which lies just below our worn-out farming lands, amount to when we sum it up? What are some of the dividends, and may we all expect our share? Mr. Putnam asks these questions, and answers them by quoting a few facts. He writes:

"Perhaps the most famous orchardist in the East, if not in the United States, used alternating dynamite and hand-dug holes a few years ago in setting out an orchard of young peach-trees. Three years from then the trees set by this new plan bore from three to six bushels of fruit each, while those that were hand-set, under the influence of a broiling sun, dried up and showed no signs of fruit. This was in Connecticut. In South Carolina, land that had been dynamited raised 33 per cent. more corn in a single season than the same ground produced before. A farm in Kansas that was underlaid by a zone of hard subsoil and would have been considered dear at $10 per acre if valued by the growth it would produce, after being broken up with dynamite at a depth of four or five feet now contains a 100-acre field of as fine alfalfa as grows in the State and annually produces from $30 to $35 per acre. Fifteen thousand dollars has been refused for this 160-acre farm. On another Kansas farm was a 40-acre swamp that could not be drained in the usual way. In some of it the water was three feet deep. It was tapped by means of a row of blast-holes, and the next day the owner walked across the tract. A year from then that field produced 1,600 bushels of oats and is now in fine alfalfa. A Georgia orchardist found by experimenting that by planting peach-trees in dynamited holes he gained two years in six. . . . These are some of the results; there are thousands similar. Thousands of acres, previously unproductive, that are now teeming with fertility; thousands of practical experimenters who can afford to laugh, who are actually laughing because somebody once said 'dynamite' to them and said it with a fervor that convinced."

A NEW SOURCE OF PAPER-PULP — Several promising sources of paper-pulp were recently noted in these columns. Another may now be added to the list—the wide-spread and hardy plant, broom corn. Successful experiments with this have been made in Italy. In *Prometheus* (Berlin) we read:

"The fibrous twigs are broken in a sort of flax-breaker, then treated for a considerable length of time with caustic soda lye, and afterward put through the breaking-machine a second time. The mass is freed of moisture by means of hydraulic presses, after which it is separated into fibers, washed, and bleached. The material thus obtained sells for about a cent a pound, and is of excellent quality, suitable for making the best grades of paper. The liquid prest out from the pulp is a valuable by-product, since its high content of alkali makes it useful in the soap industry." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW BREED OF RAILROAD MANAGERS

THE OLD-FASHIONED railroad president thought he was doing pretty well if he managed his railroad successfully. He of the new era regards it as necessary to manage the public also—sometimes a more difficult matter, as Mr. Charles S. Mellen found it to be. The retirement of Mr. Mellen, perhaps the last of the "old breed" to hold such a conspicuous post, leads *The Railway Age Gazette* to philosophize a little on the passing of the old order—"an epoch," it says, "in the history of railways in this country." Under the old régime, while railways were theoretically public-service corporations, they were not so in practise, says this journal; and they were not so regarded by their managers, who believed that it was almost their sole concern to earn dividends. Says the writer:

"The law regarded railways as public servants. The managers recognized the theory, but to a large extent ignored it in practise. They submitted to the letter of legal provisions regarding rates and service, only in the measure that these were vigorously enforced by unusually energetic and aggressive public officials. But they often did not conform even to the letter of the statutes; and very commonly they violated the spirit of their function of public service.

"During the last ten years, under the pressure of public regulation and public opinion, the attitude and conduct of railway managers have been undergoing a remarkable change. This has been due in no small measure to changes in the personnel of the managers. Some of the older leaders of transportation have demonstrated their statesmanlike qualities by adapting themselves to the changed conditions. Many of them, either in the ordinary course of events or owing to the development of conditions to which they could not adapt themselves, have been retired. There has, consequently, sprung up a new generation of managers—some of them new only in the adaptation of their policies to the spirit of the time, many of them, as managers, new in fact. The members of this new generation are animated not only by the desire to earn profits for their employers—a desire without having which in large measure they would be commercial eunuchs—but also by the desire to perform fully and loyally their function as servants of the public. They recognize the difficulties in the way of performance of their dual duty, but they accept unreservedly its responsibilities.

"Mr. Mellen belonged to the last generation of the railway managers. Able and ambitious, he proved himself incapable of performing the functions of a public servant. Perhaps his deficiency was not so much lack of ability to do the work of a public servant well as lack of ability to do it satisfactorily. At any rate, he showed such lack of capacity for adapting himself to contemporary conditions that it became evident to everybody else long before it did to him that his days as a railway manager were numbered. His retirement will mark the abdication of the last of the railway czars. It will be of no less significance in the country as a whole than in New England, for it will eliminate the last of the managers whose ability as executives was equaled by their ability to arouse antagonisms almost, if not quite, as inimical to the interests of the railways as downright inefficiency in operation."

What is the public going to do in the face of this managerial revolution in the railways? Does it appreciate the change in their attitude toward it? Will it modify the policy it has been following with reference to railways during recent years? If the public attitude and policy are not to be greatly changed, the writer assures us that there is serious trouble ahead for the railways and the country. He says:

"To sum up the situation in a word: will the public call off the railway baiters for a while and give the new generation of railway managers a fair chance? There is no doubt that the sentiment of the public toward the railways has softened very much. Unfortunately, while the public is no longer urging forward attacks on railways it is not requiring them to be stopt. This is clearly shown by the statistics regarding the number of laws to regulate railway operation which have been passed by the State legislatures during the present year. Most of these laws are harmful to the railways and do the public no good. The public has compelled the railway managers largely to reform. When, if ever, is it going to compel the lawmakers and administrative public officials to reform? When is it going to recognize the fact that by permitting legislatures and railway commissions to impose numerous unnecessary restrictions and burdens on railway companies it is permitting them to make it impossible for the new generation of railway managers to live up to the modern conception of the function of the railway manager as a public servant?

"The public is often strangely forgetful of the fact that it, as well as the individuals composing it, has duties and responsibilities. However, the situation does not afford ground for pessimism. Public officials always lag somewhat behind public opinion. The change in public opinion with reference to railways seems to be unmistakable; and, perhaps, in due time the conduct of the servants of the public will catch up with the views of the public."

SANITARY ICE-CREAM

PERSONS WHO ARE cautious to an extreme about the milk that they admit into their houses frequently relax their vigilance as soon as the milk is frozen. They want to know precisely the source of the article so long as it is furnished in liquid form, but they cease to push these queries when it arrives frozen from the confectioner's. The underlying cause of this discrepancy seems to be an idea that everything is sanitary below 32° Fahrenheit. This idea, however, is unfortunately false. Some germs, it is true, flourish only in warm media, but others grow much better below the freezing-point; and among these are at least a few that it is well for us not to admit to our digestive passages. Says *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, August), in an editorial on the subject:

"Taking ice-cream to be a product of cream and sugar with a natural flavor, it becomes patent that the sanitary aspects of the ice-cream become of importance. Cream itself contains a large number of microorganisms which are not destroyed in the processes of converting the cream into ice-cream. General investigations of the bacteriological content of ice-creams in Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and New York have demonstrated that the ice-creams commonly contain from two millions to five millions bacteria per cubic centimeter. In fact, twenty-five million microorganisms per cubic centimeter and above represent frequent indications of the lack of sanitary conditions in the manufacture of ice-cream.

"Municipalities have not been properly concerned in the unsanitary conditions surrounding the places of manufacture of ice-cream. Unclean cellars, with the absence of proper light, with wretched ventilation, or with inadequate toilet facilities, suggest the impossible conditions under which too much of our ice-cream is made. It is impossible to secure a clean product in unsanitary cellars, where personal cleanliness is impossible and where the manufacture of ice-cream in a cleanly way is impaired by the presence of old furniture, filthy matting, and unclean sinks and foul toilets.

"It is needless to state that the harmful pollution of ice-cream is not all due to the unsanitary conditions of the ice-cream manufacture. The first step in the production of wholesome ice-cream demands the protection of the cream or milk which enters into its manufacture. The presence of streptococci or bacilli coli communis indicates that the source of pollution comes from cattle as well as from man.

"Bacterial infection of this nature should be destroyed before any use is made of such contaminated foodstuffs in the preparation of frozen products. The destruction of bacteria becomes more imperative when it is recalled that ice-cream is used largely as a food by children and invalids whose susceptibility to infection is greater than the normal healthy adult. The various outbreaks of poisoning from ice-cream with the nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and general malaise bear loud testimony to the necessity of protecting the consuming public from the disease-breeding qualities of impure ice-creams.

"It has generally been regarded as a fact that the low temperature maintained during the storage of ice-cream suffices to destroy the bacteria. The investigation by Stiles in Washington and Pennington in Philadelphia has shown that the bacterial content is not generally decreased by storage. The general tendency is to secure a decrease in the number of organisms

which thrive with an optimum temperature of body heat. The decrease, however, is soon followed by a pronounced rise which indicates the importance of having a clean, low bacterial cream to begin with.

"The toxicity of impure ice-cream has been demonstrated in various epidemics due to the general consumption of contaminated ice-cream. Ice-cream has served to spread typhoid fever in addition to causing numerous other gastro-intestinal diseases. . . . . .

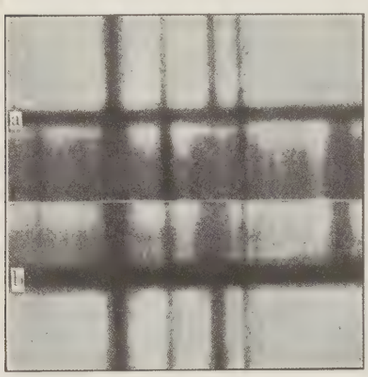
"The ptomaines which are grouped under the general popular head of tyrotoxicon are formed in impure creams, particularly where the cheap grades of material are used. Such ptomaines are most likely to occur in the cheaper grades of ice-creams where milk, eggs, and thickeners as gelatin and glue are used so as to lessen the necessity of using a high standard cream.

"It seems important at this time to call general attention to the necessity of labeling ice-cream truthfully so that the consumer will be protected from adulterated articles consisting of other constituents than fresh cream, sugar, and flavoring matters. The use of skimmed milk and condensed milk should not be permitted in the products which are advertised as frozen or iced creams.

"In the interests of the public health (1) it is necessary to safeguard the production, handling, and storage of the cream; (2) to demand clean, sanitary, well-ventilated kitchens or establishments in which ice-cream is made; (3) to provide for sanitary oversight of the ice-cream industry; (4) to establish chemical and bacteriological standards for ice-creams; (5) to secure the honest labeling of frozen products."

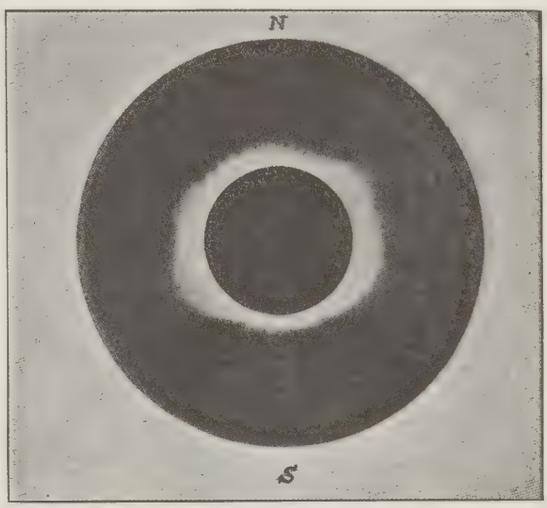
CELESTIAL MAGNETS

THAT THE EARTH is a great magnet has long been known. That the sun is one also now appears very probable. It can not, however, be a permanently magnetized body, for such bodies lose their magnetism at temperatures far below that of the solar mass. The interesting theory that every large rotating body is a magnet was advanced in 1891, and if this is so, it would make not only earth and sun, but also every celestial body, a magnetic globe. So far, however, this is only an unproved, tho very interesting, hypothesis. With regard to the sun, it has now been definitely shown that the vortices known as sun-spots are magnetic, owing to the fact that electrified particles are carried around in their whirls. They are electro-magnets, the electrified vortex acting in this respect precisely like the spiral electric current around the core of an ordinary telegraph- or bell-magnet. The discovery of these local solar magnetic phenomena is due to the previous discovery that a magnetic field splits the lines in the spectrum of light traversing the field. Prof. George E. Hale, of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory in California, first observed this splitting in certain lines of the solar spectrum and attributed it to its true cause. In *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August) Professor Hale describes efforts to apply the same line of reasoning to the sun as a whole, which he thinks have established the magnetic character of that body. He writes:



a, *b*, SPECTRA OF TWO SUN-SPOTS.
The triple line indicates a magnetic field.

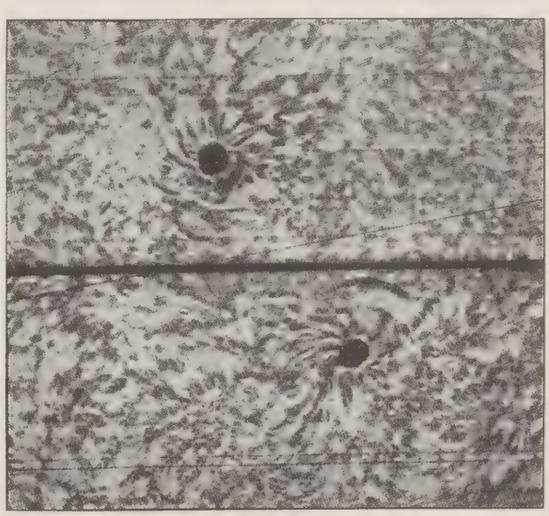
"Is the sun a magnet like the earth? The structure of the corona, as revealed at total eclipses, points strongly in this direction. . . . Bigelow, in 1889, investigated this coronal structure, and showed that it is very similar to the lines of force of a spherical magnet. Störmer, guided by his own researches on the aurora, has calculated the trajectories of electrons moving out from the sun under the influence of a general magnetic field, and compared these trajectories with the coronal streamers. The resemblance is apparently too close to be the result of chance. Finally, Deslandres has investigated the forms and motions of solar prominences, which he finds to behave as they would in a magnetic field of intensity about one millionth that of the earth. We may thus infer the existence of a general solar magnetic field. But since the sign of the charge of the outflowing electrons is not certainly known, we can not determine the polarity of the sun in this way. . . . To detect . . . the



Illustrations from "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.
SOLAR CORONA, SHOWING POLAR STREAMERS.

magnetic field of the sun as distinguished from that of the sun's atmosphere, we must resort to the method employed in the case of sun-spots. . . . If this is successful, it will not only show beyond doubt whether the sun is a magnet: it will also permit the polarity of the sun to be compared with that of the earth, give a measure of the strength of the field at different latitudes, and indicate the sign of the charge that a rotating sphere must possess if it is to produce a similar field. . . . . .

"I shall not trouble you with the details of the hundreds of photographs and the thousands of measures which have been made by my colleagues and myself during the past year. In view of the diffuse character of the solar lines under such high dispersion, and the exceedingly small displacements observed,



VORTICES SURROUNDING SUN-SPOTS.
Indicated by the distribution of hydrogen gas. Photographed with the spectroheliograph.

the results must be given with some reserve, tho they appear to leave no doubt as to the reality of the effect. . . . . .

"It must remain for the future to confirm or to overthrow the apparently strong evidence in favor of the existence of a true Zeeman effect, due to the general magnetic field of the sun. If

this evidence can be accepted, we may draw certain conclusions of present interest.

"Taking the measures at their face value, they indicate that the north magnetic pole of the sun lies at or near the north pole of rotation, while the south magnetic pole lies at or near the south pole of rotation. In other words, if a compass-needle could withstand the solar temperature, it would point approximately as it does on the earth, since the polarity of the two bodies appears to be the same. . . . . .

"In this survey of magnetic phenomena, we have kept constantly in mind the hypothesis that the magnetism of the earth is due to its rotation. Permanent magnets, formerly supposed to account for the earth's magnetic field, could not exist at the high temperature of the sun. Displays of the aurora, usually accompanied by magnetic storms, are plausibly attributed to electrons reaching the earth from the sun, and illuminating the rare gases of the upper atmosphere just as they affect those in a vacuum-tube. Definite proof of the existence of free electrons in the sun is afforded by the discovery of powerful local magnetic fields in sun-spots, where the magnetic intensity is sometimes as great as nine thousand times that of the earth's field. These local fields probably result from the rapid revolution in a vortex of negative electrons, flowing toward the cooler spot from the hotter region outside. The same method of observation now indicates that the whole sun is a magnet, of the same polarity as the earth. Because of the high solar temperature, this magnetism may be ascribed to the sun's axial rotation. It is not improbable that the earth's magnetism also results from its rotation, and that other rotating celestial bodies, such as stars and nebulæ, may ultimately be found to possess magnetic properties. Thus, while the presence of free electrons in the sun prevents our acceptance of the evidence as a proof that every large rotating body is a magnet, the results of the investigation are not opposed to this hypothesis, which may be tested further by the study of other stars of known diameter and velocity of rotation."

SANE CITY-PLANNING

CITY-PLANNING is understood by some sensible people to mean tearing down a space in the middle of a town and building it over to resemble a section of Dresden or Paris. Such schemes are almost always architectural in their inception. They are expensive, and the result is that they are not carried out. To plan a growing city so that it shall grow normally and usefully is quite a different thing from this, and it is refreshing to learn from an editorial in *The Municipal Journal* (New York, August 14) that this new idea of city-planning is gaining ground. Says this publication:

"The evolution of city-planning from the architect's dream of an elaborate civic center of imposing buildings to an attainable regulation of a city's growth to promote the convenience and health of its citizens is making encouraging progress. . . . Probably nothing has done more to retard real progress in city-planning than the idea entertained both by the people in general and by its most conspicuous advocates, that it meant chiefly, if not exclusively, the expenditure of enormous sums in the total transformation of certain central sections of the city and approaches thereto. We now realize that real city-planning is intelligent direction of the growth of a city, with only such changes in the older sections as are necessary for health and economy.

"The trouble has been in the past that most cities have, like Topsy, 'jess growed'; and the idea of city-planning is to apply modern science and knowledge to direct their growth. In most cases the various officials already employed by the city possess the knowledge necessary, and what is required is merely to combine the various possessors of this knowledge into one cooperative body and—perhaps most important—to impress upon them, the other officials, and the citizens generally the importance of taking forethought, of planning for the future with a view to the coordination of all of the various activities and departments of the municipality. A city-planning commission might well consist of merely a council of department heads, the frequent meetings of which would help to give each a more comprehensive view of the city's needs and possibilities, while each should direct and plan for the future growth of certain branches (the city engineer, for instance, preparing the street plan), subject to the approval of the others—practically the commission plan of government applied to this particular subject. But whatever the method, the aim should be intelligent and comprehensive direction of the growth of the city as a whole and in all its branches."

ARMIES AS SANITARIUMS

MARRIAGE AS A MEASURE of health has recently been advocated, as noted in these pages, by authorities who show statistically that bachelors and maids die earlier than wedded couples. As a further precaution against disease, we are now told, we should join the army. Soldiers are much healthier than civilians, as they are cared for by a Government whose interest it is, in dollars and cents, that they should keep in good condition. In an editorial on "Military Service and Public Health," in *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York, August 16), Dr. Piussan, chief of the French army medical service, is quoted as demonstrating "with great logic and clearness" that the Frenchman's army years are the happiest in his life. We read:

"In the first place, the food of the soldier has been most carefully considered and regulated with proper regard to obtaining the highest degree of efficiency from an individual fed on a scientific dietary. Since 1905, when the doctors recommended a better cooked and more varied diet, a system of cookery instruction has been a logical outcome of the recommendation. Arising out of a similar regard for efficiency, the clothing of the soldier is supervised and is designed with a view to best protecting him in all weathers; daily habits of cleanliness and personal hygiene are enforced; and, above all, suitable prophylactic measures are taken to protect him against infectious diseases.

"Dr. Piussan considers these in detail, and then invites attention to their results as exprest in figures. The death-rate for the whole of the population is a little over twenty per thousand, and these deaths are, of course, distributed in varying percentages over different ages; but an average death-rate for the civil population between the ages of twenty and twenty-two is eight per thousand. Now, for the home army of France the death-rate is less than four per thousand; 3¾ per thousand is the average over a ten-year period. . . . In short, there is less risk of dying in the army than out of it.

"This general conclusion, the London *Morning Post* points out, is confirmed by the facts, shown by precise statistics, that epidemics are rarer in the army, and that while the army sometimes 'catches' an epidemic from the civil population, it seldom passes an epidemic on. The epidemic is noted and stifled within the army's boundaries. From these and other considerations, Dr. Piussan's contention that the French Army, equipped with a system of applied hygiene and protected by careful preventive treatment, is a nucleus of good health and a school of sound hygiene for the whole nation, seems amply justified.

"Altho, perhaps, beyond the scope of Dr. Piussan's able paper, we can not but wish that he had spoken of the great benefit to the nation of having thousands of young men returning each year from the army to their home communities, taking with them the very latest ideas as to sanitation, food, and general hygiene. . . . . .

"One has but to study the result upon the health of the world of the work of the surgeons of the United States Army in Cuba and Panama to realize the far-reaching influence of medical sanitation upon mankind in general. By the experiments with mosquitoes in Cuba after the Spanish-American War and in Panama since the American work on the canal began, the peril of yellow fever has been banished from the former country and the terrors of the tropical climate have been chased from the Isthmus, so long considered the plague-spot of the world and so long sending broadcast over the world its shiploads of deadly diseases. Ship-quarantining against Cuba and the Isthmus has long since ceased, and foreign countries no longer look with fear upon vessels which arrive in their ports from the former homes of yellow fever. From the island of Cuba and from Panama object-lessons in the virtues of military sanitation must spread around the world for the ultimate betterment of the human race. . . .

"Back into the homes of the land in France, as in every country where there is a well-organized army, go many men each year at the expiration of their terms of service, and these take with them a knowledge of things as they ought to be."

SERVANTS OF INDUSTRY

A NEW INDUSTRIAL PROFESSION has seen the light in New England. The men who have adopted it call themselves "counselors on labor problems." Their aim, we are told by Robert G. Valentine, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who described it in a paper read before the seventh annual Sagamore Sociological Conference at Cape Cod in July, is to serve, not the employer, not the employed, but rather the industry itself. It may be best for the industry that both master and man should suffer; if this is the case, the new "servants of industry" do not hesitate to advise a course of action that will have this result. Their object, also, is prevention rather than cure; they are neither strike-makers nor strike-breakers, but rather strike-preventers. The following extracts from Mr. Valentine's paper are from a report in the Boston *Transcript* (July 3):

"It is time that the methods of science be applied to the human relations in industry; that an intelligent study and clear statement be made both on the part of employers and labor-unions of what the men and women at work think and know and feel, in order that such a grasp of the situation be obtained that we can do really effective work toward securing industrial peace.

"Welfare work, trade-union investigations, governmental and philanthropic activities do not cover the ground, either because they represent interested parties, or are necessarily limited in scope, or because, as in the case of arbitration, they have to wait till the trouble arises before they can act.

"The 'counselor on labor problems' furnishes the complement to these existing activities. He is not an interested party. He may be called in by employer, employees, or the public, but he takes an unbiased stand between them. He serves the industry.

"He acts first as consultant. He advises an employer, for instance, to improve the sanitary conditions of his factory in order that his position toward the union demands may be strengthened; or he advises a group of employees to strike for the machinery of betterment rather than for particular points of benefit.

"He installs a system of records, by means of which both employers and employees may keep in touch with the relations throughout the industry; he helps in reorganizations, acting as assistant to the regular management so that the work done becomes an integral part of things and does not crumble behind him. He makes industrial surveys, assists in educational campaigns, and supplies data for useful legislation.

"His best work is thus essentially preventive, and done in advance of any dispute. In a word, he aims to reach at the source of those troubles which endanger both profits and wages. In the spirit of science he seeks to discover the true laws of the industry that he may place them at the service of his client, whether that client be the man who must earn profits or stop, or the men and women who must have opportunity to earn at least living wages."

MOVING PICTURES OF NORTHERN LIGHTS—A recent Swedish expedition to study the aurora in northern latitudes has succeeded in obtaining three satisfactory moving-picture films of this elusive celestial phenomenon. The kinematograph was first tried in 1910 on the aurora, but no satisfactory results were obtained until this year. Says *Nature* (London, August 7), in a brief notice of the expedition:

"As in 1910, a kinematograph was employed to try to secure the changing phases of the aurora: for the most part the auroral images were too faint. On three occasions, however, when the auroræ were very bright, consecutive exposures were given, lasting from 0.5 second to 1 second for each image.

"Another series of about 100 photographs was taken on April 8 with the kinematograph, each exposure lasting about four seconds. These photographs demonstrate the great utility of this instrument not only in obtaining consecutive features of the displays, but in securing ordinary photographs at the two stations. The communication is accompanied by two most interesting plates. . . . One of these reproduces four portions of the kinematograph strip exposed on April 8 at Bossekop. These speak for themselves in indicating the valuable aid the kinematograph brings to auroral studies. The gradual change in form and density of the filaments is clearly indicated. M. Störmer states that the results of this expedition will be published in considerable detail in a subsequent memoir, and the above brief summary is sufficient to show that the memoir will be a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the aurora."

WIRELESS TIME FOR ALL THE WORLD

ALL OF THE IMPORTANT countries of the world have now adopted the zone-system of time, based on Greenwich observatory as a center, the time in each zone differing by just one hour from that in the next. The earth's surface contains twenty-four of these zones and the well-known railway-time zones of the United States—"central time," "eastern time," etc.—are parts of the system. With a time-system that is now for the first time world-wide, it becomes increasingly important that the time should be widely and accurately distributed. This is generally done at present by telegraph, and the accuracy of the distribution leaves much to be desired, we are told by Commandant G. Ferrié of the French Navy, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 19). Says Commandant Ferrié:

"The principal disseminating agents of the time are the railways and the telegraphs, for which the knowledge of the precise time is particularly necessary. The principal centers of administration receive the time directly from the neighboring observatories, by telegraph or telephone, and retransmit it in like manner to the important stations or telegraph offices. These send it again to other secondary points where special agents or watchmakers receive it and transmit it to all sorts of places, by means of watches which serve to regulate public clocks, from which, finally, individuals take their time.

"The distribution is thus made 'in cascade,' and the number of retransmissions necessary before the time from an observatory reaches any particular clock is often very considerable. The precision thus obtained is very slight, because of the accumulation of errors of the intermediaries.

"For the needs of individuals, this defect in exactitude has generally no serious inconvenience; but it is not so with public services—the railroads, for instance, where a relatively small error in time at a station might cause an accident. Navigators require still greater precision. . . . For geodesists, seismologists, explorers, etc., the precision necessary is yet greater. . . . . .

"The use of wireless telegraphy . . . avoids all the difficulties and solves all the problems noted above, by suppressing totally, when necessary, all the intermediaries between an observatory and any particular clock. All that is necessary is to connect the observatory with a wireless station equipped to send time-signals. . . . These signals sent out in all directions with the speed of light may be perceived on land or sea at considerable distances by any number of operators having timepieces to regulate."

This universal system of signals also, the writer goes on to say, fits in particularly well with the new world-wide time-zones. In fact, the recent international time congress decided that, beginning on July 1 last, time-signals by wireless should be sent out in the same manner throughout the civilized world. Time-stations have been especially recommended to compare and mutually adjust their signals, so that, for instance, a vessel within call of two stations may not be confused by receiving these at slightly different intervals. Such comparison of times, also, makes possible very accurate redeterminations of longitude. Such a determination is now going on, the writer tells us, between the Eiffel Tower at Paris and our own great government station at Arlington, Va., near Washington. There has been some trouble in the exchange of communications over so great a distance; but there seems to be no doubt that owing to this unification of the world's time by wireless telegraphy, not only will arbitrary time-differences be reduced to a system, but the differences of longitude of stations over the globe will be determined anew with vastly greater precision.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

RHYTHMICS IN RUSSIAN ART

THAT THE OLD SUPREMACY in art which came first from Greece, then Italy, then France, should now be looked for in Russia, has become the accepted view of recent days. It is, then, instructive to read that the key-note of Russia's artistic expression is rhythm. "Rhythm is fascinating every one," says Mr. Huntley Carter in a recently published book called "The New Spirit in Drama and Art." This work is the record of a pilgrimage to all the large art centers of Europe for the purpose of discovering the trend of the newest ideas in each. Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, etc., all contribute something; but the supremely original expression seems to be found in Moscow. There, we are told, rhythm as a fundamental idea is "exercising a spell alike on dramatists, painters, dancers, and musicians." That with Russians it is not the altogether new impulse that it strikes the outsider as being is seen in the fact that it is "the fundamental note of the compositions of the great school of national music that began with Glinka—who rediscovered the rhythm of the Russian folk-song—and has gone on developing in one direction through Dargomishky, Balakirev, Mussorgsky, Borodini, Rimsky-Karsakoff, Glazounov, and in another through Tschaikovsky." Art in Russia has much of the paradoxical in its development. Its artistic outpourings . . . betray a tendency toward repletion, but in other directions it is sterile. Mr. Carter writes:

COSTUME DESIGN.

One of Leon Bakst's suggestions for dressing a figure in the Russian ballet. The illustrations accompanying this article are from "The New Spirit in Drama and Art," by Huntley Carter.

"Moscow presents a picture of the stationary and ecstatic. It is a religious fanatic in an electrogilt temple, bowing to invisible gods. At first sight, neither the position nor the condition would appear to be favorable to art. But they are more favorable than they appear. Art is a jealous god. It tolerates no other gods. It demands to be crowned with ecstasy. And to put the crown of ecstasy upon its creations, it demands furthermore the assistance of love. . . . If we accept this implication, that ecstasy proceeding from love is the real foster-parent of art, we gain a key to the artistic attitude of Moscow.

"Saint Moscow is deliriously ecstatic. It is idolatrous. It is always at a high pitch of excitement, always under the influence of its primitive instincts. Look at its big decorators, and note how their work recalls the primitive man with his immense openness and his childlike vital vision, to whom the Milky Way is the footsteps of angels. The fact is, Moscow has never grown up. It is in that condition of ecstasy, bordering on frenzy, which marked the middle ages. At that time men's thoughts were directed mainly to religion and art as a means of exhausting their energy and preserving their balance. They turned to the dramatized church ritual and mystery plays for enlightenment and relief just as readily as men to-day turn to the social drama. Thus it would seem as tho Moscow, being prevented from developing in one direction, the social, has been forced, in order to retain its sanity, to develop in another, the artistic."

Russian art has touched the western world more particularly in its ballet and its theater. Its examples of reform have taken many captives. Reform in the theater began before the rest of Europe had waked up to such a necessity. The society formed to exploit the Art Theater of Moscow started with an ideal of extreme realism. They made a clean sweep of out-of-date plays, scenery, actors, and laws; but reaction against these supervened, and the ideal now is for "synthetisation, simplification, and suggestion." We read:

"Scorning realism, these newcomers engaged in the search for the fundamental rhythm to be developed and exprest in everything—voice, gesture, setting, costumes, and so forth. The scene was to be represented by a few essentials expressing the inner synthesis of period and phenomenon. Thus words, gestures, movements, decorations, costumes, all were to be set vibrating in unison. . . . . .

"The time had also come for the drama to find a new individual expression, and Tchekoff added a fresh impulse to the modern school. Tchekoff practically recreated the Moscow Art Theater and inspired it anew with his genius. It may be that his lyricism came at the right moment to balance its overnaturalism, and thus enabled it to avoid being sloughed in the rut of the brutal realism of Gorki, and to pass easily from this to the symbolism of Ibsen and, later, Maeterlinck. In any case, his peculiar genius for the stage and the extraordinary technic of his plays, so admirably adapted to the natural methods of the players, brought the first great success to the Moscow Theater, upon which it has never looked back. In gratitude it has adopted the sea-gull for a crest. Tchekoff practically created an immobile form of drama, and with his arrival at the Moscow Theater came a new era of stage-production. All the newly created traditions and principles of staging were readjusted, in order to produce the requisite atmosphere of immobility. So, from the appearance of Tchekoff, the work of the theater has gone on, every one concerned apparently concentrating on the task of creating a perfectly organized theatrical center, answering to a university of dramatic art, as well as to a national theater.

"The first time I was shown over the theater the question naturally arose: How is the theater physically equipped? The answer was brief. Beyond a complete and up-to-date electric-

room, and three principal features of the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, the revolving stage, the round or concave horizon, and the new horizon lighting, it has but little of special interest. It is spacious throughout, and restful. Its foyer and corridors are spacious, and its general architectural features compare favorably with the best type of modern theater. It has a very large stage—larger, indeed, than that of His Majesty's Theater, London—provided with a revolving center. In the evident desire, shown in the number and variety of electric appliances, to solve the problems of lighting by the application of the latest advances in electrotechnic, it passes at once from the conventional theater to the laboratory. Perhaps here the problems of stage-lighting, seen in the attempt to obtain the effect of direct sunlight or diffused light, a truthful distribution of light and shadow, are nearest solution. From the physical I turned to the mental equipment of the theater. How is the theater mentally organized and equipped? With a rare union of the artistic and the practical, was the reply. Both the directors, managers, and every member of the staff appear to be liberally endowed with taste, judgment, patience, and perseverance. The decorators and electricians understand the laws of the stage and the demands of the scenic materials. Even the wig-maker and costumier are artists, unlike the London samples, who are merely tradesmen. . . . . .

"It did not require a deep penetration to see that the company trained under this theater-university system has also the artistic and practical character. Indeed, the system has bred in it an extraorinary love of the theater and drama. To its members the theater is a center affording facilities for probing the most intimate secrets of the dramatic form of art. They live, work, and play in the theater. To them the theater is a sort of preparatory school, where they study during the day and play principal parts or walk on at night. They may be divided into head pupils, secondary pupils, and probationers—those waiting to be admitted. They are always in the theater, and attend every rehearsal, watching and learning. They are taught the essentials of acting and speaking, and are trained in the movements of the Jacques-Dalcroze system of dancing. They adopt the round-table method of studying a play and learning their parts, and thus come together in conference, as it were, for the purpose of analyzing and assimilating the part and the whole. How different this is from the London system, according to which to the English actor the theater only spells treasury! He is forbidden the theater except at special moments. As a rule, he is rigorously kept out of the auditorium, and sometimes off the stage while the rehearsals are on, and is given a detached fragment of the play to study, which he must learn either at home, when the missus is shopping and the 'kids are abed,' or during rehearsals, balanced on one leg supporting the scenery, or in the nearest pot-shop over a convivial beer in pewter. Ask a London actor for particulars of the play in which he is apppearing, and he will invariably tell you he knows nothing about it, except what is contained in his own 'bit.' . . . . In Moscow the actors are artists who passionately love their form of art, and together they form an efficiently organized company, each member of which is fully acquainted with the traditions of the theater, and fully prepared to form any part of a harmonious whole! They embody efficiency and uniformity in the highest degree."

STAGE SCENE IN THE NEW RUSSIAN MANNER

Designed by M. Roerick for the opera ballet, "Prince Igor."

PERIL OF THE BASEBALL LINGO

CHICAGO IS ATTEMPTING to improve baseball slang out of the language and, strangely enough, support comes from an unexpected quarter. Baseball managers and players are willing to have the newspapers report the game in good dictionary English. Our "numerous professors and other educators" vote for a continuation of the slang. Newspapers remote from the scene of the initial step in reform resent this effort. The Charleston *News and Courier* sees the national game suffering an injury, and declares that baseball is "probably worth more to us than the wheat crop or the immigration laws or most of the Congressmen that the nation maintains at Washington." We read this outcry:

"The injury which is now proposed is the abolition of the language of baseball. This, as all the world knows, is a distinctive and peculiar tongue. It is not English. It is not precisely slang. It is a strange patois, full of idiomatic eccentricities, rich in catch-phrases and technical terms, wonderfully expressive and in the highest degree flexible. Against this patois the voice of the purist has been raised. He would have us give up this 'lingo' in which for years events in the baseball world have been chronicled by the press. He would have the editor of every dignified sheet order his baseball reporters to use nothing but conventional English in the sporting columns and eschew forever the catch-phrases and the technical terminology which have made the language of baseball a tongue unto itself. The question has assumed the importance of a national issue. It has received editorial discussion in the columns of the most influential newspapers, and it has aroused interest from end to end of this baseball-loving land.

"It is to be hoped, and it may reasonably be expected, that the movement will not accomplish the results which its more radical advocates desire. Baseball stories told in conventional English are dull reading indeed; and it is a pertinent fact that the decadence of cricket in England is attributed by many British newspapers to the failure of the press to put brightness or 'ginger' into the descriptions of the games. It may be objected with some justice that the lucubrations of the average baseball reporter are not really bright; but it can not be denied that the tricks of speech which he uses and the fantastic yet expressive phrases in which he writes of victory or defeat give to the baseball page a distinctive quality which in its place is most agreeable. Such language on any page would be offensive in the extreme; on the sporting page it seems somehow appropriate and is displeasing only to the pedant.

"Long may the lingo live!"

The Washington *Post* seems to lay the blame of the reform move on Professor McClintock, of the English department of Chicago University, and in declaring that he is "quite off his base in knocking the use of slang," indulges in some further satirical vituperation:

"In what better way could a writer describe the failure of a

slabbist to put the pill over the plate than by saying 'Johnson gave the batter a free pass to first'? If the professor were doping out the game, he probably would say: 'Mr. Johnson pitched four balls that in immediate sequence made a détour of the plate, which, according to the rules of the game, entitled the batter to go to first base, despite the fact that he had not even aimed his bat at the baseball in any one instance.'

"Wouldn't that make the fans sit up and take notice? What an intellectual treat it would be for them to have the game described by Professor McClintock! The slang of to-day is the purest English to-morrow. Much of the English used by Professor McClintock himself was once regarded as slang.

"Some college professors may insist upon the merit of the theory that words were given us to conceal thought, but in the interest of brevity and clearness the slang of baseball will be permitted to stand, even in the face of threats of jail sentences from Chicago.

"There is just as much reason for a technical language for baseball as there is for a technical language for aeronautics, or even for the law. The baseball writer strives to put his thoughts across the plate. Usually he succeeds. He isn't writing solely for college professors, altho a great many of them, the kind who get to be President, like to read the 'sporting dope' hot from the bat. If Professor McClintock doesn't understand the 'dope' he can easily get one of his students to act as interpreter for him. He will find it a liberal education."

The Atlanta *Constitution* finds that "it is in the interest of baseball that this printed use of slang is being called into question":

"Such terms as 'fumbled,' 'singled,' 'swatted the sphere,' and 'jammed the cushions' may be figured out; but how is a man who speaks only English to understand what is meant by 'clattered across the pan,' 'dented the platter,' 'got pinked in the slats,' and 'a clean bingle'?"

SONGS OF THE JAPANESE "GEISHA"

ONE WONDERS what a Japanese, untouched by western life, would make of rag-time melodies. They would likely be no more "enthralling" than *geisha* melodies are to western ears, but they seem to hold about the same social status. To Dr. J. Ingram Bryan, who writes in *The Japan Magazine* (August), the *geisha* song strikes a deeper chord. It certainly strikes a more "delicate" one in the native heart, he thinks; "so much so that even the guests at an entertainment are not infrequently moved to venture a ditty in response." No one who has heard the *geisha* sing her plaintive songs, he declares, can fail to "long to know their import and meaning." "Soft syllables so gracefully chanted, falling deftly on the human ear with the appeal of universal sentiment, may deserve the interest of the outside world." The writer first sketches the picture of the little creature who is a "typical institution of all Japanese entertainments":

"There sits the *geisha* in her simple beauty, often a mere child, homeless, motherless, fatherless, sisterless, and brotherless too, with no protection save her own character, facing a cold male world, which she must needs amuse and entertain for a living. A monument of unloved loveliness, she faces the jealousy of all the wives of the neighborhood, whom she excels in the art of music, song, and repartee, wielding a charm the ordinary female knows not of. What tales of romance her history fills; what hearts she has stolen, and what homes she has broken, not in wilful cruelty, but in the old love-way of men and women through immemorial time, even she herself does not know. In this practical and materialistic age the *geisha* proves a martyr to love-fire with conspicuous frequency. Should some devoted youth be ready to die for her and she reciprocate the passion, if there be no human way to consummate the bond, the *geisha* is willing to face the old sure way of death; for *shinju* with *geisha* is a phase of modern Japanese society."

The *geisha's* songs are not "far removed from the love-songs of other lands." Going by the name of *hauta*, meaning fragment of song or ditty, they have a wide vogue among the middle classes of Japan. The upper classes affect to despise them as vulgar, but a nobleman's heart quite as frequently comes under their spell. While the guest reclines at the feast, the *geisha* takes her *samisen* and "offers these *bon mots* of the soul":

"Like all Japanese songs, the *hauta* do not follow any set literary form, tho usually in phrases of five or seven syllables, or both, as is most of the native poetry. But the music *motif* prevails; and the Japanese conception of music is quite different from that of the west. To them music is an expression of the soul untrammeled by time-bars or any other device of artificial invention, the only law being the emotion and intensity of the heart. It is a music in which heart and will are supreme. Thus the sentiments of the heart are interpreted in response to the promptings of nature and art. Hence the nation never tires of these songs, which are sung over and over again to generation after generation with undying interest. Like such English songs as 'The Night Hath a Thousand Eyes,' and 'Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes,' these *geisha* ditties sound that one touch of nature that makes the world akin: their voice is in speech that never grows old. Presumably it would be quite out of place for a married lady to indulge in such emotive interpretations of the human heart, which is rather to be regretted, since the *geisha* is left to be the only heart's interpreter in Japan. . . . . .

"The *hauta* are often delightfully idyllic in the Greek sense, suggesting exquisite pictures from nature, as well as being wonderfully true to human life and sentiment. In this respect few are excelled by the following love-song, a favorite throughout Japan, in which is depicted a lover awaking on a cold morning when the landscape is white with snow and going to the window to look out before he takes his departure. His lady-love first hides his *haori*, or overcoat, so as to delay his going; and failing in this she clings to his sleeve, loath to let him part from her; and then she pulls back the shutter, pointing to the cold, deep snow, to discourage his taking leave of her:

In vain thy cloak do I hide, love,
  And in vain to thy sleeve do I cling;
Wilt thou no longer abide, love,
  Nor give me for winter fond spring?
I push back the window so slightly
  And point to the snow-burdened land:
O love, wilt thou leave me thus lightly,
  And choose the cold snow for my hand?

Much of the "exquisite delicacy of suggestion and sentiment," we are told, "is lost in the translation of such fairylike songs as those the *geisha* sings":

"This is especially true of the next *hauta*, which depends for much of its beauty on what in Japanese is regarded as the female manner, but which has nothing of corresponding quality in English. Like most women under such circumstances, the subject of this lyric feels that much of what her lover says is mere flattery, but she would have him understand that to her flattery is cruel, since in her ears one word of his is worth more than ten words of other men. And thus she hangs upon his lips in an ecstasy of passion, and would have him utter nothing that he does not mean and mean intensely, for on every syllable from his lips she lives. The moral influence of such a song on the usual crowd which the *geisha* has to entertain must be considerable, since none more than she is so exposed to flattery and the wiles of men:

O love, to me one word of thine
  Is more than other's ten:
Canst thou forget, O heart of mine?
  Oh, no; no ne'er again!
Tho spoken in but slightest jest,
  To me thy word is truth;
My hopes within thy promise rest,
  And live in thee, forsooth.

"The subject of the next song is exercised in sad meditation on the adversities of love. Lying upon a lone bed, she hears the cold rain beating mercilessly on the roof, and gives way to lamentation on the vicissitudes of affection, when, lo! there breaks in upon her sleeplessness the night-cry of two happy swans passing over the house. Envying the glad pair, she falls into a peaceless dream.

On a wet and chilly night,
  Wrapt in silence deep,
I lay me down, despite
  A heart disposed to weep.
Ah, how fleeting is man's love,
  How unreal he that's yours!
Can one set one's heart above
  The world of sorrow one endures?
Pondering my adverse lot,
  Loveless the lone hours go;
Hark, a note my heart knows not,
  From happy swans with faith aglow.

"Some of these songs are charged with as much rich humor as

they are with delicate imagery, the verse leaping from thought to image, and vice versa, with a playfulness that is delightful and surprizing.

In the wide, wide world
Of woes and tears.
Let us find a narrow spot
To live together,
You and I,
Until the world
Is quite forgot,
O my sweet—
Moon that shines
In my little window.

"Thus the stately guest thinks the *geisha* is singing him a love ditty, when all at once in happy relief it turns out that she is but uttering a delicately worded apostrophe to the moon.

"Inevitably, however, the *geisha* returns to the sadness of her life and sings:

Be patient, thou poor nightingale!
Endure a while the dark and rain;
Anon the sky will clear; and pale
The moon will cheer thy window-pane!

"ARTISTIC" OFFENSE

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the comfort of many and the peace of mind of not a few would be enhanced if such a word as "artistic" should suddenly drop out of the language. It never did have a real right to existence, declares the London *Times*, with editorial authority, because it belongs to a class of words that express "not a thing or an idea, but a mere vagueness or confusion of thought." It is a powerful weapon in the hands of intellectual mountebanks to overawe the timid. The odd thing about the use of the word is that it is oftenest applied "not to things which are unexpectedly like works of art, but to works of art themselves." The sins to which the word is a strong temptress are exploited in this way by the paper we have cited:

"People say of a picture that it is artistic, or they even say of some one who likes a particular kind of picture that he is artistic. Indeed, we have heard a story of a man who, when it was remarked that a lady had taste, added, 'Yes, and not only taste, but *artistic* taste.' Here the word 'artistic' has no meaning at all, and he might just as well have said, 'Yes, not only taste, but taste.' A picture, since it is a work of art or nothing, must be artistic if it is good; and to call it artistic is only a very clumsy way of saying that it is good. But people who say that a picture is artistic do not mean simply that it is good. They are not expressing their own opinion about it at all, but rather what they take to be the opinion of a vague class who are supposed to know all about such things. Indeed, you may hear people say of a picture, 'No doubt it is very artistic, but personally I don't see anything in it.' In this case the word 'artistic' is employed as a defense against clear thinking, and the sentence may mean either 'Some people think this picture good, but I think it bad,' or else, 'This picture, I believe, is good, but I like bad pictures.' Many people are afraid to say either the one thing or the other, and they use the word 'artistic' to express a mere hesitation between the two meanings.

"But others use it as a means of overawing those who differ from them. 'You may not like it,' they say of a work of art, 'but at any rate it's very artistic.' Here again they appeal not to their own feelings, but to the judgment of that vague class who are supposed to know about such things. They imply that it is a mere impertinence on the part of the Philistine to judge any work of art by his own feelings about it. In fact, they are 'not arguing with him, but telling him,' and telling him what they themselves know only by hearsay. For this use of the word 'artistic' really implies that all art is a mystery which only a few initiates can understand. The rest of us must not expect to enjoy a work of art; the best we can do is to enjoy our own recognition of the fact that it is a work of art, and we express that recognition by calling it artistic. We must feel for it the same kind of reverence which the savage feels for a hideous idol. He believes that the idol is powerful because the priest tells him so, altho he has never seen it exercise any power; and we must believe that a picture is artistic because we are told so, altho it produces upon us no effect whatever. But there is this to be said for the savage: that he does believe what he is told by a particular person who is supposed to be an expert in such matters; whereas no one knows who are the people who decide whether a work of art is artistic or not, or on what grounds they decide it. Also the idol may keep its vogue for centuries; but what was artistic yesterday has become inartistic to-day—indeed, the symptoms of the artistic change as rapidly as fashions in dress."

The common supposition is that artists decide what is artistic, and that belief, asserts *The Times*, "is the source of all our cowardice and confusion of thought about art." How much the artist has encouraged the layman to yield him this position *The Times* does not attempt to estimate, but it has some further wholesome observations to make on the general theme:

JAPAN'S PATHETIC MINISTERS OF SONG.

Geisha girls whose ditties sound "that one touch of nature that makes the world akin."

"The business of the artist is to produce works of art, not to tell us what are works of art. That we can only find out for ourselves by means of our own feelings, and no one can do it for us. Art is a means of communication between the artist and his public, and his public alone can tell whether he has succeeded in communicating anything to them. But the public, of course, must know what kind of effect a work of art should have upon them before they can tell whether it has that effect. It is because we do not know what to expect of a work of art that we do not trust our own feelings about it. And this uncertainty of expectation we conceal from ourselves by our use of the word 'artistic.' For when we use it we mean that we are trying to recognize a work of art not by a certain effect which it produces upon us, but by certain signs or marks which we are told it ought to possess. . . . The artist himself falls into the same mistake as his public, and aims at producing those outward symptoms which they look for. He too tries to be artistic according to a recipe, and in a few years he finds that the fashion has changed and he has become inartistic. Then his only hope is to find a new recipe, unless, of course, he gives up trying to be artistic and is content to be merely an artist."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH UGLINESS

THE FAITH that industrial communities need not be ugly; that the homes of unskilled workers need not be slums in the germ, is imprest by the notable example of an Englishwoman who was elected mayor of the ugliest city in Great Britain. Oldham, in the center of the textile industry, seems to enjoy this distinction, but the tenure of its lady mayor inaugurated a new impulse toward civic improvement. "Beautiful Oldham" was the motto she gave to young and old alike in her efforts to change the outward aspect of physical conditions. As Mary E: McDowell pictures her in *The Continent* (Chicago), she seems to be endowed with religious zeal, a reformer's energy, and a saving sense of humor. She had three strikes on her hands at one time, yet did not call out the militia. She settled the strike of the municipal street-railways after, as she said, "we had talked thirteen hours, then laughed together." Her story as Miss McDowell gives it, runs in this way:

"Oldham is monotonously ugly, and more hopelessly ugly than is the Chicago stock-yards district, for our houses are temporary, while theirs are of stone, well built and permanent. Wreathed about this town of 47,500 people, mostly textile mill-hands, are the great mills with their tall chimneys that pour their smoke over the place, adding gloom to the monotony. When, twelve years before, Mrs. Lees's husband died, leaving her with a fortune made from cotton-weaving, she told her daughters that they were free to leave Oldham if they wished, and that she would go with them. But with that fine sense of social obligation that seems to have developed best in the older communities, they said: 'No, we must not go away. We owe it to Oldham to stay here and serve her.'

LADY MAYOR OPENING A PLAYGROUND,
Where once was the worst slum in Britain's ugliest city.

"This service has been deeply religious, philanthropic, and civic. Over our cup of tea Mrs. Lees told me how she had concluded that she could best serve Oldham by offering herself for election to the city council. 'And I was barely elected, for no woman had before done such a thing; it was a new thing.'

"After the election she gave her principal attention to the children of the big factory town—to their better education and to their play. She and her daughters, believing that even a small slum spot in a community was a center of physical and moral contagion, purchased the spot known in Oldham as 'The Slum,' destroyed it, and in its place built a playground with a field-house 'like those in Chicago,' they told me. So practical and sympathetic had Mrs. Lees been with the working people of the town that very soon the citizens began to write letters, as is their habit in England, to the press, urging that the city council choose Mrs. Lees for mayor, 'because she cares more for Oldham than does any one else.' This was done, and for two years she was the 'lady mayor,' receiving the honor of 'the freedom of the city,' as was shown by the presentation of a gold key in a gold casket. This honor had only once before been conferred, and then to an honored mayor—a man.

"The ambition of the lady mayor was, when she went out of office, to leave more free public schools, free playgrounds, and more beauty in this ugly place. She, with her daughters and that spirit of social service known all over England—Mary Higgs—had, some time before my visit, organized a 'Beautiful Oldham' Society. The children were enlisted and taught to grow flowers, plant trees, keep the streets and yards clean, and to believe that a working people's city need not be so ugly. Only that faith that is 'the substance of things not seen' could ever have started such an idealistic society, but they were practical, civic esthetes. They were builders, not just dreamers. They organized a building association—cooperative—for the working people to build homes all together—a new kind of homes in Oldham. The streets were not laid out like a checkerboard, but in graceful lines, with gardens in front and back. They purchased fifty-seven acres on the edge of the town and laid out what they called a 'garden suburb.' The contrast was so surprizing that the old citizens exclaimed, 'They are throwing these houses around just about anyway.' This suburb was so successful that other groups are being planned.

"The lady mayor's home is a beautiful old mansion with a large ballroom, no longer used for the family, but given over to the service of the community as a social center. Organizations meet here and have their social gatherings. The school pageants are given in the Lees's grounds every spring.

"As Mrs. Lees was elected by the municipal householder's vote of both men and women, and as she herself had the municipal franchise, I asked her if she wanted the whole vote—for parliamentary offices also. 'Oh, yes, of course I do! And after a while I will get it, because the men see how ridiculous it is for me, as mayor, to hold the election funds and to announce the parliamentary vote, and yet, if there should be a tie, I can not cast the deciding vote. Some man has to be chosen to do this very simple and practical thing.'"

FARMING FOR MINISTERS

THE bane of the ministry is "lack of leisure with relaxation." One who seems to feel the confinements of the prison-house points a way out for his brothers in bond. He would have them turn to farming as an avocation, or, lacking the opportunity for coming in first-hand contact with the soil, adopt some department of mechanics or manual labor, such, for instance, as carpentry, wood-carving, or polishing, upholstering, metal-engraving, etc. These resources are suggested by the Rev. Oscar Haywood, D.D., writing in *The Examiner* (New York), who at the same time reminds us that "the minister does not enjoy periodic or intermittent release from routine duty as do other men who live by thinking."

The minister, it is true, has his vacation; but it is frequently only his professional activities transferred to another field. "By the laws of habit and custom which he freely takes upon himself he becomes the most hapless victim of the artificial life system which he deplores and condemns." It is for the minister, asserts the writer, to discover for himself a course of conduct wherein he may escape his professional habitat and find relaxation without risk of blame and without giving to other men occasion for stumbling." Whatever the choice there must be this care—

"That nothing shall engage him at odd moments that does not possess two merits. First, that his work may be approved by

others, and that it be productive, not necessarily remunerative. Second, that it may above all be justified in the minister's own good conscience and of value to his health. Let it afford the whole man a complete change of employment, in line with his aptitude, and let it be one that shall make him doubly useful and more efficient in his appointed place.

"In making choice of such an avocation the minister will find inspiration in the example of Paul, who was by trade a weaver of camel's hair for tents, and he will gather enthusiasm as he learns to say with Emerson: 'The whole interest of history lies in the fortunes of the poor.' Knowledge, virtue, power are the victories of man over his necessities, his march to the dominion of the world.

ONE OF OLDHAM'S UGLY STREETS,
Such as the lady mayor tried to beautify.

"Every man ought to have this opportunity to conquer the world, or a part of it for himself. Only such persons interest us—Spartans, Romans, English, Americans — who have stood in the jaws of need, and have, by their own wit and might, extricated themselves and made man victorious. Above all men, the minister should know that poverty is the ornament of greatness. The first wish of Vergil was to be a good philosopher; the second, a good farmer. A great philosopher, he made farming his avocation, and exercising in those two spheres he became the best poet, and by poetry glorified both philosophy and husbandry.

"Moreover, the minister in choosing some line of manual labor upon which to bestow himself in vacation hours shall find that he is falling in with a passionate movement of the day. The doctrine that the manual labor of the world ought to be shared among all competent members of society is gaining emphasis and spreading rapidly. The minister makes a fatal mistake when he goes along with the notion that any kind of exercise is good if it serves to keep up his appetite and give him muscle, and not only good, but very good, if he may enjoy it with gentlemen of the leisure class."

MARY HIGGS—"THE SPIRIT OF SOCIAL SERVICE."
Planting a tree with her fellow members of the "Beautiful Oldham" Society.

Exercise, in order to be worth anything, must be good for something, and selfish exercise is as bad as anything else that is selfish. There is a further refinement of the situation which the writer proceeds to illustrate with examples upon which there will likely be more than one judgment:

"There is only one kind of manual labor—the productive kind. Everything else is play. The lady who has lost the use of her feet by constant riding in a coach, and the man who races over abandoned and desecrated acres at golf while thousands are denied standing-room on the earth belong to the same class. If the example a minister sets before the community is not a moral asset, then it is a positive calamity. Let him make something, produce something of value, plant beans and hoe them as did Thoreau, thrash wheat like Gideon, tend sheep as did Moses and David, make doors and tables and carts as did the Lord Jesus, and his callous hands as he lifts them up, clean of every man's blood, free from lust and greed, shall bring down blessings upon all beholders.

"'But,' says one, 'do you mean that ministers should go to work with their hands instead of their heads?'

"I do not mean that exactly, but I mean something which you might think a good deal like that: I mean that they should not play life, or study it merely, while the community supports them at this expensive game, but they should earnestly live it from beginning to end. How could they better teach life than by at once trying the experiment of living?

"'Manual labor,' says Emerson, 'is a study of the external world.' The educated man lost in the woods is an ignoramus and more to be pitied than the black or white savage running wild in the jungle. He can not pick his course by the stars at night, and from a thousand herbs can not choose one edible root or berry. He can't make a fire with one match; for tho the match burns ever so lustily, his agitation puts it out.

"The greatest reformer America has produced, the one whose influence shall wax with the ages, but whose name may be forgotten—sharing the fate of the inventor of the compass, the discoverer of the Canary Islands, the inventor who gave the organ's sonorous note to music—the greatest of our reformers was a college president, Dr. Seaman S. Knapp, who made farming his avocation.

"In the Arabian desert Moses laid with his master hand the foundation of the moral law, and in a Louisiana marsh Dr. Knapp issued the ten commandments of agriculture. He taught India, China, and Louisiana how to multiply by four every bushel of rice hitherto raised on a single acre. He increased by three millions of bales the South's cotton crop, and his methods, imperfectly followed, brought forth a corn crop in the

United States last year that staggered statisticians. The writer spent a day with Dr. Knapp a few weeks before his death. Blazing with enthusiasm, he said in that interview: 'The great profession and science of the future will be farming; indeed, there will be no other. All others will be its allied trades.'

"Like Moses, he saw the promised land and died."

RELIGION UNDER SOCIALISM

HOW WOULD RELIGION fare under a strictly Socialistic *régime* is the inquiry made by a writer in the August issue of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, who argues for the timeliness of his question that just now Socialism is advocated from many religious and Christian quarters "as being the embodiment and working out, on the social side of life, of the Christian spirit and idea." These advocates maintain, he tells us, that the Christian spirit "left to work itself out unhindered" would infallibly produce Socialism and that in fact "Socialism is but the earthly name for a heavenly thing, for that 'kingdom of God' for whose advent all Christians pray." If this be true, says the writer, then it is fair to expect under Socialism that "religion, in the sense of real moral and spiritual culture would have its prospects greatly enlarged" and that it could scarcely fail to increase its hold "under a system which religion itself called for and produced." But it is not true, in the view of the writer, who is addressing especially those that care for religion and desire to maintain it, yet are "driven by the passion of altruism toward Socialistic ideas," and he warns them that:

"They must not serve, in the name of religion, a cause whose success would mean the disappearance of religion in the highest sense of the word. They must understand that religion can only persist in a social system wherefrom the *possibility* of failure is not shut away, since only when men are familiarized with the idea of struggle on the lower plane will they accept the idea of struggle on the higher: they must understand that religion, while thus barring out a mechanical constitution of society, has power to deal with all contingencies which under a non-mechanical constitution of society would arise; and they must understand, consequently, that religion neither demands nor permits recourse to such a mechanical constitution of society as Socialism would provide. Religion is able to save both itself and others with it. A revolution is needed, indeed—but a religious revolution first and foremost. For religion holds the key of the social situation, and is in itself a positive social force. It can do all that Socialism professes to do, and more; and this without exacting Socialism's too tremendous price. Religion, fully understood, saves the *whole* of manhood—saves manhood both on its material and on its spiritual side. It is to a realization of these things that the present religious advocates of Socialism need to come."

An inconsistent procedure of those who work for "the establishment of a Socialistic order in religion's name" is found by the writer in the necessary abolishment under Socialism, of altruism, which, if not "the whole of religion" as some assert, is at least "an *essential part* of religion." And the conclusion is, that "to establish Socialism is to disestablish religion, so far as the altruistic element of religion is concerned, not to perpetuate its reign." Yet he does not mean to suggest that:

"A religious man must, simply through a desire to maintain religion and its altruistic activities, desire also to maintain the injustices and hardships of the existing social order, or that these injustices and hardships are divinely ordained in order to provide a sphere in which religion may do its work. Something like this, it must be confest, has at times been said; and when it is said it is quite to the point to reply that if religion can not persist unless multitudes of human beings remain in the mire, then religion had better die. But what is meant is simply this—that those who believe in the permanent mission of religion in the world (if the term 'religion' is to keep anything like its present significance) can not consistently labor for the organization of a merely mechanically ordered social system from which religion would have to withdraw. A faith in the permanence of religion and its beneficent activities by no means requires the permanence of social wrongs; but one may venture to say that it does require the permanence of the *possibility* of social wrongs—precisely in order that religion may show its power to prevent the possibility from becoming a realized fact. In other words, it forbids society, whatever else society is or is not, to be an automatically working machine."

Such a social fabric would be an established Socialistic system, under which life were "a simple bargain with circumstances" with no struggle against more or less unwilling powers, thrust as a necessity upon men. The "desired prizes" would not, speaking strictly, have to be won, but would be received by an infallible method of exchange, and it is almost inevitable that with the *compulsory* struggle of life thus eliminated, the *voluntary* struggle implied in religion would have less chance of drawing men.

Meanwhile, in the face of Socialism's claim to give certainty on "life's lower and material plane" we are asked to remember that religion can do this and "must do precisely this, if it be rightly understood and practised." Yet, it is obvious that if religion consist merely of "an intellectual assent to a system of doctrine" or "a mere avoidance of positive sin," then religion "brings little or no power to bear upon the social ordering of things" but, "rightly understood and practised," it contains the remedy for every social ill. With religion as "the recognized regulative power"—

"Obvious and flagrant injustices would, of course, be immediately redressed. And while the majority might still have their own life to make, find their burden of responsibility undiminished, be compelled still to win their material good through more or less of conflict against hostility and through more or less surmounting of disadvantage, yet ceaselessly there would be at hand, in the religiously dominated lives of many, the reserve power which would move at once to any point in the body politic where some conquered one went down."

EARLY SERVICE FOR PROTESTANTS—Why should traditional methods of church service be so rigidly adhered to "as if they were too hallowed to be modified?" asks *The Christian Advocate* (New York). The purpose of the inquiry is to suggest the possibility to the city church of arranging its schedule of Sunday service "with the view to stimulating the interest and supplying the need of all kinds of worshipers." Further:

"Why could there not be an early morning service for persons who are compelled to work on the first day of the week and for those who later in the day must start on a journey, and for all other people who either find it inconvenient or impracticable to attend church at the customary hours? Would it be wicked to suggest that among the persons who might be properly served by such arrangement are those who propose to go into the parks or the rural resorts adjacent to the city for recreation on Sunday? We submit that it would be more sane, not to say more spiritual, for the churches to make account of such people and adjust hours of public service to their practises—much as these are to be deplored—than to whine out denunciations to those Sabbath-breakers who abandon the church for the fields, and make no provision to take away their excuse for such action. The city church ordinarily holds at an appropriate hour in the forenoon an orderly service of dignified tone for those well-circumstanced people who, after a late breakfast on Sunday morning, are disposed to follow the habit of years and betake themselves to the Lord's house. As things are at present there seems to be little difficulty in obtaining a good congregation for such a service. It is equally clear that the majority of these comfortable souls confine themselves to this service, partly because they can not assimilate more than one such supply of religious nutriment in a day, and partly because they feel they have discharged their duty by taking that. Why should not the city church gather another constituency from the crowd that puts on its every-day or outing clothes Sunday morning, and might before going elsewhere be induced to go to church, if not required to dress for the occasion?"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

GENERAL MEADE OF GETTYSBURG: HIS LIFE AND LETTERS*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

THE history of the Civil War must in large part be based upon the personal reminiscences of the chief actors, the leaders on either side of the struggle, and the series of these memoirs would, of course, be seriously incomplete if it had failed to include a record of the services of the victor at Gettysburg. This biography of General Meade has been produced with conscientious labor, editorial judgment, and good literary skill, by the General's son, himself an accomplished soldier, and the son's work has been supplemented by editorial service from a grandson. Colonel Meade has wisely presented the record very largely in the letters of the General, thus giving to the work the character and the personal interest of an autobiography. In Meade's letters to his wife, we find frank utterance of his hopes, ambitions, and occasional disappointments; we also find expressions of likes and dislikes, opinions and criticisms of the men with whom he had to do, which have both personal interest and historic value.

The book can not take rank in literary quality with that wonderful production, the autobiography of Grant, nor has it the dramatic interest that we find in the memoirs of Sherman and of Sheridan; but it is a faithful record of the life and service of a soldier of assured tho not brilliant capacity, a conscientious, patriotic citizen, and a Christian gentleman. Meade had the legitimate ambitions of his profession, but he appears to have been eminently free from the self-seeking, self-asserting, bumptious, political methods of certain of our generals. He kept himself in camp quietly absorbed in his duties, while not a few of his competitors were buzzing around congressional committee rooms or holding levees at Willard's Hotel.

Meade had been graduated high in his class and, like McClellan and W. F. ("Baldy") Smith, he belonged to the group of engineer officers. He had had a cordial admiration for McClellan, with whom his relations had been close and friendly, but he finds occasion in the later period of McClellan's career (only, however, in his confidential correspondence) to express keen disappointment with McClellan's management of his responsibilities and a strong doubt as to his capacity for command. Men trained as engineers naturally carry into active service as commanders of armies the methods and the temperament of their profession. No one of the Northern leaders was better equipped than was General McClellan for placing an army in a position so well selected and so well protected by works that it would be fairly safe against the attacks of the enemy. He also showed exceptional skill in extricating an army after his advance had failed, and in the management of a retreat. His own narrative, however, gives the impression that when he had brought an army into touch with the enemy and had got away with it safely, he felt that he had secured a satisfactory success. There is hardly an instance in which McClellan gave evidence of initiative or showed the capacity to conduct an aggressive attack. His associate Meade was made up of stronger stuff, but Meade never had an opportunity, or never took advantage of an opportunity, of leading an army to the attack, and his own most successful work was in so placing his army that the attacking had to come from the other side and could be carried on only at a disadvantage.

It would be difficult to find in the history of the country an instance of a more serious responsibility being suddenly placed upon a patriotic citizen than that which came to General Meade, when at three o'clock in the morning of the 28th of June, 1863, he was awakened with the announcement that he was to take command of the Army of the Potomac. During the week that followed, there was little sleep or rest of any kind for the commander. General Hooker, whom he relieved, appears to have been unable to give Meade any information in regard to plans that had been put into shape for the conduct of the campaign. It was more than twenty-four hours before Meade was able even to ascertain the positions of the several corps making up the army, but with the information before him he acted with decision and good judgment. The commanders of both armies were evidently at a serious disadvantage during this Gettysburg campaign for want of trustworthy information. It is difficult to understand why it should not have been practicable to organize a more effective scouting service with the cavalry; while in this instance, as had, of course, not before been the case with the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, the people on the country-side could, with hardly an exception, have been trusted to do all that was in their power to secure for the commander trustworthy information.

The histories of the campaign are in accord to the effect that the two armies blundered into each other at Gettysburg without prevision on the part of their commanders; but the immediate result of this accidental attack was in favor of Lee two-thirds of whose army was in immediate reach of Gettysburg, while the Army of the Potomac was represented only by a small cavalry squadron with portions of two of the weaker infantry corps.

The space allotted for this review gives opportunity for reference but to the decisive features of the great struggle. It is in order to recall, however, that through the perverse disobedience of General Sickles in placing the Third Corps far in advance of the line assigned to him, the army was brought into serious risk of having its left crumpled up and of losing its main line of communication. The disasters of the fight carried on under serious disadvantage by the badly placed troops of the Third Corps, with the aid of forces that had been hurried to their support from the Second in the center and from the Twelfth on the extreme right, were in part offset by the magnificent defense made on Culp's Hill on the right by Gen. George S. Greene, who extended two small brigades so as to cover the line previously held by the Twelfth Corps. General Johnson, of Ewell's Corps, succeeded, however, in getting past our right, and at three o'clock in the morning of the second day was in the rear of Culp's Hill and was within striking distance, one thousand feet or so, of the reserve ammunition train of the army. If Johnson, in place of exhausting his men in attacks on Greene's inner line, had pushed his troops to the rear of our center, he would have had the magnificent opportunity of destroying the ammunition train and possibly also of capturing the headquarters. Such a blow, even if Johnson's division had itself been destroyed, might easily have decided the battle. In the early morning hours of the second day, Slocum's men, returning to their position on the right, drove the enemy out of their lines and Johnson's opportunity was gone.

The repulse of Pickett's men on the afternoon of the third day constituted the decisive event in the decisive battle of the war; and on this ground, and also because of the spectacular character of an advance carried on within sight of the encircling lines of the two armies, there has been a tendency to overestimate the difficulty and the daring of the undertaking. It is only just to the Army of the Potomac to recall that the ground traversed by Pickett's divisions was not so difficult as that over which the Union troops had made their way in two assaults on St. Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, or that marched over by Grant's advance at Cold Harbor; while both at Fredericksburg and at Cold Harbor the assaulting troops, after succeeding, under a heavy and concentrated fire, in getting over the ground, were confronted with carefully constructed earthworks.

Certain of the military historians have found Meade wanting in enterprise for his failure to utilize for a countercharge, after the repulse of Pickett, the Sixth Corps, which, stationed to the left and rear of the center of our line, was in convenient position for such service, and which during the previous days of fighting, had been called upon less than any of the other corps. Longstreet's chief of artillery, Gen. E. P. Alexander, states in his memoirs that at the hour in question he had remaining in his caissons but two rounds of ammunition, while Longstreet's command had certainly been seriously shattered, not only by the repulse of Pickett's divisions, but by the severe fighting of the previous day with the Third Corps. There certainly seemed to be a fair chance, through such an advance, for a crumpling up of Lee's whole right wing.

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*Meade, Gen. George Gordon, Life and Letters of. Edited by George Gordon Meade. 2 vols. Illustrated. $7.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

On the afternoon, however, of this third day Meade was an exhausted man. The responsibilities and the anxieties of the week's campaign and the loss of sleep might well have impaired his vital energy. Whatever the cause, Lee was permitted to make his way in safety across the Potomac, and by the close of July the two armies were again facing each other on the old lines along the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. The Army of the Potomac remained under the direct leadership of Meade for nine months, at the close of which period Grant took personal charge of the campaign in Virginia; but during those months no aggressive operations were undertaken. During the last year of the war, Meade acted practically as an executive officer to carry out plans for which the commander-in-chief was responsible.

Meade will not be ranked by the historians with the great commanders, but his career is that of a well-trained, capable, and patriotic soldier, and he must always be remembered in the history of the war and of the country as the General who, for the longest period in its history, held the command of the Army of the Potomac, and to whom came the well-deserved good fortune of winning with this army the decisive battle of the war. Meade's distinctive reputation will rest upon the fact that he was the only one of our generals who in a pitched battle, fought on substantially equal terms, succeeded in defeating the greatest soldier of the Civil War, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

NOTABLE FICTION

Bennett, Arnold. The Old Adam. Pp. 374. New York: George H. Doran Company. 1913.

"Denry the Audacious" was so delightfully unconscious of his humor that we have often wondered how he and the world "hit it off," and here is the answer to the query. We find him a man of family, the successful alderman "Machin," a power in the Five Towns, and elevated to the dignity of "Edward Henry." Neither mother, wife, nor children are imprest by his greatness, but accept him lovingly, loyally, and quietly; so at the age of 43 he wonders what good is all the money, and, when an unusual opportunity presents itself, the "Old Adam" rises and he starts for London to show that he is still a personality of force. In his blissful egotism, he rides blindly over waves of possible difficulties and, in the end, his shrewd common sense seconds his assertive individuality and forces success out of possible failure. Apparently gullible, Edward Henry's mind works quickly and his rapid "come-back" startled many a Londoner before he finished his famous coup in theatrical building and managing. Epigrammatic bits of philosophy alternate with serious reflection, and the reader's interest never wanes. Arnold Bennett's charms are most varied, but, above all, he possesses a wonderful discernment of character and a power to portray it with very few words. After a nervous strain which bowls over even the "Old Adam," Denry returns to an appreciative wife and family, and his eldest, Robert, sums him up most comprehensively—"Isn't father a funny man?"

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. The Fetters of Freedom. Pp. 400. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35 net.

It is not strange that a story in which Paul of Tarsus plays a prominent part should have appealed strongly to Dr. Brady as a clergyman. Rome, in the time of Nero, offers a sufficiently lurid background to make an exciting and dramatic tale. Dr. Brady's power in description has had full play. The author has attempted a tale of the eternal city, well within the possible and plausible. We have a brilliant and passionate love-story of the patrician pretorian Attilius and the "British Gwenna," who has become his slave through the misfortune of war, but is a princess in her own country. The book abounds in brilliant scenes of Roman life and vivid descriptions of the court of Nero and its degeneracy, and has a pathetic and tragic account of the vicissitudes of the early Christians, particularly Paul, with his enduring patience and convincing power. There is the usual court intrigue, with the jealous woman, and a victorious life for the lovers finally converted and happy. Where Dr. Brady has scored success is in his development of the character of Attilius, showing the psychological stages of progress in the man's regeneration and the forces that work out his salvation and final happiness. The author says: "I have no desire to instruct anybody. I have no ambition to show what I know. This is not a sermon, but a story."

Churchill, Winston. The Inside of the Cup. Pp. 513. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Churchill has probably done the most serious work of his career in this novel, but, in order to bring out strongly all the points and arguments in favor of its hero's development, there are of necessity many long and serious discussions, which might discourage casual readers, but which will more than repay one who follows the story to its inevitable and satisfactory conclusion. The danger is, therefore, not that it will be too severely criticized, but that too few will read it.

We are all conscious of the general agitation and unrest of modern days in every department of life, the seeking of higher standards in business, politics, and religion; the general wave of reform, the protest against hypocrisy and a condition of *laissez faire* in the churches, a condition which Mr. Churchill has used most forcibly in a well-worked out arraignment of so-called Christianity, conventional righteousness and insincerity. "Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess."

St. John's is a typical church in a modern Western city, large, prosperous, and with a fairly representative congregation. To this church is called John Hodder, a young, earnest, and enthusiastic clergyman, It is his experience and his manner of dealing with the vital questions of life that form the basis of the story. Over against this character we have Eldon Parr, the city's most influential citizen, the chief vestryman and financial support of the church, with his coterie of prominent men, and one clever lawyer, through whose skill Mr. Parr has been able to escape the rightful punishment for his many underhanded methods by which he has made himself and his friends wealthy, at the same time grinding down and cheating "the under dog." Eldon Parr has not hesitated to sacrifice even his son Preston and daughter Alison to his inflexible will, antagonizing both of them so that he dwells alone, pacifying his conscience, if he can be said to have any, by large and frequent contributions to religious and philanthropic causes.

At first John Hodder was satisfied with smooth routine and evident social and churchly success, but chance finally acquaints him with the methods employed by Parr; at the same time he becomes cognizant of conditions in the adjacent streets where houses of questionable reputation add materially to the revenue of his wealthy parishioners. Suddenly his serene satisfaction is dispelled by some searching questions put to him by Alison Parr, who has long since failed to indorse the religion of St. John's and its moneyed "smugness." Then comes the real struggle,—perusal of works on modern criticism, working among the poor and unfortunate, and, finally, coming under the influence of Mr. Bentley, an old man who, having lost money and home through Eldon Parr's treachery, makes his home among the poor and becomes the friend of every unhappy man, woman, and child about him. The depiction of this old man's character is one of the sweetest, tenderest things in the story.

The romance of the book, unusually strong, never obtrudes, but is its strong undercurrent. At no point is there the jar of the incredible or impossible. Situations develop in the most natural, logical way, and the conclusions are forced on the reader by the convincing arguments of the writer. Beautiful character-drawing lies well within Mr. Churchill's power. He has used his skill in character analysis with force. There are vivid and graphic descriptions. It is a serious, intensely fascinating novel on a very vital theme.

Cooke, Grace MacGowan. The Joy Bringer. Pp. 338. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

When a girl has decided to elope with one man and finds herself married to another, there is need for considerable adjustment, even if the two men are brothers. Heath Crittenden, ranchman and store-owner, came from the West with primitive passions and a well-established habit of taking what he wanted, and, interpreting Clifford's flirtatious manner for real affection, did not hesitate to substitute himself for his brother. The plain "I hate you," that met him when all was over caused an unpleasant awakening. Poverty and pride forced Clif to go west with her husband, but only on condition that they should live as Platonic friends. The Arizona experiences are the best part of the book. Mrs. Cooke has written some interesting and exciting descriptions of Indian life in the West. In the grip of the real things and unavoidable situations of the primitive life of the West, the unwilling bride learns her inevitable lesson. After some dramatic and dangerous experiences she finds that she hasn't married the wrong man after all.

Curtis, Isabel Gordon. The Lapse of Enoch Wentworth. Chicago: E. G. Browne & Co. $1.25.

Enoch Wentworth and Andrew Merry had always been good friends, the one a journalist, the other an actor of intermittent attainments, but after an all-night session at poker, both "swear off" after a final game played for a most unusual stake, giving a sort of combination of Mephisto and Shylock memories. It is this bond, however, which causes the dramatic complications of the story, in which Wentworth plays a despicable part and one thoroughly misunderstood by the

(*Continued on page* 388)

The Sensation in Adders Sales, 150 Per Day

The Individual Adder

This machine is built by one of the largest metal working concerns in America.

We have large offices, and we saw the need of an individual Adder. We came in contact with many concerns where the same need was apparent.

Our big machines wasted time. They required experts to operate. Workers, at times, waited long to get at them.

We wanted a desk machine—a machine for each worker—a portable adder. A machine to place close to one's books and papers. A machine which anyone could operate.

So we set our inventors at work to produce it, and this spring they announced its perfection.

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These inventors of ours aimed at utter simplicity. They made seven keys do the work of the dozens heretofore employed.

They invented a keyboard which a child can manipulate.

They aimed at infallibility. They created a mechanism which never goes wrong. They devised a way by which copied numbers can be read on the machine, and checked with the copy before the addition.

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Then, by automatic machinery and enormous production, they made possible this $35 price.

The result is a demand now unmatched in this industry. A nation-wide demand, and for every conceivable service.

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Over 500 successful Dealerships already established in the larger cities. We now desire an agent in every town under 15,000 who will purchase a few machines and operate under our "Quick Action" Selling Rules.

Agency can be handled by Merchants, Bank Employes Railroad Agents, City or County Officials, Newspapers, or any wide-awake man with some spare time and small capital.

Extensive territory cannot be assigned and proposition best suited to men having other business.

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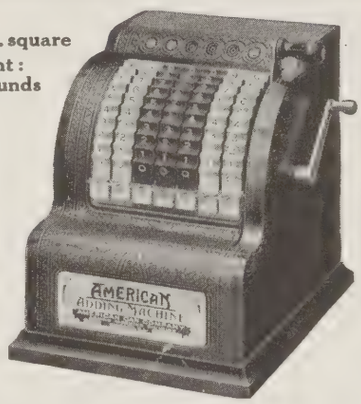
8½ in. square
Weight:
17 pounds



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Three months ago, when we announced this machine, there were thousands of you who said, "That is impossible." A competent Adder—swift and infallible—for $35 was almost unthinkable.

But other thousands took these machines on trial. Big and small offices, stores and factories, scattered all over America. They put them to work on countless desks, in experienced hands. They proved the machines—saw them add, subtract and multiply. Saw them compute a hundred figures a minute, rapidly, easily and with never an error.

They saw them do with inexpert operators, the work of $150 machines. Then they ordered more. The fame of the machine spread from office to office.

Now the demand for this Adder is overwhelming. It is nation-wide. Now we are making 150 per day. Yet we are at this writing ten days behind orders.

We come now to urge that you test this machine.

If you ever add figures you need it. Even for small usage you can afford it. If you are now using big, central machines, see what it means to have individual adders—portable adders—an adder for every desk.

The American Adder is an astounding success. It fills a wide-spread want. Please do not wait longer to try it.

A Million Men Need It

There are a million men who need this American Adder, and who will have it when they find it out.

Some are in large offices, some in banks, where costly adders are now employed. They want a desk machine—a portable adder. A machine always ready, always close to the work, and which each man can use for himself.

Many of these are in stores, factories, mills and offices where adding machines are not employed. This simplicity, this price, places this competent adder within reach of every man who computes.

A million men, by saving time and mistakes, can make this adder pay for itself over and over. And we want those men to try it.

Ten Days' Trial

We let the machines sell themselves. We offer a trial wherever you are, and we urge you to ask us for it.

Where we have a local dealer he will bring the machine and show you how to use it. Where we have no dealer we send the machine, express prepaid, with full instructions for using.

You are welcome to ten days' trial. It involves no obligation. In fairness to yourself please send us this coupon and try the machine. Then return it or keep it as you desire. The test doesn't cost a penny.

Or, if you prefer, simply ask for our book. Mark the coupon to show what you wish.

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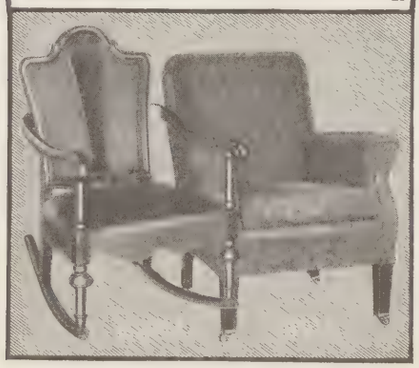

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 386)

public and by his sister Dorcas, whose heart is torn by conflicting emotions, love for Andrew and loyalty to her brother. The theory of "moral lesion" is brought in at last to excuse the sinner and bring order out of chaos. The troubled waters are smoothed to the satisfaction of all concerned, especially the happy lovers.

Glasgow, Ellen. Virginia. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

When we recall this author's, "The Voice of the People" and its big message and appeal, we can not realize that the same writer produced this involved and depressing tale. In all the scenes depicted and among all the characters, lovable and otherwise, Virginia Pendleton moves on to an inevitable fate. With her usual power, Miss Glasgow makes us feel the force of inheritance and tradition over this beautiful daughter of the Dinwiddie pastor, but it seems as tho both atmosphere and plot could have been developed in less than five hundred pages. Modern standards have little in common with the old idea that a mother should give her children all her time and attention. It seems strange to find that made an issue in the present volume, but there it is. You find it hard to decide how much to pity and how much to censure Virginia for the deplorable conditions that finally existed, when a lifelong devotion to home and family was rewarded by desertion and a breaking heart. Miss Glasgow's style is thorough and sincere, her diction good, and her character-drawing very complete, but she leaves too little to the imagination by analyzing all emotions and thoughts down to the finest point, even dissecting and explaining every little detail that might influence an action. As a development of type the book is notable, but it is monotonous and lacking in interesting and stimulating thought. The characters are consistent if monotonous and fate seems inexorable, but tho it may be impossible, this book seems to prove that one can be too good.

Greene, Frances Nimmo. The Right of the Strongest. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

John Fox, Jr., will have to look to his laurels if we are to have many such good stories as this tale of Alabama—a book that satisfies the craving for real meat in a novel and gives thoughtful readers something worth while. A strong and powerful love-story runs through the book, but back of that is a struggle which interests all humanity—the struggle between the individual and the general good, the ruthless riding of large progressive interests over the rights or fancied rights of a few. To these Alabama hills, where ignorance and primitive passions have held sway, comes a young engineer with a great scheme for building model towns and turning the valley into a large reservoir. As the natives hold their property only by "squatter" rights, John Marshall had no difficulty in getting possession of most of the land, but naturally he meets with opposition and enmity on the part of the natives, among others the school-teacher, Mary Elizabeth, who had been educated by a philanthropist and hopes to elevate them through

(*Continued on page* 390)

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are made of selected fibrous asphalt, wool felt woven of long strong strands of good wool and carefully graded, 3-times sifted and inspected chipped Vermont slate or granite welded and amalgamated under tons of pressure into a shingle, durable and time-resisting to a degree. A shingle that is artistically beautiful and of a rich natural color that is non-fading and unchanging.

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Only 20c brings you the fragrance of a thousand blossoms. Miniature bottle of the rarest perfume made. So delicate and exquisite—*it is impossible even to imagine the delightfulness of this perfume until you get its amazing odor.* The freshness of dew-covered blossoms. Unquestionably the most perfect perfume ever produced. Made without alcohol. The actual fragance of the flowers themselves. Above is the dainty miniature bottle (actual size) which you get for 20 cents if you send at once.

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On this offer we give you an opportunity to secure our famous miniature bottle of Flower-Drops, any one of these odors, Lily of the Valley, Violet or Rose, only 20 cents. We are making this offer so that you may see how exquisite is this flower perfume. The acme of elegance. A wonderful subtle fragrance that lingers in the memory. Different from any perfume you ever knew.

Write Today To take advantage of this 20 cent miniature bottle offer merely state in a letter "send me miniature bottle," name odor you want and enclose 20 cents, stamps or coin. Send name of your dealer.

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If you wish the larger bottle shown here in handsome hand-turned case, long glass stopper, send $1.50, check, stamps or money-order—or call at your dealer. Your money back if you are not pleased.

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The way in which the world is receiving the 1914 Cadillac, the wonderful manner in which it is performing, presages an unprecedented Cadillac year

There never have been enough Cadillacs—there surely will not be enough of this new 1914 model.

In the year closing June 22nd, the Cadillac Company manufactured and distributed 15,007 cars.

Several thousand buyers, anxious to own Cadillacs, were compelled to be content with other cars.

It was the story of the previous year all over again, in spite of increased production.

And the story of the year before—and the year before that.

Each season the same thing has happened—several thousand more Cadillacs could have been distributed had we been able to produce them.

Intending buyers, disappointed in securing Cadillacs, have been numerous enough to constitute almost the entire clientele of some other cars.

For 1914 we plan to manufacture 18,000 cars.

It is perfectly obvious that Cadillac history is not only repeating but surpassing itself.

Reports from all parts of the country make one thing perfectly plain, to-wit:

That the accustomed Cadillac demand has been intensified into downright eagerness.

This is due to evolutionary developments in the new car.

Most potent among them is the marvelous influence of the Two Speed Direct Drive Axle.

Every one who rides in the new Cadillac recognizes immediately that its well known smoothness has been supplemented by an entirely new riding quality.

This is demonstrated at once, even to the inexperienced motorist.

Going even at high speed, the passengers discover that motoring in this new Cadillac *has lost its sense of strain.*

Unless the eye is on the speedometer, one is apt to guess that the car is going at about half its actual rate of travel.

Mentally and physically, driver and passengers unconsciously relax, revelling in the delight of a new and luxurious sensation, oblivious to the almost watch-like mechanism.

And on the heels of this delightful discovery, come others equally pleasant.

The owner finds that this Two Speed Direct Drive principle influences almost every Cadillac function which contributes to ease, efficiency and economy.

It not only brings into being a new degree of luxury, but accomplishes an abatement of operating cost.

The slower engine speed results in greater power generated from a given amount of fuel.

The slower moving parts mean less friction.

Both of these mean lower fuel consumption.

But above all else is the contrast between the Cadillac and the average car with the ordinary gear ratio.

The trembling oscillation of the latter is transformed in the Cadillac into a straight-ahead, steady motion which reduces vibration almost to the vanishing point.

A simple electric switch changes the gear from low to high, and like magic, there is added to any given speed of the engine an increase of 42 per cent in the speed of the car.

Now—recall to your mind the high repute in which the Cadillac is held.

Remember its record for workmanship almost miraculously fine; for strict standardization of its parts; for alignment of its units.

Remember its reputation for staunchness, for dependability, for long life, and for the supreme satisfaction and service which it renders to its users.

Remember its reputation for economy of operation and maintenance.

Remember the stability and the ideals of the organization behind it.

Consider all these things stimulating the rivalry for early deliveries.

And then try to conceive the effect of this new revelation of Cadillac progress added to all the others.

You will realize, then, that we are acting in your interest when we advise you to book your order now, even if you do not wish your new Cadillac delivered for several months.

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Seven passenger car	$2075.00	Roadster, two passenger . . .	$1975.00	Inside drive Limousine, five passenger	$2800.00
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All prices are F. O. B. Detroit, including top, windshield, demountable rims and full equipment.

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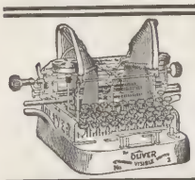

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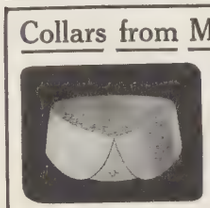

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 388)

the children. The inevitable happens. John falls in love with Mary, and there comes a clash between her ideals and his life-work. The feuds of past years and the misunderstandings of the present fill the pages with dramatically exciting incidents, relieved when too intense by the cleverness of Uncle Beck, a charming character. The right of the strongest finally prevails, but love hopes to compensate the vanquished for all fancied wrongs and to reconcile the native to the ultimate justice of progress.

Hornbrook, Isabel. A Scout of To-day. Pp. 290. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

This is a story for and about boys, illustrating their exuberance of spirit, their love of sport, and incidentally shows how easy it is to govern their lawlessness by teaching them to govern themselves. To a neighborhood of real boys, with the usual mixture of good, bad, and mischievous, comes a visiting lad, Nixon Warren, who has already enrolled himself among the Boy Scouts of America and is full of their precepts and ideals. At first his apparent superiority antagonizes his companions, but gradually they are won over to his way of thinking and organize patrols of their own. The author works into her narrative many interesting items of nature-lore, descriptions of boyish tramps and sports, hunting and camping episodes, and all outdoor fun so dear to a boy's heart. Perhaps the author uses language too exquisite to appeal to young boys, but that is a small fault among many good points. The Boy Scout movement is enthusiastically described and its good points made very clear, illustrating how easy it is to turn a boy from a thoughtless tease into a sympathetic helper, and to guard rather than torment animals. The reader will be really interested in the transformation of Leon the tease into Leon the life-saver of Harold Greer, from the timid "Hare" to the brave young scout. Even Marm Baldwin's dissolute son Dave is finally regenerated.

London, Jack. The Abysmal Brute. Pp. 169. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Jack London's greatest power is in the portrayal of man—Man spelled with a capital "M," virile, rugged, and direct. With women characters he is not as much at ease. The one feminine touch in this little tale is just a side-light, used to finish and explain a lovable and convincing picture. Young Pat Glendon had been brought up in the West, clean, strong, and nature-loving, but his father, a one-time king of the prize-ring, had trained him in the art of fisticuffs until he is all-powerful and invincible. When the young giant gets into the "game" at his father's request he is absolutely ignorant of the rottenness of ring tactics, and is kept so by a keen-witted manager, who becomes crooked as usual, and takes advantage of "Young Pat's" innocence to reap great profit. How Pat becomes disillusionized through his friendship and love for a young lady journalist, and how he rounds on his deceivers and gives them the fight of their lives, make a thrilling and dramatic story.

CURRENT POETRY

DEIRDRE and Cuchullain are no longer the favorites of Irish verse-makers. The Neo-Celtic movement has ended, at least so far as the poets are concerned. They are singing not of the ancient gods and heroes of the Gael, but of modern Ireland and the modern Irish. This is not wholly to be regretted. The enthusiasm for Celtic legend gave the world many lovely poems, but there was a real danger of overdoing it, of making Aengus as trite as Cupid. Miss Harriet Monroe's excellent *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse*, contains in its August number a poem by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves which illustrates excellently the present-day tendency away from mythology toward the simple beauties of common life. Before the "Celtic Renaissance" was heard of, poems like this were not unusual—"Drimin Dhu Deelish" is a famous figure in the Irish verse of many years ago—and now, it seems, there is a return to such expressions of the romanticism of the commonplace.

O Drimin Dhu Deelish

BY ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES

O Drimin Dhu Deelish, my kind Kerry cow,
As black as the night with one star on her brow,
For Drimin Dhu Deelish, the silk of the kine,
For Drimin Dhu Deelish I mourn and I pine.
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

For when to the milking I'd call Drimin Dhu,
'Twas then like a deer down the mountain she flew;
And ah, when beneath her the stool I would place,
How oft on my shoulder she rubbed her soft face!
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

And tho sixteen gallon from Drimin would hail,
And under my fingers froth up in the pail,
She ne'er kicked one keeler away o'er the green,
For no cow genteeler than Drimin was seen.
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

The mountain bog slid and surprized Drimin Dhu,
Tho bravely she battled to break her way through;
Till down, down she went, with a drizzen and drone,
Poor Drimin Dhu Deelish, and left us alone.
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

When other cows ailed in the wet and the cold
Our Drimin was evermore hearty and bold;
Straight back and firm body and honey-sweet breath,
Mild eyes and grave manners, how could you know death!
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

O silk of the kine, when among us you stood,
No milk was as fine and no butter as good,
But oh, 'tis chill water, and oh, 'tis dry scone,
Since Drimin, since Drimin Dhu Deelish is gone!
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

Here is another poem by an Irishman, but this Irishman is, by residence, an American. Mr. MacManus is known chiefly as a writer of stories dealing with the people of his native Donegal. That he can write sincere and charming poetry is proved by the following verses. The figure is not new, but it has seldom been used more effectively. The poem is taken

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The House with the Green Door

BY SEUMAS MACMANUS

Lone is the house of my Love,
The house with the green door
That opened to let my Love in,
And opened never before.

It shut behind her that day;
In my face blew the bitter rain;
I cried aloud at the door,
Calling her name—in vain.

Oft I went back through the storm,
Strong the impulse that bore me,
Stinging the sleet in my face,
And chill the welcome before me.

It opened but once before,
Once it will open again,
The house with the green door,
And noiseless bolt and chain.

Many my fruitless journeys;
Yet, sometime the light will burn,
And friends watch late in my house,
And I shall not return.

I shall have found my welcome,
And a wide-thrown green door;
And I will tarry, in my Love's house
Shut close for evermore.

It may be that much of the interest of the poem which we quote below (from the *Westminster Gazette*) comes from the use of the name Shakespeare. Is "Will's brother" an historical personage? It is fortunate that Miss Stuart has discovered him, anyway. His memory is fitly honored in her stately lines.

Edmund Shakespeare

BY DOROTHY MARGARET STUART

["Edmund Shakespeare, a Player, buried in the Churche."—Register of St. Saviour's, Southwark.]

Red flies the gaudy pennant o'er the "Rose,"
Loud from the "Globe" the tuneless trumpet cries,
And strutting on the planks the mummer goes,
With feigned valor in his heavy eyes.

Voices and eager hands and restless feet
Drown the church bell in a long, furious wave:
The boy is dead—Will's brother—and they beat
The stone into the gap above his grave.

The boy is dead—he who in tattered gold
Sat as a king upon the creaking stage,
Or, mouthing feebly like some braggart old,
Played the sad comedy of loveless age.

What then?—the kings must rant, the dotards whine,
And the red flag fly gaily in the sun,
Altho one mummer less drinks Spanish wine
With Kemp and Burbage when the play is done!

They must not turn aside to grieve for him,
Nor leave the blade of folly in its sheath,
While in this last arena old and dim
He plays the last grim comedy of Death.

The mummer king has laid aside his crown,
The mummer fool his motley wears no more,
And on the red pane the slow sun creeps down,
Like a flag lowered to tell the play is o'er.

Shakespeare, of course, would never write so distressingly sibilant a line as "mystics' vision, poets' lore"—indeed we are far from considering Mr. Fisher's lyric Shakespearian. Yet in spirit and in

manner it is Elizabethan, and it is probable that Mr. Fisher has taken Shakespeare for the model. Surely it was a legitimate—and courageous—thing to do. The poem appeared in the London *Academy*.

"Make Me Music"

By Phil J. Fisher

Make me music for a night,
Soft as slumber, faery-light;
Let the notes' seductive play
Charm the rhythmic hours away,
Picture me in cunning stave,
Seas no galley ever clave;
Hills for roaming, happy streams
Rippled with the breath of dreams;
Isles that shipman never vaunted,
Woodlands faun- and dryad-haunted.
Make me music! Bear me hence
From the prison-house of sense.

Make me music for a night,
Secret, wise with all delight;
Tune it to a magic key,
Opening wistful things to me:
Joys far-holden, words austere
Uttered for a prophet's ear;
Mystics' vision, poets' lore,
Legends that are told no more;
Bliss of sacraments unspoken
On the lips of lovers broken.
Give me this and then, come, sorrow,
I'll engage thee on the morrow.

One of our American expatriates contributes to the New York *Bookman* an eight-line tragedy of remarkable force. Mr. Herman Scheffauer was first known as a balladist, and this poem is a ballad, a ballad stript to the skeleton.

The Sea Widower

By Herman Scheffauer

Dreaming the fisherman sat in the firelight,—
The low fire, the red fire, the fire upon the stone.
The sudden snap o' casement glass fell on his ear by night,
The wind's cry, his wife's cry—the wife that left him lone.

Men say the fisherman is one that walks in fey:
His boat calls, the nets call, adown the flood goes he;
The fishing-fleet at evening came homing o'er the bay;
An empty boat, a broken oar, two halcyons on the sea.

In a recent issue, we quoted Miss Ada Cambridge's "The Birds and the Lighthouse." A reader (to whom we are grateful) has sent in the following poem of F. W. Bourdillon, in which the same idea is differently developed. It was written some years ago, probably in an English weekly.

The Bird and the Beacon.

By F. W. Bourdillon

Poor bird that battlest with the storm
To gain the beacon-light,
Then fall'st a wounded woful form
Into the gulfs of night!
A thousand lips that light may bless:
To thee 'tis the last bitterness.

A light was given to the earth,
Wearing a woman's name;
A thousand tongues have told her worth,
And deathless is her fame.
But I was the spent bird, that there
Salvation sought, and found despair.

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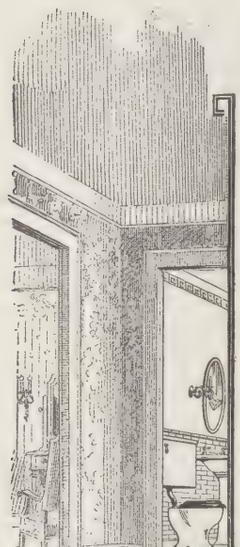

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TACKLING NATURE IN THE RAW.

IN order to prove his contention that it is by no means impossible for a person to go into a forest and live as our primeval ancestors lived, Joseph Knowles, an American artist, recently went into the wilds to spend two months. Determined to lead an isolated and self-dependent existence, he left behind all clothing, implements, and methods of modern man. His intention was to kill wild creatures enough for his meat supply and depend upon berries, nuts, and other uncultivated vegetable matter for the rest of his food. He expected to use the skins of animals as clothing when cool weather came. His experiences during the first four days were written with charcoal on birch bark and left at a place where the crude manuscript could be found by his friends, who bade him goodby on the shore of Spencer Lake in the Northern Woods on August 4. Mr. Knowles's story is printed in the Kansas City *Star:*

Everything was wet, so I did not attempt to make a fire. After tramping through another area of dead cedars and underbrush, I finally reached the edge of the swamp. It was a great relief to get out of this jungle into the more open timber-land. It was here that I decided to pass the night without fire and shelter.

I had not eaten since morning and did not even think of food. Outside of the smarting of the thistles and brush scratches on my legs, I felt no disagreeable effects of my day in the forest without clothing.

I found a clear spot under a clump of spruce-trees, which sheltered me to some extent from the rain. A bed for the night was out of the question, for the air was too chill for slumber, and anything I might have secured for protection was wet. I did not feel the need of sleep, and still retained that feeling of freedom and exhilaration that I experienced when I stept into my domain.

During my physical examination by Professor Sargent, of Harvard, he said that the strength of my arms was lacking compared with that of my body and legs. I thought of this deficiency and of my opportunity now to begin to build up my arm muscles. So on a strong spruce limb I drew myself up and down, trying to see how many times I could touch my chin to the limb. When I got tired of this I would run around under the trees for a while. Altho the night was pitch dark I grew accustomed to my shelter.

Once during the night I lay down and fell asleep. When I awoke it had stopt raining and I was so cold that my teeth chattered. I jumped up and ran around under the trees till daylight.

At daybreak I started out again exploring, and returned to Lost Pond. There is something attractive about a sheet of water that draws a man from the timberland. The eye craves for distance after being shut in by the trees. The hoot of a loon was the only sign of life at the pond,

altho there were plenty of fresh deer tracks in the runways to show I had neighbors that morning.

I followed down along the outlet of the pond to Little Spencer stream, looking for shallow pools where I might find trout that I could catch with the crude materials about me, and at the same time heading for the burnt land, where I hoped to find berries. I was beginning to feel hungry, and so I set about securing my breakfast. I crossed the Little Spencer into the burnt lands and there was rejoiced to find an abundance of raspberries and some blueberries. They tasted good to me and I ate my fill.

With birch bark I fashioned baskets in which I packed some of the berries to last me during my explorations. I saw plenty of frogs, but I was not hungry enough to feel the need of them.

In a shallow pool near the outlet I rounded up a couple of small trout that had come up-stream seeking the cooler waters of the spring hole. They were easy to catch, for they were shut in from the stream by the lowering of the water, and I used a stick to dispatch them. The fish I also took along.

The bright sun in the burnt land was beginning to burn my back and shoulders, which were not accustomed to exposure, so I returned to the timber-land, where the sun was screened. I decided it would be better for me to get accustomed gradually to the sun and thus prevent the painful effects of sunburn.

Reaching a cool spot sheltered from the sun, I lay down and fell asleep. It was a restful, refreshing sleep. When I awoke it was late in the afternoon. My first thoughts were of fire and shelter for the night, so I started out with my fish and berries to find a spring in some convenient place near which I might build a temporary lean-to.

Near a cool spring, close to his sleeping place, Mr. Knowles made his first attempt to build a fire. His fuel was damp and he failed to start a blaze. For the benefit of those who do not understand the trick of kindling a fire by friction, he gives this detailed description of the process:

First, a tough cedar limb about three feet long is selected, and a thong of rawhide or the twisted lining bark of the ironwood or basswood, or a tough elm root will do. The elm root is what I used for my first fire.

Attach this thong or bark or root to each end of the cedar limb, forming a bow similar to an Indian's bow. Next a dry pine limb about eighteen inches long and about two inches in diameter is placed in a single loop of the bowstring and held in an upright position with the bottom end resting on a dry cedar log. The upper end is held in position with a block of wood in the left hand. The bow is held in a horizontal position and is drawn backward and forward, causing the upright stick to whirl at terrific speed. The pressure of the left hand on the revolving upright stick brings the friction at its point, and the sparks ignite the dry punk, which is carefully placed around the lower end of the upright stick. After the punk has caught the spark it must be gently fanned into a flame and then the fire is kindled.

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If our Typewriter does not suit you after a ten days' free trial of it send it back at our expense. If you wish to buy it after trial you can pay us a little down and the balance monthly or in all cash, just as you prefer. There is no "red tape" tied to this offer, and it is open to any responsible person in the United States.

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Follow Carefully the Amazing Facts

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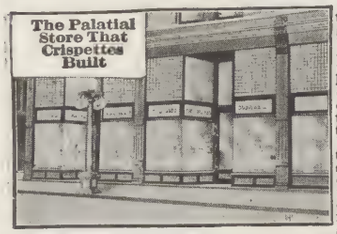

The world today hungersforthe 'different' —and it pays millions of dollars every year to satisfy thisdesire. Why notbe the one to satisfy this demand in your locality--and reap the golden harvest now ripe and ready for you! One of the greatest harvesters today is the wonderful—

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To the man of limited means the Crispette business is a safe, strong, and a proven foundation for rapid mounting to influence and fortune. I have numerous letters on file to bear out thisstatement. It is clean; dignified, requires no canvassing. **You become a merchant**—the entire community **your patrons.** It is a business which with my complete system and great secret formula, needs no other experience, no other expense, to make it successful.

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are coming and with them wet shoulders and draughty rooms when you close the shutters, unless you install the

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No sash to raise—operate from within the room by a turn of the handle. These shutters stay locked in any position —ask your hardware man or write us for book of details.

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When I found that my materials for fire were too wet I set about building my shack and spent the remainder of the daylight at this task. I used dead sticks covered with fir boughs and banked up the walls with moss, which kept out the wind. I ate most of my berries that night and put the fish in the spring to keep them cool till morning.

My crude shelter served me well that second night in the forest, and I was fairly comfortable without clothes. Outside the shrinkage around my waist-line and a few scratches on my legs and body, I was in just as good condition as when I left the shore of Spencer Lake on Monday.

My first move in the morning was to try the fire stunt. This difficulty was beginning to get on my nerves, so I made extra preparations for the new attempt, and I scouted around in the woods until I found some punk that was very dry. After a few trials with my crude apparatus the sparks began to ignite the dry punk and I soon fanned into flame my first fire in the forest. I hastened to the spring for my trout. You can imagine my surprize and disappointment when I discovered that they had disappeared during the night. The mink tracks around the spring told the story. He had got there first.

The berries were all I had left now, so I made quick work of them. After banking my fire I struck out for the burnt land. On the bank of the stream I found some wild onions. I ate a few of these, but did not take any with me, for, altho they are nourishing, I preferred the taste of the berries. I crossed the stream and finished my morning meal among the raspberry bushes.

Up to this time I had set no traps or snares for game, nor made any move toward securing skin or other material for covering. During the daytime I found it more comfortable without clothing as my skin became more accustomed to the outdoor air, and I felt little need of covering, except at night.

With another basket of berries I again struck back across the Spencer to the fish pool. Luck was against me this time! Not a fish was in the pool. I tried farther up the stream, but without success.

A splash in the water up-stream drew my attention. At first I thought I had started a deer, but as I watched the big pool where the sound came from I was just in time to see an otter making for shore with a big trout in his mouth. I threw a stone into the pool and yelled at the same time. I ran out into the stream below the pool and saw the trout floating belly-up, but the otter had disappeared. I gathered in the fish and had the satisfaction of robbing the otter to get square with the mink.

On reaching camp I was not long in roasting and eating my trout. I can not truthfully say that I enjoyed this meal without salt. However, it was a change from the berry diet, and in an hour after I felt like a new man.

I had decided to abandon my camp and strike out for a better section, so I put out my fire and started south in the direction of the Big Spencer stream, taking my apparatus for fire along with me. Arriving at the Big Spencer just before dark, I threw up my hasty shelter and built a fire.

Thursday morning I was up at day-

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break and down to the stream. I found a spring hole in a large pool full of trout. I could see them lying close to the bottom with their noses all headed up-stream. Below the big pool I dammed up a smaller pool and left a channel between the two. Then jumping into the big pool I waded around and drove the trout down-stream. Many of them got by me and darted back to the spring hole, while some of them went through the channel into my trap. I repeated this two or three times, and then plugged the channel with rocks so that my captives could not return to their favorite spring hole. I had no trouble in landing several trout from my trap pool, which was small and shallow.

I ate my breakfast of trout and then dug a smoke-hole, walled it in with stones, built a fire in it, and hung the remainder of my fish in it to smoke.

The rest of the day I am giving over to reporting to the outside world the progress of my lonesome experiment. Taking a supply of charcoal from my fire, I headed toward Big Spencer Lake, seeking and on the way gathering large sheets of birch bark. At Lost Pond I sketched the section of the pond where I saw a deer feeding on the day I entered the forest.

At the close of my fourth day in the woods, I feel no ill effects from lack of food, clothing, or shelter. While I have maintained myself so far, I have accomplished little. I shall not be satisfied by merely holding my own, but look forward to achievements I hope to reach in the interest of science. I am fully determined to carry my experiment through to the end, following my original plans as closely as circumstances will permit.

I have no time for thoughts of the comforts of the outside life which I have cast off. At night my mind is occupied with my plans for the coming day; and during the day there are endless things to interest the man who loves nature.

Timely Aid.—An old colored woman came into a Washington real-estate office the other day and was recognized as a tenant of a small house that had become much enhanced in value by reason of a new union station in that neighborhood.

"Look here, auntie, we are going to raise your rent this month," the agent remarked briskly.

"'Deed, an' Ah's glad to hear dat, sah," the old woman replied, ducking her head politely. "Mighty glad, fo' sho', case Ah des come in hyah terday ter tell yo' all dat Ah couldn't raise hit dis month."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Enterprising.—The honest farmer who took in summer boarders greeted the new arrivals with truly rural enthusiasm.

"I swan, I'm right deown glad to meet ye," he cried as he extended his horny hand. "Heow's th' folks to hum?"

The man of the party looked at the enthusiast with some suspicion.

"Farmer," he said, "your dialect strongly reminds me of the stage variety."

The agriculturist grinned.

"It's all right, ain't it?" he asked. "I gave an actor feller a month's board free to teach it to me."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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TO build a bathroom that shall be beautiful and sanitary is the first duty of every householder—to equip this all important room with "Standard" guaranteed plumbing fixtures is to assure health to the home and the family. A "Standard" bathroom is an incentive to cleanly living.

Everyone who is planning to build should send for a copy of "**Modern Bathrooms**"—100 pages in color. It shows practical, modern bathrooms at costs ranging from $78.00 to $600.00 with prices of each fixture in detail. Floor plans, ideas for decoration, tiling, accessories, together with model equipment for kitchens and laundries, are also shown. Sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

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Cincinnati . . . . 633 Walnut Street
Nashville . . 315 Tenth Avenue So.
New Orleans Baronne & St. Joseph Sts.
Montreal, Can. 215 Coristine Building
Boston . . . . John Hancock Building
Louisville . . 319-23 W. Main Street
Cleveland . . 648 Huron Road, S. E.
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Wanted.—"Did the doctor tell you what you had?"

"No. He took what I had without telling me."—*Life.*

Reckless Spender.—SAPHEDDE—"It costs me $25,000 a year to live."

MISS CAUSTIQUE—"How foolishly some people spend their money!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Weather Note.—A heavy bunch of clouds passed over Hogwallow yesterday bound for a Sunday-school picnic in progress near Rye Straw.—*Paducah Hogwallow Kentuckian.*

Impossibility.—"No man can serve two masters," observed the good parson who was visiting the penitentiary.

"I know it," replied Convict 1313. "I'm in here for bigamy."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Safe Way.—"Why don't you run for office?"

"I've thought about it," replied Mr. Dustin Stax; "but I'm satisfied to subscribe to campaign funds. The fact that a man is willing to give prizes for airship flights doesn't put him under obligations to aviate."—*Washington Star.*

Subtle Revenge.—Two young bootblacks who have stands close together on Tremont Street quarreled the other day. "I'll get even with that guy yet," vowed the smaller boy of the two.

"Goin' to fight him, are yer, Jimmy?" he was asked.

"Naw! When he gets troo polishin' a gent I'm goin' to say ter that gent soon's he steps off the chair: 'Shine, sir, shine!'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Most Any Time.—The scene is set.

A country road, trees, sky, summer homes, a lake in the distance. A steam-railway line crosses the road at right angles.

Enter, up the road, an automobile, well loaded and running at high speed.

Enter at the far right an express train.

Both automobile and train are rushing toward the crossing.

Owner of automobile to chauffeur: "Can you make it?"

The chauffeur, speeding up: "Sure I can make it!"

He doesn't.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Tip to the Ambitious.—Louis J. Horowitz, the sky-scraper builder, who in twenty years has risen from a position of $3 a week to one of $100,000 a year, was talking about success.

"I go to bed at 9 o'clock," he said, "and I get up at 5 o'clock. I play a little, but my play is exercise to keep me in good trim for my office. I play to work—as other men work to play."

Mr. Horowitz mused a moment; then in his terse, epigrammatic way he said, shaking his head:

"Success demands sacrifice! Two men set out to achieve fame. One succeeded. The other lived."—*Washington Star.*

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This architect says:

"Shall be very glad to forward you a photograph of house on which I used your No. 153 (Old Colonial) White Stain with so much success.

"I have been using your shingle stains for about 10 years and am pleased to state that they have always been perfectly satisfactory as to durability and color."

(Signed) B. H. Shepard.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 21.—King Charles and Queen Elizabeth (Carman Sylva) of Roumania are shot at by brigands while motoring in the neighborhood of Sinaia, in the Carpathian Mountains.

Lord Strathcona announces his intention of resigning early next year as Canadian High Commissioner.

The Venezuelan Government officially declares the Castro revolution at an end.

August 23.—According to a Washington dispatch, Great Britain, France, and Japan urge Provisional President Huerta to accept President Wilson's plan of mediation between the contending forces in Mexico.

August 24.—The ninth Esperanto Congress is opened at Berne, Switzerland, twenty-three nations being represented.

August 27.—Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian Antarctic explorer, and five companions have been rescued and brought back to New Zealand, says a Christchurch dispatch.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 21.—The first deposits of the Government's $50,000,000 crop-moving deposits are made in several Southern cities.

Senator Penrose presents a resolution asking $25,000,000 for the protection of Americans in Mexico.

Financiers representing $15,000,000 assemble in Chicago to protest against the Owen-Glass Currency Bill.

August 23.—The wool schedule of the Tariff Bill is passed by the Senate.

August 24.—The War Department receives a communication from Governor-General Forbes, of the Philippines, enclosing a report from Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, saying that slavery exists among the natives of the islands.

August 26.—Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, announces the apportionment of $46,500,000 of the fund of Government deposits offered to the South and West to facilitate the movement of crops.

August 27.—President Wilson reads his message to Congress on the Mexican situation.

The House orders an inquiry into charges against Federal Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia.

President Wilson accepts the resignation of W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines.

GENERAL

August 21.—The Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, Mo., announces that 25 per cent. of the 25,000 women workers in that city receive less than $6 a week.

August 22.—The heat wave in the West is broken, with lower temperatures and showers reported in Kansas and other States.

August 23.—The New York City Democratic Committee chooses Edward E. McCall as mayoralty candidate.

August 26.—The Governors' Conference is opened in Colorado Springs, Colo., for its fifth annual session, with delegates present from twenty-five States.

The world's largest power dam is dedicated at Keokuk, Ia.

San Francisco votes to extend [its municipally owned street-railways.

The Ohio Supreme Court upholds the nomination and election provisions of Cleveland's new radical charter.

August 27.—The independent candidacy of Mayor William J. Gaynor, of New York, for reelection is announced.

Staked Out.—To make sure the youngster was not disobeying the bass-fishing law, the game warden took his string of fish out of the water and found only catfish, perch, and suckers on the line. A few feet further down the stream he found a large black bass wiggling on a string weighed down with a stone and asked the boy what he was doing with the fish.

"Well, you see," answered the boy, "he's been taking my bait all morning and so I just tied him up there until I got through fishing."—*National Food Magazine.*

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—The list could be indefinitely continued.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY

WITH still lower prices prevailing in August, investors were everywhere eager to know if a time to buy had not come. Financial journals, commission houses, bankers, and students of financial movements were everywhere beset with inquiries on the subject. As usual in such matters, a variety of opinions was obtained, ranging all the way from positive assurances that the opportune time had arrived to equally positive statements that prices were going still lower.

Franklin Escher, in *Investments*, takes the ground that now is "the accepted time." He can find "nothing in the business or financial situation to prevent investors from taking advantage of the many attractive opportunities offered." While there has been a halt in the improvement that got under way early in the summer, eventually the improvement "is bound to run a good deal further." At the same time, there is no boom in sight—no bull market in stocks, with big day-to-day totals and sensational advances—"just a slow, gradual recovery." The securities he "greatly favors" are "the standard dividend-paying railroad stocks." In past years the railroads "have been paying for their past sins," but the score "has been pretty well settled." They have not had an easy time in settling it, however, "and are not having an easy time of it now," but, in the prices to which their shares have been beaten down, "all that has been discounted." Shares "have got down to hard-pan quotations, quotations which represent value and earning power that are there." Further, it is to be remembered that "there is about due that reaction in the feeling of the general public against the railroads which always takes place when public sentiment swings too strongly in one direction or the other." Many observers believe that this reaction "has already set in—that is to say, that the people and the press generally are not nearly as down on the railroads as they were a few years ago."

The New York *Times Annalist* recently devoted a page and a third of its space to what it called, in a head-line, "What Everybody Wants to Know." Bankers, economists, and other experts on the subject had been asked if, in their judgment, the present were not the right time to buy, and, if so, whether stocks or bonds should be favored. Most bankers gave non-committal replies; a few were bearish, but these desired not to be quoted. James B. Forgan, President the First National of Chicago, however, wrote favorably. The present, he said, "is an opportune time for those having money on hand to permanently invest it." As for stocks or bonds, bonds were for "those who, in looking for an investment, do so from the standpoint of securing a sure and steady income free from the ordinary risks involved in being directly engaged in business." Stocks, on the other hand, are for those "whose experience and training make them capable of judging for themselves as to whether a business enterprise is good, bad, or doubtful"; these should "know enough about the stocks they buy to enable them to judge for themselves of the risk involved."

J. M. Elliott, President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, replied, "I say unhesitatingly yes." Graham G. Lacy, vice-president of a national bank in St. Joseph, Mo., also replied affirmatively and with equal emphasis. "Good securities," he said, "have reached a very low point, and it has always been my practise to buy upon a cheap market and sell upon a dear one. I believe that in the near future we may see an upward tendency." He said further:

"We may expect the bond market to reach a stage of stability much sooner than the stock market, but many stocks that are intrinsically good are selling to-day at a very low price, and with change of condition, which undoubtedly will come sooner or later, we may look for a substantial rise.

"I have a firm faith in the good sense of the American people, and I do not doubt that we will ultimately work up to a satisfactory solution a great many vexed questions that at the present time seem almost insoluble. It is true that we are passing through a social and economic revolution, but it is well to remember that 'it is always darkest just before the dawn.'"

Byrne W. Holt, the writer on economics, long active and prominent in the Reform Club, did not think the present a good time to buy, "except possibly some of the best of the short-term notes and bonds with early maturities." He believes the financial and business world "is again nearing the end of another prosperous period." He looks for "prolonged business depression"; the crisis "may be several years off, but is probably near at hand." Irving Fisher, of Yale, writes that "any investments are at present uncertain." Jeremiah W. Jenks, of the New York University, finds securities at the present time so low in prices that the present is "a good time to purchase." But conditions are such that the investor should put his money "only in thoroughly sound securities."

HIGHER COMMODITY PRICES

During a period of seven months, ending June 30 last, commodity prices had slowly declined, but, with the passing of another month, an advance was made. On August 1, the index number of *Bradstreet's* stood at $9.0115, which indicated a rise of six-tenths of 1 per cent. English prices, compiled in a similar manner, indicated an advance of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. for the same period. Abroad and at home, therefore, the movement of commodity prices in July was about the same. *Bradstreet's* remarks that "most of the higher trend in this country is due to dearer corn on reports of crop damage, and advanced prices for beef, mutton, milk, eggs, pork, hams, lard, hides, hemp, jute, and flax, copper, coal, and coke, linseed-oil, hops, tobacco, and hay." The index number for August 1 "reflects a rise of 4 per cent. over August 1, 1911, and with the exception of last year, it is the highest index number ever recorded for any corresponding date."

STOCKS AND BONDS RATED FOR INVESTORS*

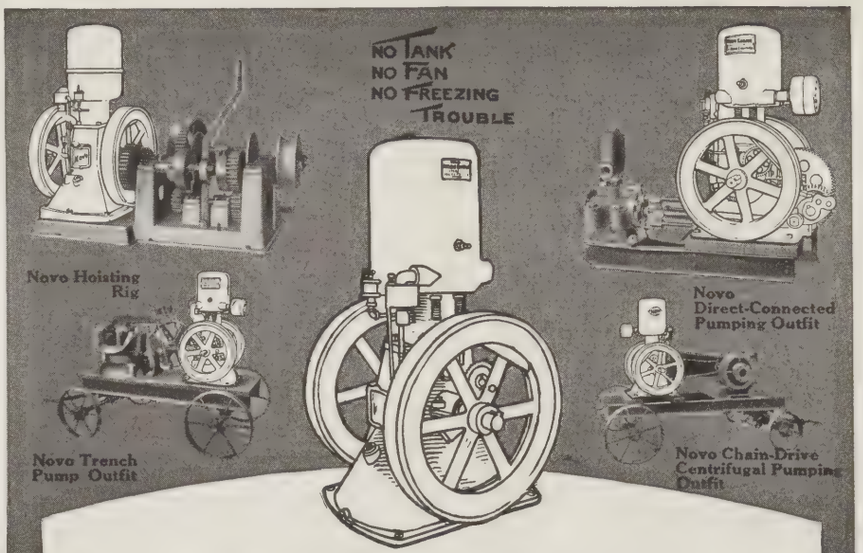
Mr. Moody's wide reputation as a writer on current themes and as the original compiler of "Moody's Manual," has made welcome to large investors, as well as to many small ones, his later publication, entitled "Analyses of Investments," of which the fourth annual number is now being issued in two parts. The part now ready deals with steam railroads. Part II, dealing with public utilities and industrials, may be looked for in the early autumn. Heretofore, Mr. Moody's work has been issued as a single volume and has dealt with steam railroads only.

The work differs radically from the familiar investment manuals such as "Moody's" and "Poore's." It is really an invasion of a new field. Its work is similar to that performed for many years by commercial agencies, in that it undertakes to give something like ratings for the stocks and bonds of the railways of this country. In addition to these ratings, there is presented, under the name of each railroad, a large mass of detailed and classified information as to earnings per mile, capitalization, dividends paid, margins of safety, freight density, train load, etc.

It is significant of the intrinsic values that lie in American railway stocks and bonds that so many of them are rated so high and that the number of such increases each year. Mr. Moody was able to describe last year more than 1,500 bonds, of which about 80 per cent. were rated as either "Aaa," "Aa," or "A." Stocks also bear examination well. Over 60 per cent. of all the railroad stocks were rated as of the "A" class, or as better. These ratings indicate forcibly the progress made by railroads during the past ten or twenty years. Mr. Moody presents ten-year comparisons, which to investors are extremely valuable as indicating what the roads have done. They bring forth facts as to character and stability.

For each road there is given a "comment," in which Mr. Moody offers a judgment as to the investment value of stocks and bonds. The Atchison system, we are told, has a management that is "both efficient and progressive." Its margin of safety "was maintained at the high figure of 50 per cent." The surplus is "amply sufficient in justifying the company in maintaining its full 6 per cent. rate on the common stock." If it can continue to lay aside each year large sums for improvements, "in times of dulness and depression little difficulty will be incurred in showing a sufficient surplus to pay the full dividend rate." The Chicago and Northwestern, altho it suffered "quite a sharp decline in 1912," spent "liberal amounts in maintenance;" and "we may expect the old surplus above the common stock dividend to be fully restored." The Union Pacific promises to have this year a much heavier passenger and freight density and the surplus available for dividends "will be considerably higher." While the readjustments going

*Moody, John. **Analyses of Investments. Part I. Steam Railroads.** Containing in detailed form comparative analyses of each of the railroad systems of the United States, with careful deductions enabling the banker and investor to ascertain the true value of securities. Fourth annual number. 8vo, pp. 744. New York: Analyses Publishing Co., 35 Nassau Street. $15.00.



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on with this property "will tend to change the basis of the gross earning power to a considerable extent," in normal times the road "will be able to make fully as good a showing as in the past, and probably will have no difficulty in maintaining the 10 per cent. dividend."

In ratings the arbitrary sign "Aaa" is the highest accorded to any property. It is mainly reserved for underlying bonds and a few guaranteed stocks. One railway, however, receives this rating for its common stock—the Lackawanna; but that is an exceptional railroad, inasmuch as it has practically no bonded debt or preferred stock. Several high-grade common stocks receive the rating "Aa," among them the Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville, and Pennsylvania. The rating "A" is given to common stocks which are "good dividend-paying issues, either with excellent dividend records back of them or rapidly growing equities which have assured their future position." Next comes the rating "Baa," which is accorded to stocks that have no long dividend records, but which "are in a somewhat questionable position regarding future payments at the full rate currently disbursed." These are "somewhat speculative issues, with fairly strong future investment possibilities." Other ratings for the more speculative or the highly speculative stocks are "Ba," "B," "Caa," etc. The lowest are "E" and "F," which are for "issues which, through reorganization, liquidation, or otherwise, are in a hopeless position, with little or no value, or which are already subject to some assessment which practically eliminates whatever value they may have previously enjoyed."

ODD LOTS AND BABY BONDS

Since the panic of 1907, frequent comments have been made on the significance to railroads and other corporations of the increase in the number of their stockholders. Reports as to the increase in the Pennsylvania and United States Steel lists have shown phenomenal changes. The companies themselves are understood to have been greatly pleased with them. Wider distribution of stocks means wider interest in the welfare of the properties and a decline in hostile feelings against them as soulless corporations owned by a few rich men.

Coincident with these increases has been the increase in sales of stocks in odd lots—that is, lots of fewer than 100 shares. Indeed, the odd-lot sales have been a powerful factor in this wider distribution of stocks. Observers of the growth of the odd-lot business believe the work of wider distribution will continue; some even say it has only just begun. L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, the number of whose stockholders has more than doubled since 1907, declared recently in *The Odd Lot Review* that "every new stockholder a standard railroad secures means another thinker among the population." In the not very distant past, the stock of railroads was mainly in the hands of institutions and large investors. Even ten years ago the number of holders was comparatively small. This condition, to Mr. Loree's mind, became the source of "the greatest weakness of the railroads."

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Of the importance of the new movement he said further:

"The railroads need more stockholders in order that they shall have a fair representation among the masses of the people. The country needs a continuation in the improvement of railway service. Transportation is the foundation of all business, and as the country grows and develops, so the service must grow and develop, if general prosperity is to result.

"It seems to me that the present increase in shareholders is destined to have a far-reaching effect in the protection of the roads from hasty and ill-considered legislation. Big movements and great convictions force themselves on people quietly. The work accomplished in this way is much more effectual than that which is carried on with a blare of trumpets. To my mind, the present movement to have the roads not owned by the Government, but by the masses of the people, through their ownership of small lots of stock, is making a degree of progress which is all the more important because it is proceeding quietly."

Following in the footsteps of the odd-lot business has been a growth in bond issues in small denominations. Col. W. P. Clough, chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific Company, is quoted in he same paper as believing it is "only a question of time when all railroads will issue $100 bonds." He thinks the next issue by his road will include small denominations. An issue may not be made for some time to come, but when it is made bonds of the "baby" class will be put out. He has been much imprest by the increase in the number of the stockholders of his road. Before 1907 the number was only 2,500; now it is over 18,000. The greatest increase occurred in the past year. Popular interest in railways as investments has, in his judgment, "only just begun to manifest itself." Within the next four years the ratio of increase "will be much more rapid than it has been in the past." As to "baby" bonds he said:

"It is because the demand on the part of the average saver for an opportunity to put his funds to work in a way which will bring him a larger return than is possible in a savings-bank has increased so remarkably in the past few years that I believe the $100 bond is certain to come into general use in the future.

"Ten years ago, the average person was not educated to the opportunity of putting funds to work in this way. The change in the past decade has been remarkable. It will be more remarkable in the future, and as the demand for $100 bonds grows, there is little doubt that a way will be found to satisfy it. It is not likely that the book-keeping difficulties of handling the smaller denomination issue will be allowed to obstruct a genuine demand for this form of investment.

"I thoroughly believe that ultimately the standard railroads will take up much of the place which is now occupied by the banks in the savings service to the people. It does not seem probable that the roads will ever sell their securities direct from the executive offices. A railroad man is a railroad man, and a banker is a banker. Each can do his own work better than the other. But it has been shown that there is now a genuine and spreading demand for bonds of small denomination, and the railroads will find a way to satisfy it at a minimum charge to the purchaser.

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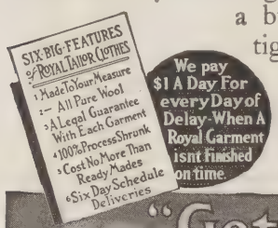
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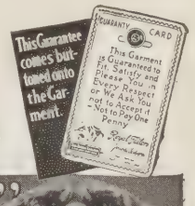
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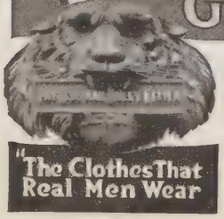

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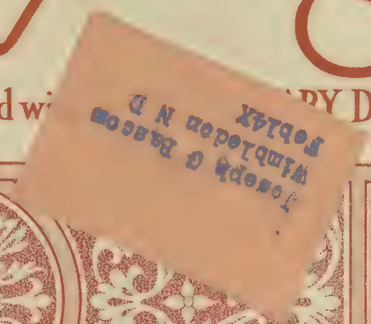

ISSUE OF

September 13, 1913

Topics of the Day
Foreign Comment
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Miscellaneous

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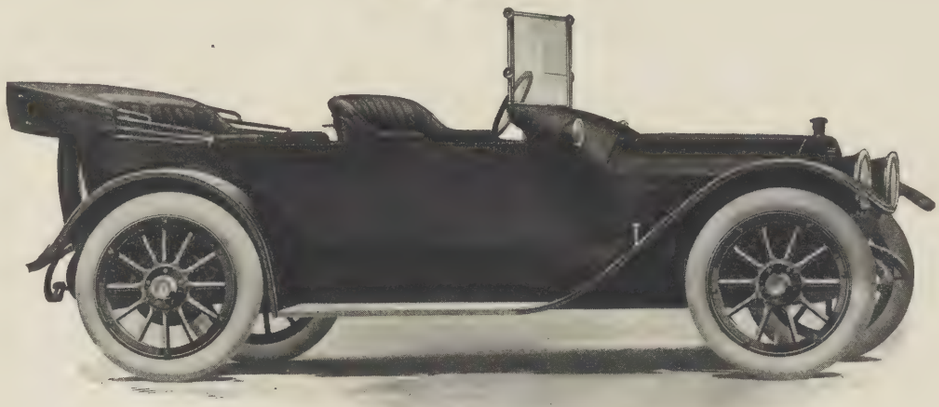

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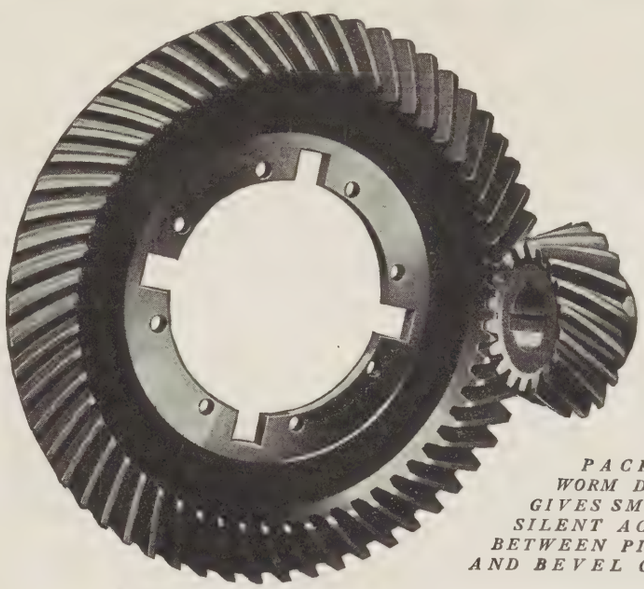

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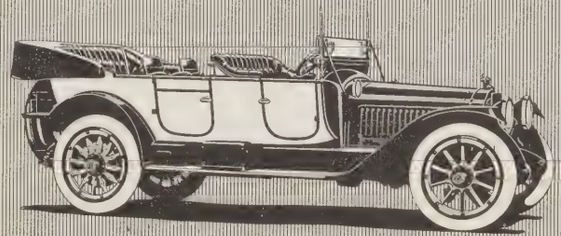
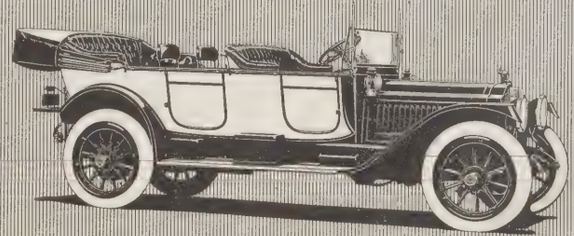


THE "48" TOURING CAR



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"I know a College Graduate who is a Dunce"

Elbert Hubbard

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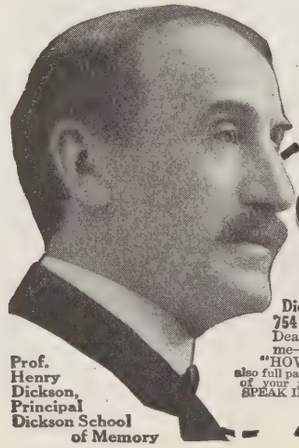

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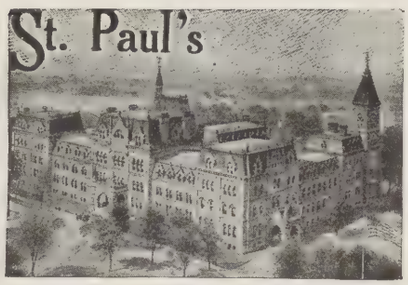

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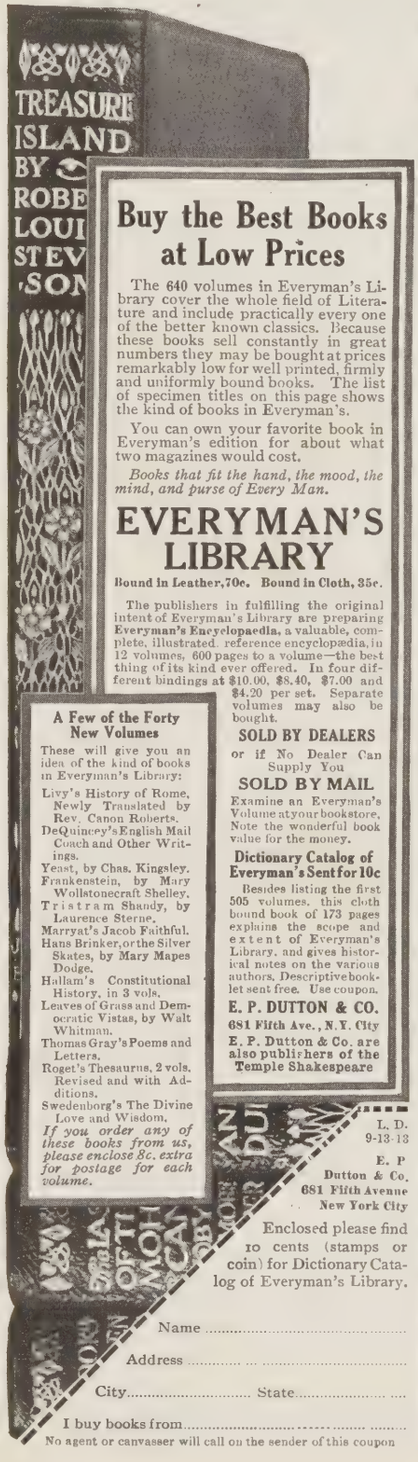

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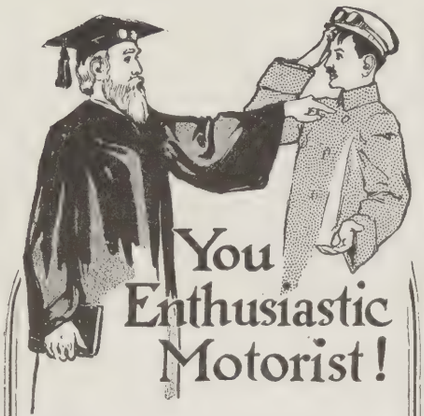

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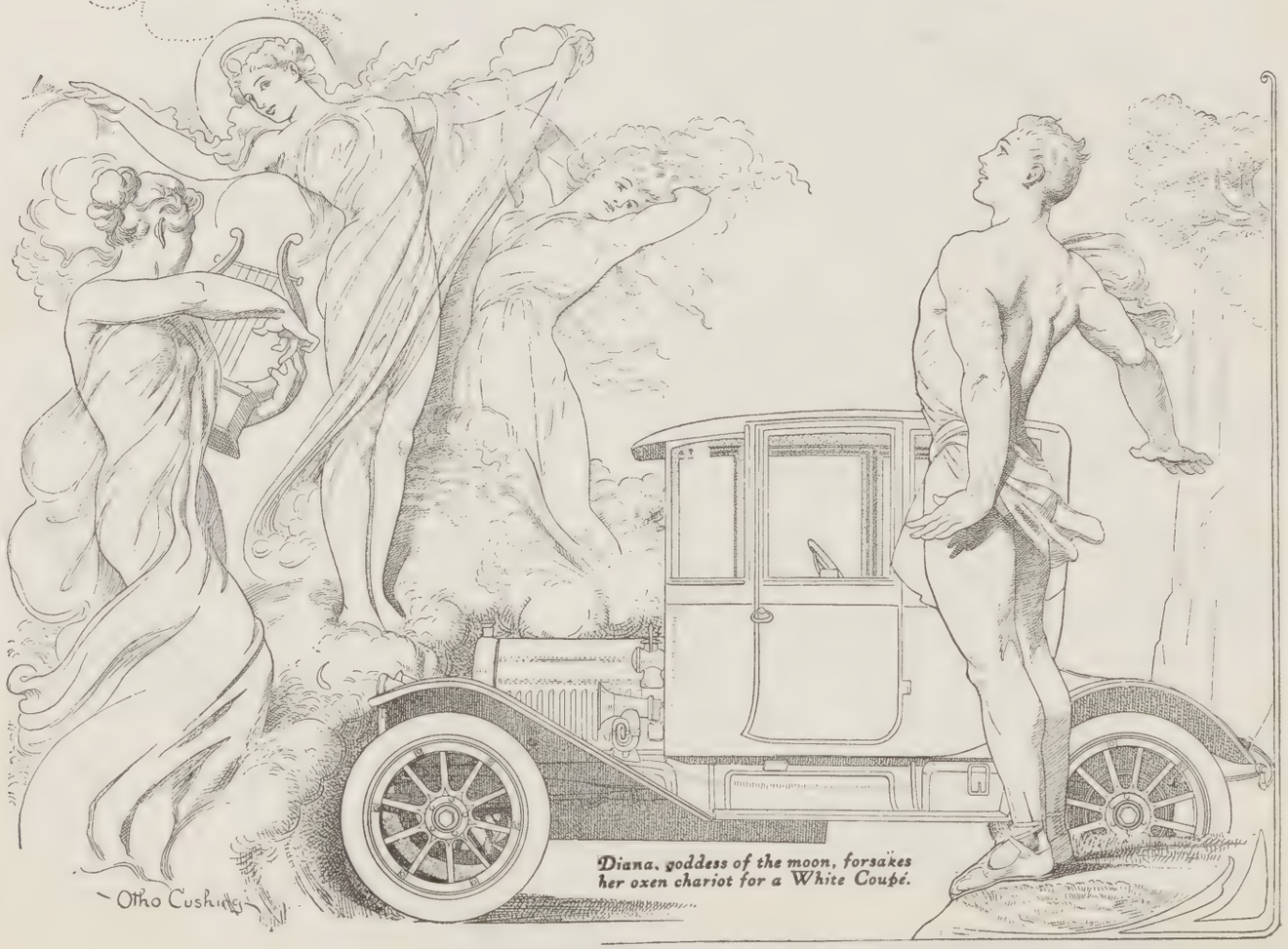

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VOL. XLVII., No. 11 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1221

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE AMERICAN EXODUS FROM MEXICO

ALTHO HUNDREDS of Americans are acting upon President Wilson's urgent advice to "leave Mexico at once," protests are heard from both American and Mexican sources. Reports of the arrival of refugees at New Orleans and San Diego divide space in the news columns with such statements as that of James A. Scrymser, American president of the Mexican Telegraph Company, who characterizes this phase of the President's policy as "cruel," and says that it "has ruined the credit of Americans in Mexico." From Mexico City Dr. John W. Butler, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, informs the home board that "American missionaries of all denominations are reluctant to leave Mexico," and Sebastian Camacho, President of the Mexican Senate, telegraphs to a friend that "in my opinion, the American colony in Mexico will suffer enormous damage to its interests and its well-being should Americans be forced to abandon a country in which, I repeat, they are considered and esteemed on all sides." Many Americans in Mexico seem to share the feeling of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) that if that country is less safe for them than for other foreigners this Government should find some way to protect them without demanding the surrender of their occupations and property interests by flight. By the Mexicans, dispatches inform us, the move is in some quarters regarded with resentment and suspicion as foreshadowing, if not armed intervention, at least the blockading of Mexican ports against the importation of arms. It is also deplored for the further paralysis it will cause in Mexican industries.

A delicate bit of Mexican sarcasm at our expense is afforded by President Huerta's order placing special trains and other facilities at the disposal of Americans desirous of leaving his country. In a Mexico City dispatch to the New York *Times* we read:

"He stated that hearing that the funds of the United States had been exhausted, and that only steerage and third-class passages were being offered, he had ordered that funds be given to refugees to enable them to travel in the comfort to which they had been accustomed, and to which they were entitled."

And the same correspondent quotes another "high Government official" as saying:

"We desire that the Americans who leave Mexico carry with them the remembrance of the comfort and safety which have characterized their stay in this country, rather than the possible penury and poverty of the place whither they are going."

The number of Americans residing in Mexico in 1910, according to several authorities, was between 40,000 and 30,000, and American investments in that country amounted to more than a billion dollars. But during the past three years of civil warfare, we are told, there has been a steady exodus, until now the number remaining is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 10,000. Now that this process has been accelerated by President Wilson's message, says a Washington dispatch, a fortnight hence there will be "scarcely a thousand Americans left in that troubled country." The State Department is providing free transportation for Americans who wish to leave Mexico, but lack the fare, and Congress is expected to rush through a special appropriation of $100,000 for the same purpose.

"This policy of scuttling out of Mexico goes against the American grain," complains the Newark *Star* (Dem.), and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) predicts that the exodus "will have the effect of making still more acute the relations of the two countries." In fact, the Albany *Journal* (Rep.) thinks it "lends color to the belief in some sections of that country that war with the United States is near." In this connection many papers point out that the first official reference to intervention by the Government occurs in the instructions sent to the American consuls in Mexico just after President Wilson's message was read in Congress. In these instructions our consuls were told to make it known that "any maltreatment of Americans would be likely to raise the question of intervention." At the same time, says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), the advice transmitted through these same consuls to all Americans living in Mexico "was sufficiently peremptory to warrant an immediate exodus." This Washington paper goes on to say:

"In many cases these people undoubtedly sacrificed all they had of a fixt nature in their Mexican homes, and some reached the coasts and the borders in a state of destitution. Was there such haste about the departure that it was necessary to prompt it by official warning before provision could be made for the speedy and comfortable transport of these refugees to the American shores? Evidently no hostilities were imminent, else the President's message to Congress would have conveyed the suggestion in explicit terms. It is reported that practically no arrangements were made in advance for the carriage of these hundreds of Americans from the seaports, save their shipment on board of merchant vessels, already well filled and affording very poor accommodations for the additional passengers, thus hastily summoned. By delaying the official notification for a fortnight the vessels of the United States, cruisers, transports,

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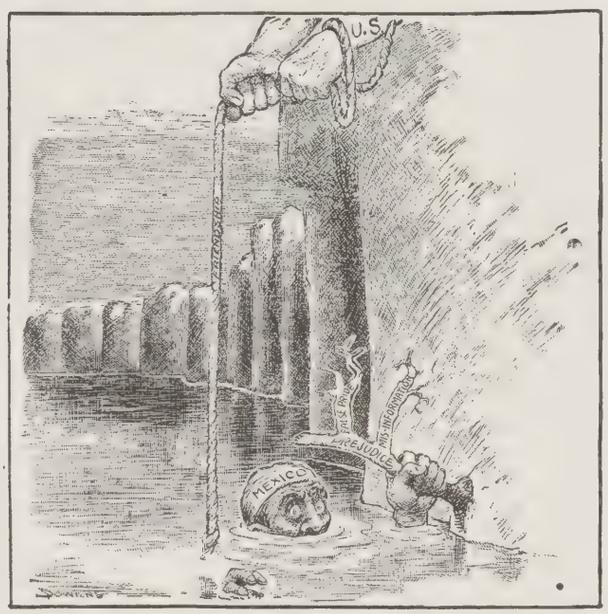
and colliers, might have been utilized. Later must inevitably come a reaction of bad feeling on the part of the people who have been so peremptorily called out of Mexico, unless events prove that there was in truth an actual condition of peril, of which the public had no information or intimation. At this stage it looks as if somebody had blundered into a too hasty action."

"To say the best of it," remarks the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), "President Wilson's order for all Americans who could to get out of Mexico was ill-considered." But perhaps the most vigorous protest comes from New Orleans, where, as a contemporary remarks, the President's ideas about Mexico seem to be just about as popular as his ideas about free sugar. Says the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.):

"Every American citizen with red blood in his veins will hear with shame and indignation that the President of the United States has personally appeared before the two houses of Congress, in joint session assembled and coolly announced that all Americans now in Mexico would be urged to get out of that country as quickly as possible, even if they have to abandon property and all possessions in order to escape outrage at the hands of the warring factions in the neighboring Republic. No more cowardly, inhuman, and cold-blooded proposition could have been advanced by the chief executive of a great nation. . . . . .

"Since force is no longer to be used in protecting American



AT HAND IF WANTED.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

citizens residing abroad, we might as well throw our splendid Navy onto the junk-heap and employ our soldiers in digging irrigation ditches in the Far West or in attending universal-peace gatherings. Having announced that we will not fight under any circumstances, what further use have we for military establishments? Any foreign government that chooses to insult us may now do so with impunity, and the Monroe Doctrine in which we have taken so much pride may as well be thrown to the winds, as European countries, realizing that we will not protect their nationals from insult and injury in Latin-American countries, will, no doubt, act on their own initiative for the future, and they will be amply justified in doing so."

And in *The Times Democrat* (Dem.) of the same city we read:

"Americans in Mexico, the highly gratified State Department declares, are heeding President Wilson's warning to scoot for home. . . . Of those who remain, it might be additionally suggested, the greater part will probably seek safety by proclaiming themselves subjects of Great Britain, whose Government finds a way to enforce respect throughout the world for the rights of its nationals. Of the Americans who obey the President's advice to abandon everything and run, how many will come home with a tithe of the old pride in their American citizenship?

"It is this particular feature of the Washington Government's thumb-twiddling policy that, to our mind, threatens greatest and most lasting harm to the national prestige. Millions of American money have been invested in legitimate enterprises south of the Rio Grande; thousands of American citizens have gone there to engage in legitimate pursuits, with full confidence that their Government would faithfully discharge its obligation to them. Now they are notified, in effect, that the Government is loath to take adequate measures for their safety, and are warned to abandon their enterprises, at whatever sacrifice, and flee the country. . . . . .

"President Wilson has made a prodigious sacrifice to his view of expediency and humanity. Americans in other countries than Mexico may suffer indignities invited by this new and humiliating announcement that American citizens must return home to secure the protection of their flag. Years may pass before that mischievous impression is corrected abroad by the consistent and determined stand of succeeding administrations for the protection of our nationals in their legitimate rights, wherever they are placed. From the Democratic viewpoint, the virtual command that Americans shall flee out of Mexico is the more humiliating and unfortunate because its author was elected upon a platform specifically declaring that 'every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.'"

Of the effect on Mexican industries of American withdrawal the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

"With the majority of the population not yet emerging from the status of absolute illiteracy, skilled engineers and managers of native extraction are difficult to find. Among the resident Americans are men in positions of the highest responsibility whose retirement would mean the virtual collapse of the establishments with which they are connected. . . . . .

"The worst punishment that Mexico could bring upon herself would be the subtraction of imported initiative and enterprise at the present juncture from her industrial activities."

Other papers, however, see in the recommendation to Americans to leave Mexico merely a recognition of the fact that the bandits are temporarily beyond control in many sections, and that the impossible can not be demanded of either Huerta or Carranza. Says the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.):

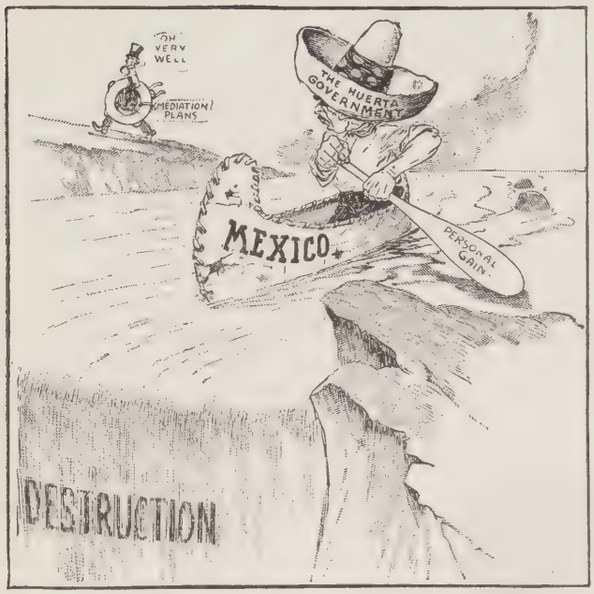
"In the presence of a great number of our citizens in a country where protection to their business and property continues unreliable lies the chief drawback to the proposed passive policy. It is therefore perfectly possible to realize the purpose of President Wilson's call to Americans to leave Mexico in all cases where they find it feasible. The sole and evident intention of this move is to lessen the points of friction between us and Mexico, and foreign suppositions that Americans' withdrawal may mean intervention amount to descrying a mare's nest in what has much more of the clear outline of a pikestaff."

And in the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) we find this favorable view:

"If Americans, as President Wilson suggests, are forced to leave Mexico because of the failure of Huerta to protect properly their lives, they have in many cases excellent grounds for claims against Mexico. These claims will be adjudicated in the course of time, and all the just claims will undoubtedly be paid. But any man who settles in a foreign country, to do business, assumes whatever risk there may be on his own shoulders. The United States is certainly under no obligation to invade a country where civil war is raging, even if the conditions of that civil war make it dangerous for Americans to live in the area where the fiercest fighting is going on.

"If any other rule held good, the United States would be obliged to intervene in every war started in the civilized world, for Americans are everywhere, to-day, and are certain to be, so long as opportunities for business arise, no matter how great a war may be raging around them."

"The truth is," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that many of the Americans in Mexico not only want to stay where their interests lie, but they also want the United States Army to come there to protect them, if need be, at an ultimate cost of hundreds of millions of dollars charged upon the people of the United States in war taxes."



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PADDLING HIS OWN CANOE.
—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

"KEEP OUT! CAN'T YOU SEE I'VE GOT HIM BY THE HORNS?"
—Orr in the Nashville *Tennesseean.*

PERFECTLY SAFE.

THE RICH MAN'S SHARE OF THE INCOME TAX

DEMANDS for a higher tax rate on "swollen incomes," which are being urged by radical Democrats and Progressives upon the Senate Finance Committee, suit the ideas of those who think our great fortunes have been accumulated at the expense of the people in general and should be mulcted accordingly. But we find in numerous quarters sharp editorial disapproval of such a plan as being discriminatory and unjust. In the meantime, there are those who, feeling the immediate need of an income tax that will shift the burden of government from the shoulders of the man at the bottom to the shoulders of the man at the top, insist that we have some such legislation now; and if it needs correction, let another Congress correct it. But, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), if we are to have an income tax, it should be "a uniform tax," for deliberately to compel the rich man to pay more than his share is "most outrageously unjust." Instead of raising the rates on a few large incomes, suggests the New York *Tribune*, the Senate ought to reduce the minimum taxable income from $3,000 to $2,000 and "thus distribute more widely and fairly the burdens of the tax," because:

"The more people paying a direct tax of this sort, the more diffused will the sense of responsibility for government become and the stronger will be the check put upon extravagance in Federal expenditures."

This question is illuminated by the criticism of Senator Root, who attacks the income-tax proposal on the ground that it would thrust the burden of that form of taxation on a few States, especially New York, making the bill in effect "legislation by the South and other agricultural communities against the industrial communities of the country." He refers to the income-tax law passed in the stress of the Civil War, under which the limit of exemption was $2,000, and there was no gradation of the tax beyond $2,000. The larger incomes paid the same percentage as the smaller incomes subject to the tax, yet, he tells us, "under that act the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania paid more than two-thirds of the entire tax." And, reminding the Senate that in proceeding to grade a tax they must have in mind "not only the relations between this Congress and the individuals, but you are to have in mind also the relations between this Congress and the States," Senator Root proceeds:

"If you impose too great a burden upon the same people who paid two-thirds of the old income tax—that is, the people of the few States with the great industrial communities in them—you are diminishing the taxable resources of the States. The taxation with which we are now concerning ourselves is but a very small part of the burdens that are imposed upon the people of the United States. The State of New York—and I speak of that merely because I am more familiar with it than I am with other States—while it has great wealth has great demands.

"Why, the expenditures of the city of New York for the year 1911 were over $412,000,000. Where did we get that? Part of it was borrowed, and we shall have to pay it in the future. But in the same year the direct taxes imposed and collected in the State of New York upon real and personal property amounted to over $234,000,000.

"The result is that the people of the State of New York, and mainly the people whom you strike with this income tax, are the source of supply upon which the State of New York has to draw to pay these enormous expenses. So you ought to remember that in imposing an income tax you should not be unfair as between the taxable resources of the State of New York and the taxable resources of all other States."

Taking sharp issue with Senator Root, the New York *Globe* (Ind.) says he did no good to New York or the cause he spoke for by attacking the Income Tax Bill as a sectional measure, and it describes as "singularly foolish and non-pertinent" his solemn warning to the other States that they must not be unjust to New York and "that the Union will not long endure if there is injustice." And *The Globe* continues:

"Nor does Senator Root achieve anything by ignoring the reason why the exemption is placed as high as it is. He is intelligent enough to understand the argument and to state it fairly when attempting to overthrow it. The argument, in brief, is that persons of small incomes spend on an average a larger percentage of their net incomes than do persons of large incomes; that as other taxes, in one way or another, are taxes on consumption, the rich do not now pay in taxes as large a percentage of their incomes as the non-rich; that consequently a discriminating income tax is equalizing. Moreover, there is basis for the claim that a larger percentage of those having incomes of $4,000 and over dodge taxes more successfully than those with incomes of less than $4,000. Again, a discriminating income tax is an equalizer and a corrector of injustice."

THE CASE OF JUDGE SPEER

THE UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT of the House Judiciary Committee to investigate the official conduct of Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court of Claims of the Southern District of Georgia, reminds the Springfield *Republican* that it was Judge Speer "who recently denounced 'arbitrary espionage' of Federal judges by Government spies." The statement was made in June last, at Sioux City, at the annual meeting of the Iowa Bar Association, according to the press, when Judge Speer said also that he was the object of such espionage, which he characterized as maltreatment of "American judges with cruel and apparently callous indifference to their reputation and good name." He asserted, further, that it was wrong and intolerable for the United States Attorney-General to have inquisitorial power over Federal judges, and argued that it put the judges "at the mercy, not only of the chief, but of the subordinate of an executive department." Judge Speer has unquestionably been the object of investigation, remarks *The Republican*, which adds that it was "begun under the Taft Administration evidently." Proceeding, it asks, now that the case is finally submitted to the House Judiciary Committee, and it is the House that institutes impeachment proceedings, "Are we to lose another Federal judge by this process?" As in the case of Robert W. Archbald, impeached as Judge of the Commerce Court, we read, Judge Speer will be permitted to appear before the Judiciary Committee with counsel to answer the charges laid against him by a special examiner of the Department of Justice. Of these, according to press reports, the most serious allegations are:

JUDGE EMORY SPEER.

Who has complained of "arbitrary espionage" by Government spies and now faces a Congressional investigation of his own "arbitrary conduct" on the bench.

"That Judge Speer unlawfully permitted the wasting or dissipation of bankruptcy estates that came within his jurisdiction as a Federal judge.

"That he presided in cases in which his son-in-law was an attorney on a contingent fee, with full knowledge that his decision would affect the fee of his son-in-law.

"That he was guilty of imposing unlawful punishments for contempt in cases coming before his court.

"That he ignored the mandates of the Circuit Courts of Appeal and of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases.

"That he was absent from his district when he should have been attending to his duties in court.

"That, contrary to law, he tried cases outside of his district."

Another charge relates to what his accusers call the judge's "arbitrary conduct," and there is also one about his personal habits. In part, the accusations are a reiteration, we read, of "attacks made on Judge Speer from time to time, during his many years of service" since his appointment to the Federal bench by President Arthur. In answer to an inquiry of the New York *Times*, Judge Speer telegraphed as follows:

"I am convinced that the original animating motive was a strong desire in a certain quarter to get control of the judgeship, the duties of which I have performed for nearly twenty-nine years.

"I also think that the charges are largely in reprisal for my address before the Iowa Bar Association, in which I declared that the spy system of the Department of Justice, directed at American judges, is subversive of the independence of the judiciary, once regarded as the chief felicity of the Constitution.

"The evils of the system are clearly illustrated by my inability to give you a more definite reply. The examination was secret. It was bitterly partizan, and was intended to be injurious and with the avowed purpose to make the accumulations the basis of my impeachment.

"My court was in actual session. No judge was ever subjected to greater interference with the orderly and effective performance of his duties.

"I can not and do not know the charges. So far, however, as they have been outlined by newspaper reports, they are capable of the easiest and completest refutation.

"Since you kindly give me the opportunity, may I not express the hope that the public, and particularly my brethren of the bench and bar, will form no opinion of these charges until I know what they are, and have had the opportunity, if need be, to prove how little I merit them."

If impeachment proceedings are pushed against Judge Speer, in the view of the Providence *Journal*, "the case is likely to be a celebrated one," for, it observes, "important cases over which he has presided have given him a national reputation." While professing "no sort of personal satisfaction" in the movement to impeach the judge, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* pretends "no sort of patience with his high-handed record as a judge or his insufferable bearing as a man," yet it calls strict attention to the fact that—

"If Judge Speer is to be impeached at all, it must be solely upon his record as a judge; the indelible record, as written down by himself during the twenty-eight years he has been on the Federal bench. No one may change or alter that record. If it shows against him official acts that call for his impeachment, he will be impeached; and if it does not, he can not be impeached. . . . . .

"And, finally, in whatever may be said for or against this Georgia judge—whatever may be his judicial virtues or faults—we may not lose sight of the fact that, mentally at least, he has been the peer of any Federal judge in this country; indeed, to deny that he is easily one of Georgia's most brilliant sons—would that she had as much cause to feel proud of him in other respects!—would be to display an unreasonable and unreasoning prejudice. A contemporary and classmate of the gifted Henry Grady, their superb talents were, in almost every way, equal—except in the use they made of them.

"But, with it all, we might hope that, thus late in life—with only a few years longer to serve on the bench—he be spared the pain and disgrace of impeachment. Perhaps his arraignment alone would serve as good a purpose—as a warning to other Federal judges, that the ermine is not necessarily, after all, a royal cloak, and that even a Federal judge is accountable to somebody here on earth."

What the Knoxville *Sentinel* terms the "highly personal note" of this editorial "prevails also in other Georgia newspapers," and it trusts it will be eliminated from the inquiry, for—

"Sentiment has nothing to do with the matter. If Judge Speer has played the judicial tyrant twenty or twenty-eight years, there is no reason why he should be allowed to continue in that rôle until his life or his judicial career ends naturally. Impeachment was designed to preserve the purity and integrity of public office. A judge is appointed for service during good behavior, and there is no way to terminate service for conduct unbecoming a judge except by impeachment. The more frequent use of impeachment proceedings is welcome. If judges resent it, let them avoid a course that invites inquiry."

Judge Speer ought to welcome investigation at the hands of a Congressional committee, thinks the Indianapolis *News*, because he will have "a fair hearing without the interference of local prejudice or political intrigue," and it remarks incidentally:

"We may congratulate ourselves on the absence of a general recall law by which Judge Speer, Judge Archbald, or any other

man on the bench, might be dragged from his high office by popular clamor or passion. The impeachment of Judge Archbald demonstrated the uselessness of new machinery for removal of faithless jurists. Archbald's guilt was proved. The Speer case ought to be investigated thoroughly. However the case develops, it should be apparent to accusers and accused that the safest and fairest procedure is that which we already possess; not the fallacy known as the recall."

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES

THE ASSERTION by Dean Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, that slavery is prevalent in the Islands will provide the new Governor-General with a problem to test his mettle at the very beginning of his term of office, observes many an editor. And if the editor happens to be one who objects to the plan for giving the Filipinos their independence in a few years, he finds the report a potent argument on his side. Newspaper opinion in this country, and also in the Philippines, in so far as we can judge, accepts Mr. Worcester's statement as facts, tho one daily, the Chicago *Post* (Prog.), notes satirically that the disclosure is made "on the eve of Congressional consideration of the Jones Bill," and thinks "the Democrats will be able to pooh-pooh the story as an eleventh-hour attempt to discredit the potential capacity of the Filipinos for self-government eight years hence." The Filipino Resident Commissioner at Washington, Manuel L. Quezon, flatly denies the existence of slavery as an institution in the Philippines. But most of our editors are willing to take Commissioner Worcester's word, and the Manila *Weekly Times* finds the Commissioner's evidence so convincing as to lay Mr. Quezon and other Filipinos, "voluble in detail," "under the suspicion of deliberate falsehood." The Manila paper speaks editorially of the report, in which Mr. Worcester draws his "inevitable and humiliating conclusion," as "one of the most important, as it is one of the most masterly, of the many notable pieces of work which he has performed during the many years of his service with the Philippine Government." To quote it still further:

"It establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt that the practise of holding human beings in slavery is common in those provinces

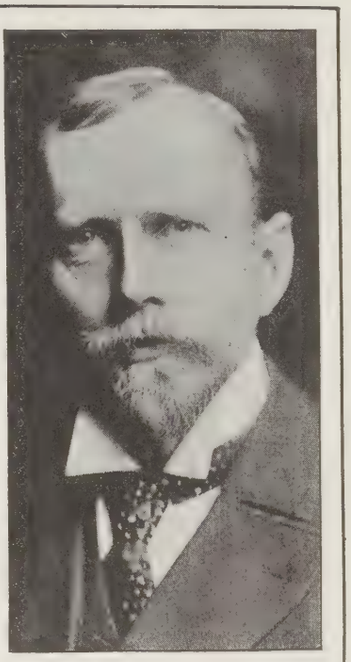
UNDER THE FLAG!

—Carter in the New York *Sun*.

which are subject to the legislative control of the Philippine Assembly, and it carries the charge of peonage up to the very doors of the Assembly itself. . . . . .

"There is no loophole of escape from the obligation of honor which this report forces on the Assembly—the obligation to pass at its next session an act which shall extend to those provinces under its legislative control the pains and penalties which today await the slave-dealer, the slave-owner, and those who would thrive on peon labor in the non-Christian provinces."

Commissioner Worcester's report to the Insular Government, after a request for information made by the United States Senate to the War Department, tells of the capture of children and their sale in the Islands or in China, of their being enticed from home on various pretexts, and of their purchase from parents. One thirteen-year-old girl, for example, "had been bought from her mother for some pigs, chickens, rice, and a cloak." Slavery exists throughout the Islands, according to this authority, even in the so-called "Christian provinces," under the direct control of the Philippine Assembly, not openly, yet on such a scale as to make it one of the most serious problems confronting the Government. To quote from press selections one or two characteristic paragraphs in the Worcester report:



DEAN C. WORCESTER.

Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Government, who reports the existence of human slavery in the Islands.

"It has been and still is a common thing for Filipinos living in a territory adjacent to that inhabited by Negritos, Tagbanaus, Bongots, or Ifugaos, to obtain children by capture or purchase and to hold them as slaves, selling them to others whenever it proves financially advantageous to do so. Such unfortunates are clearly chattel slaves and often are repeatedly sold and resold.

"A typical case is that of Lasso, a Tagbanau of Palawan. Lasso was brought from one Patrico Tabastabas by Pastor Medino for 40 pesos. Medino sold him to Vincente Baculli for the same price, and in 1912 Tabastabas bought him back for 45 pesos. This year he sold him to Benito Marcelo for 55 pesos. The case actually came before the Secretary-Treasurer of Palawan, who is also justice of the peace, on account of some trouble over the last payment for slaves, and it was in that way that the Government got wind of the matter. The official sent the unfortunate man back to his tribe and furnished me with a statement of the facts. . . . . .

"Ambos Camarines is a regularly organized province under control of the Philippine Assembly; yet since the American occupation children have been sold into slavery there for deportation into China. The essential facts were reported by the Filipino Governor and the Filipino Fiscal of the province. I have been informed that it was the custom of the Chinese of this province, who bought children to send to China, to give them a Chinese hair-cut and dress them in Chinese clothes. And it is especially interesting to note that these Chinese claimed they were purchasing children for adoption, this being the same defense offered by the Filipinos who purchase Negrito children as slaves."

Mr. Worcester then asks, "What has been done to stop this traffic in human flesh?" And he tells of successive efforts on his part and that of other Commissioners to get the passage of drastic prohibitive legislation by the Philippine Assembly. Under the present laws, as judicially interpreted, most slavery prosecutions have been blocked because it could not be proved

that the victims were detained by actual physical force. Why, he asks, should the Assembly block laws which would stop the traffic? Mr. Worcester's own explanation is that some Assemblymen have actually been caught in slave ownership and further that a law penalizing slavery would likewise penalize peonage, which "prevails in every municipality in the Philippine Islands."

HARRYING THE "COAL TRUST" AGAIN

NO PREDICTIONS have come to our notice that indicate the ultimate consumer will enjoy more than an exhibition of expert and thorough litigation out of the Government's renewed attack on the so-called "Hard-coal Trust." The present Attorney-General is carrying on the crusade of the Taft Administration that came to a full stop last December with a decision of the Supreme Court by which the Government gained a partial victory, but did not prove its point that there was a general illegal combination among all the coal-carrying railroads. Attorney-General McReynolds is said to be going after one of the "minor combinations" of coal monopolists in his suit for the dissolution of the Reading Company. As a "minor combination" the Reading Company is described by counsel for the Government to be the largest of six railroad companies and their affiliated mining companies, who own or control about 90 per cent. of the entire unmined area of anthracite. The others are the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western. Anthracite, we are told furthermore, by reason of its concentration in the limited region of about 483 square miles in Eastern Pennsylvania, "lends itself peculiarly to efforts to monopolize its ownership," and the Department of Justice, in filing its suit, charges the biggest company of a "minor combination" with violating "both the Sherman Antitrust Law and the Commodities Clause of the Interstate Commerce Act in an attempt to monopolize the production and transportation of anthracite." As evidence of its monopolistic character, it is stated that at present the Reading Company controls "63 per cent. of the entire unmined deposits of anthracite" and that it markets "about 30 per cent. of the annual supply."

HOWARD ELLIOTT.

The disastrous wreck on his first day as President of the New Haven is an unpleasant reminder of the problems he is expected to solve.

According to the Attorney-General, moreover, unless the Reading Company is dissolved, it will own or control eventually "every ton of commercially available anthracite known to exist." The importance of the suit is emphasized by the Attorney-General, say press reports, with the declaration that in this case "only the law can afford relief." And in support of this contention he shows that while in almost every other industry it is possible for a monopoly to be broken by the influx of fresh capital attracted by high profits, against a monopoly of hard coal, the supply of which is limited, there can be no such protection.

Mr. McReynolds's suit against the Reading Company, says a Washington dispatch of the New York *Commercial*, possesses one feature that distinguishes it from those brought under the Taft Administration and which is "a new departure in suits under the Sherman Antitrust Law." In his prayer to the Court to break the Reading's control over the Central Railroad of New Jersey and allied corporations, which he contends are engaged in a conspiracy against the Sherman Antitrust Law, the Attorney-General asks that the Reading Company be required to dispose of the capital stock of these corporations "to persons not its stockholders or agents, nor otherwise under its control or influence." And *The Commercial* goes on to explain that:

"This prayer means that Attorney-General McReynolds intends to have settled in advance in this case the question that caused so much controversy in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution case. The Attorney-General always has had a very strong feeling against the character of the dissolution permitted by the Department of Justice in the case of the Standard Oil Company, where a pro-rata distribution of the stocks of the subsidiary companies was permitted among the stockholders of the parent concern. The Attorney-General also was bitterly opposed to the course followed by Mr. Wickersham in the dissolution of the 'Tobacco Trust,' involving a similar principle and he was at loggerheads with the Union Pacific directors for a long time over his insistence that the Union Pacific stockholders should not participate in the enforced distribution of the Southern Pacific holdings."

Of direct bearing on the case against the Reading Company, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is the action of the Courts in the suit brought by the Government during President McKinley's Administration in May, 1899, against the Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Company and fourteen other defendants, and it tells the story of the case as follows:

"The bill against the fuel company alleged that it had made a contract with the other defendants, who together constituted the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Association, and all of whom were miners and shippers of coal on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and West Virginia. This contract gave exclusive control of the output of the mines of the members of the Coal Association to the Fuel Association and also prohibited competition between the members of the association. It moreover prohibited the fuel company from handling any other coal than that of the association and fixt a minimum price below which the fuel company was prohibited from selling coal in the Western market. The fourteen coal-mining defendants were not so numerous as other coal-mining companies in the same part of West Virginia, and did not produce more than about half the coal mined in that region. It was therefore argued on their behalf that while their contract restrained competition among themselves, it operated to enlarge competition as between themselves and other coal companies in the Western market. This plea was unceremoniously brushed aside by the United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, who held that the policy of the law will not suffer competition to be destroyed under the pretense that the public will be better served by combination. This opinion was unanimously sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals, consisting of Judges Lurton, Day, and Severens, and from that no appeal was ever taken."

Whatever the outcome of the Reading suit, the object of it is "to strike at the heart of the anthracite situation," according to the published statement of Frederic R. Coudert, special assistant to Attorney-General McReynolds, and he adds that, if the great Reading combination "shall go unchallenged, the policy of Congress will have been completely set at naught, and one company will dominate the production and transportation of anthracite coal." And Mr. Coudert is quoted further as saying:

"The transactions complained of have taken place since the enactment of the Sherman Antitrust Law in 1890. This suit should test the ability of the Government to cope with the

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A WOODEN SLEEPING-CAR AFTER THE COLLISION.

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ENGINE OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS EXPRESS.

AT THE SCENE OF THE WRECK.

most important and powerful of the great combinations in the necessities of life, and, if the contentions of the Government are upheld by the Courts, should go far toward restoring conditions of actual and potential competition in the coal-fields and among the railroads."

THE NEW HAVEN DISASTER

THE DISASTROUS rear-end collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad last week, with its toll of twenty-one killed and nearly half a hundred injured, calls attention once more not only to the general need of greater safety on American railroads, but to the peculiarly ill-fated record of that particular line. This record, according to the New York *Sun*, reveals fourteen serious wrecks in the past twenty-seven months, with casualty lists totaling seventy killed and four hundred injured—an average of a wreck every other month. "The explanation of a malignant ill-fortune pursuing the New Haven is no longer acceptable, even to those who have been most sturdy in supporting the road," remarks the Hartford *Times*, which thinks that "with so many wrecks following one another with such terrible results, the conclusion is almost unescapable that something in the fundamentals of management must be wrong"; and the Portland *Eastern Argus*, another New England paper, echoes this view. The cause will be traced to "some sort of inefficiency that can be remedied," predicts the Boston *Post*. Comparing the New Haven's record with those of other roads, the New York *American* notes that on the Erie "not a single passenger has been killed in any train wreck in ten years"; that on the Pennsylvania "in three years there have been only fifteen people killed"; and that on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western during the past three years only one passenger-train has been wrecked, altho in that case the loss of life was great.

Whatever the official investigations now under way may reveal concerning the responsibility for this latest disaster, remarks the New Haven *Register*, two points already stand out in bold relief —the need of a more adequate signal system, and the necessity of eliminating wooden cars from the make-up of passenger trains. The Bar Harbor express, which was telescoped by the White Mountains express while halted in the fog, between North Haven and Wallingford, on the morning of September 2, was made up largely of wooden Pullman cars, two of which were reduced to kindling by the collision. According to Engineer Miller, of the White Mountains express, there was not time to bring his train to a stop after he saw the signal set against him. Concerning the signal system on the New Haven, President Elliott in a published statement says:

"The road has automatic block-signals of what is called the 'banjo' type, which when installed were considered very satisfactory. Since then improved methods of signaling have been devised and authority was issued some time ago to install the most improved and modern signals between New Haven and Springfield. Fifteen per cent. of the new work is already done, and men and materials are ready for the balance, which should be finished by January 1."

Asked by a New York *World* reporter if the accident would have occurred had the new signal system already been installed, Vice-President Whaley, of the New Haven road, replied:

"Well, of course, I can't say positively, but yes, if the new system had been working this morning it is probable that the wreck would not have occurred. The engineer would then have had two signals to work against instead of one, and I can't say I think that he would have run by both of them.

"None of that system is now in operation. We expect to have it working by about next January. Our system is all right, only it isn't suited to the dense traffic we now have to handle.

"Under the new system, which is called the lock-and-block tower or permissive system, similar to that in use in the New York subway, the operator in the tower could not have thrown the signal at the beginning of the block to permit the second train to pass unless the first train was entirely out of the block. It would have been physically impossible."

The terrible casualty list in this particular accident, according to a passenger on the White Mountains express, was directly due to the obsolete wooden Pullman cars of the rammed train. In a letter to the New York *Evening Post* this passenger says:

"Had steel sleeping-car equipment been used on the Bar Harbor train, I question whether there would have been a single loss of life, for the momentum of the White Mountains train would not have been sufficient to perhaps more than telescope the vestibules. I having been a passenger, and awake at the time of the collision, I believe my evidence is worthy of consideration."

In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read that "members of Congress and Commissioner McChord [of the Interstate Commerce Commission] to-day exprest themselves as favoring immediate legislation to require all railroads to provide steel passenger-cars and to enforce other drastic restrictions on the operation of passenger-trains." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks editorially:

"The New Haven wreck carries one compelling lesson to every railroad in the United States. There must be a speedy replacement of wooden cars with all-steel cars.

"In a recent Pennsylvania wreck exactly similar to that on the New Haven more than 150 persons were only slightly injured, and not a single passenger suffered a broken bone, but the cars were solid steel, whereas the Pullmans on the New Haven were antique wooden cars."

How far this process of replacing wooden with steel cars has already progressed on the New Haven Railroad is shown in the following statement by President Elliott:

"There are fifty-six steel cars in operation on the New Haven road, of which twenty-six are in service on the electric zone between Stamford and New York. In addition to this there are sixty-nine steel underframe Pullman cars in service.

"One hundred and fifty steel cars have been ordered, of which thirty-four have been delivered, and in the last year no wooden cars have been ordered for passenger-trains."

"One can not but feel," remarks the Springfield *Union*, "that if only a small fraction of the vast sums spent by the New Haven to perfect a monopoly had been devoted to the purchase of steel coaches and to the installation of improved signal-devices, many lives would have been spared." And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* agrees that "there could be no better argument against the sort of railway consolidation that looks to monopoly nor a better one for that healthy rivalry which is certain to produce good service and the highest degree of safety."

On the other hand, many papers point out that the New Haven has recently shown a disposition to heed the criticisms and meet the demands of the public, but that it has not yet had time to bring to completion the reforms which it is instituting. "The conditions of the present catastrophe are largely an inheritance," remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "but it is a demonstration that reforms can be effected none too rapidly or too thoroughly." The fatal wreck, by a curious coincidence, occurred on the very day that the road's new president, Mr. Howard Elliott, assumed office. "That the new management, which has thus begun under circumstances so tragic, will have the confidence of the public in the fulness of its endeavor to find the weak spots in the system and correct them should be beyond question," says the Springfield *Republican*. "In spite of another frightful disaster, it will not do to say that the New Haven Railroad has not been mending its ways," remarks the New York *Press*, which adds that the problem confronting President Elliott is "one of the most serious a transportation manager ever faced." This problem, *The Wall Street Journal* points out, is complicated by "the dominance of the labor-unions," which makes it "impossible to employ the best men in the most responsible places," and by the increasing congestion of traffic on that line.

We quote in conclusion the following summing up of the situation by the New York *Tribune:*

"The road is replacing the old-fashioned 'banjo' signals with devices of an approved type, and it is buying steel cars to take the place of its present dangerous vehicles, just as it is doing away with its deadly short crossovers, now that repeated fatal accidents and the condemnation of the authorities have revealed its shortcomings. But if under the old management it had been run as a railroad and not as a stock-jobbing concern; if its chief attention had been devoted to safety and not to monopoly, it would have done long ago the things which it is now doing as a result of official exposure, and many lives would have been saved.

"Sympathy will be felt with the new president, Mr. Elliott, whose management has opened with this great catastrophe. Obviously, he has had no opportunity to cure the defects of the Mellen régime. If he required any reminder of how serious is the need of a thorough overhauling of the New Haven, a sharp one is before him. The road's equipment is not consistent with safe operation, and the discipline of its employees has been weak. . . . . .

"The public looks to President Elliott to make the New Haven safe, to equip it with everything that will reduce the likelihood of accidents and their destructiveness when they do occur, and to establish discipline among the road's employees, for other lines have discipline which puts the New Haven to shame. And the public looks to him to be the first to install an automatic device to prevent two trains from entering the same block, if any such device is practicable. Everything must be done to reassure the users of the New Haven Railroad."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

No signs of a desire to annex Texas appear in Mexico.—*Columbia State.*

HUERTA'S Government also seems to be worried over the high cost of living.—*Chicago News.*

HUERTA might have retaliated by requesting Bryan to quit as a candidate.—*Boston Transcript.*

SAY what you will, the Federal senators are earning their salaries this summer.—*Syracuse Herald.*

DURING a lull in the fighting the peace palace in The Hague was successfully dedicated.—*Chicago News.*

THERE is a good omen at least in the fact that the Panama Canal is opened from the Pacific side.—*New York World.*

MEXICO'S refusal to listen to American music is altogether satisfactory, as we've scarcely begun to tune up yet.—*Washington Post.*

THE Department of Agriculture claims to have developed stingless honey-bees, but they can't try 'em on us.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WITH Whitman running on all the tickets, it's hard to see just what slate Lieutenant Becker's corps of gunmen will decide to support.—*Boston Transcript.*

GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S description of the Chicago stock-yards as a poem may yet mark her out as the lady who is to put the meat into meter.—*Washington Post.*

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

—Carter in the New York *Sun.*

THE Mayor of New York continues strong for Gaynor.—*Columbia State.*

WILL the present Administration use grape juice or orangeade in christening its battle-ships?—*Omaha Bee.*

ANYWAY, it is a consolation to know that the women who are cheering Thaw aren't Americans.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

IT would help some if the civic conscience were equipped with a self-starter. Cranking up is the deuce.—*New York World.*

TWO suffragettes knocked Premier Asquith's hat off recently. This, as any one can see, greatly advances the cause of suffrage.—*St. Louis Republic.*

AMERICAN citizens in Mexico who have postponed their summer vacations can now be expected to start at any time.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SOME practical joker must have sent Castro that message that the time was ripe for him to come and rescue the fatherland.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NEGOTIATIONS with Huerta are said to have been delayed to give the Mexican President time to recede with dignity. We don't recall that there was any such consideration for Madero.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MR. BRYAN is at his desk during the day, on the Chautauqua platform in the evening, and in a sleeper returning to Washington at night. What he does with the rest of his time no one seems to have discovered.—*New York Evening Post.*

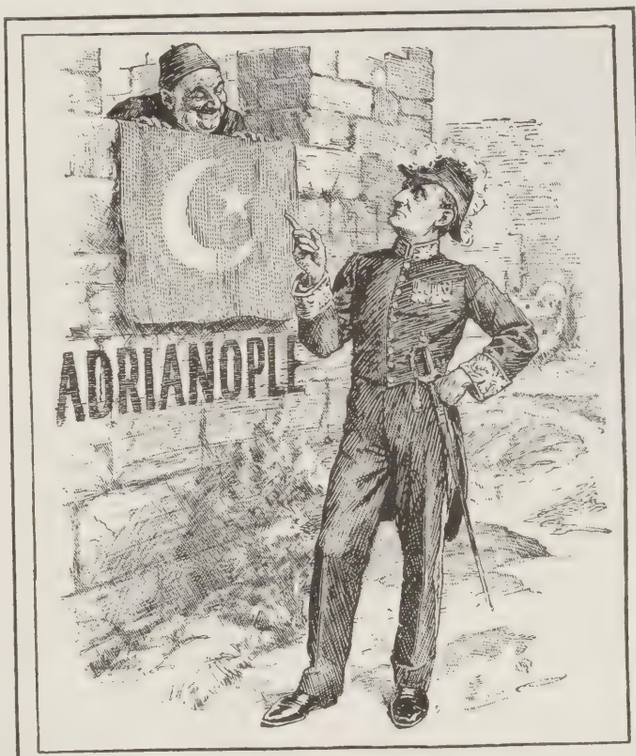
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE ADRIANOPLE QUANDARY

THE CALM WAY in which Turkey ignores the orders of the Powers to quit Adrianople makes some believe that the Crescent will stay there for many years to come. "The Powers have warned Constantinople," says Sir Edward Grey, "that the line of frontier between Enos and Midia must be strictly observed, and they demand that the Porte observe it." But the Porte seems unable to perceive any such line, and has massed some 250,000 troops in Thrace, led by Enver Bey, who is pictured by the correspondents as eager to become a Turkish Napoleon. It was when Napoleon encountered Russia that his star began to wane, however, and the Russian press are now urging military operations against his Turkish imitator. Thus we read in the influential *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg:

"Adrianople will not remain in the hands of the Turks. A Christian population once liberated from Turkish rule is never subjected to it again. This principle, it is to be presumed, will be applied also in this case. And Russia, who has shed so much of her sons' blood for the liberation of the Balkan Christians, we are convinced, will firmly insist upon Turkey's return within the limits established at the London Conference.

"Measures by which Turkey can be compelled to retire from Adrianople and to evacuate all the territory west of the Enos-Midia boundary can easily be found. In the hands of Russia, at any rate, there is one means: Russian troops can occupy a corresponding part of Turkish territory adjoining ours, and continue the occupation until the districts of the Adrianople vilayet west of the Enos-Midia line have been cleared of Turkish troops. They must take this into consideration at Constantinople, and not give themselves to immoderate jubilation over their 'victories.'"



A QUESTION OF DETAIL.

SIR EDWARD GREY—"You'll have to go, you know. The Concert feels very strongly about that."

TURKEY—"And who's going to turn me out?"

SIR EDWARD GREY—"Curious you should ask me that; it's the one point we haven't decided yet. Have you any preference in the matter?"

—*Punch* (London).

Some suspect that Turkey is receiving secret encouragement, and Germany is of course accused by its enemies. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), indeed, makes no bones about siding with the Turk. This journal is edited by Professor Schiemann, who occupies the chair of modern history in the University of Berlin. He is said to be on intimate terms with Kaiser Wilhelm, whose opinions he often reflects in his writings. He tells us that European opinion is in favor of the Moslems, who will be permitted to retain possession of Adrianople and even spread beyond the Maritza into further Thrace, unless they disgust Europe by committing some terrible blunder. He puts into the mouth of Islam the following arguments:

"We have three hundred thousand men and more under arms. The convention which we have made with Greece will restore to our colors a vast number of soldiers now prisoners of war. Our financial resources, which are threatened with diminution, do not permit of our holding on a war footing an army of this importance. Besides this our Army is anxious to make a forward movement to which it is being urged by rage at the wrongs to which their coreligionists are being subjected by the Bulgarians."

The Turks, according to what the *Kreuz Zeitung* makes them say, are puzzled by the attitude of Bulgaria. The Porte is prepared, however, for a peaceful convention giving what Islam requires, or war to the knife. To quote further:

"If there were in Bulgaria a force capable of meeting our Army, we believe we could handle it. Or if, on the other hand, we felt certain that Bulgaria would not dispute with us the possession of Adrianople and the Maritza frontier, we would disband a large part of our Army. But we find ourselves confronted neither by the resistance that puts the soldier on the *qui vive*, nor the surrender which would reassure our War Office. Things can not remain in this state.

"It behooves Bulgaria to recognize, and that with no delay, the frontier which our Army has restored to the Ottoman Empire. If she does not consent to do this we shall take measures to compel her."

But another important German paper, the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, takes a different view of the case, and declares:

"The arrogance of the Turks is becoming insufferable, and their conduct springs from the fact that the Powers have led them to believe that no one dares to intervene or interfere with them. They now believe that they are able to do anything. They speculate, perhaps mistakenly, on the danger of a great European war. They think that Europe cannot fail to be torn asunder for the benefit and glory of some Turkish Napoleon. Some one ought to point out to these fellows that Europe is just in the mood to give them a very severe lesson."

It may be that the difficulty will be solved by direct negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria, as is suggested in the London *Spectator*, which gives this illuminating view of the situation:

"In the absence of any active or very definite plan on the part of the Concert, a belief is growing up that Bulgaria and Turkey may come to some arrangement between themselves. Such united policy as has emerged from the deliberations of the Concert is in the direction of approving the Russian scheme of applying a financial boycott to Turkey. The action of Russia in withdrawing two warships from the Bosporus and her contemplated disembarkation of troops at Burgas have undoubtedly caused the Ottoman Government anxiety, and give a point to what Sir Edward Grey said about the intervention of one of the

Powers. But Turkish difficulties are due not so much to any threats from Europe as to her harassing lack of money. It is the want of money which may put a stop even to the circuitous and temporizing methods of the Porte. Enver Bey's army can not be maintained very much longer without funds. The

A SON OF THE PROPHET.

Aga Sultan Mahomet Shah, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., LL.D., a lineal descendant of Mahomet, who is literally worshiped by millions of Mohammedans in India, Africa, and other parts of the Islamic world.

Turks must therefore come to a decision pretty soon, whether they mean to stake all on an expensive policy of military defiance or whether they will follow the cheaper and safer course of listening to the advice of the Powers. . . . . .

"Adrianople is the 'second city of the Empire.' Turks of all grades of opinion are proud of it and want to retain it, and as for Enver Bey himself, he is, in the words of *The Times* correspondent, 'burning to retrieve his reputation by some Napoleonic deed.' If the Turks want a reasonable rectification of their strategic frontier along the Enos-Midia line they can have it. Sir Edward Grey has already said so. So long as they hold Constantinople all Europe wishes them to be able to live there, and to be able to protect the Straits, without undue military anxiety. The most delicate question now seems to be whether the Porte can restrain Enver Bey if it really wishes to do so. It is pretty clear that the continued occupation of Adrianople will not in itself lead to armed coercion by Russia, but if the Turks tried to hold territory beyond the Maritza, Russian opinion would be incensed beyond measure. The rupture of diplomatic relations with Turkey would then be almost inevitable."

It is asked why the Powers do not intervene at Adrianople. We find Mr. Take Jonescu, Roumanian Minister of the Interior, answers this question in the Paris *Temps* by saying that Bulgaria stood in the way of any such intervention being provided for in the Bucharest Treaty. Such a provision would have secured the observance of the London Treaty by which Turkey's Enos Midia frontier was fixt. In order to obtain the maintenance of that expression of desire in the Bucharest Treaty Bulgaria would have had to accept a clause assuring reciprocal religious and educational liberty for the Greeks in Thrace, but she refused.

ISLAM'S GAIN BY TURKISH DEFEAT

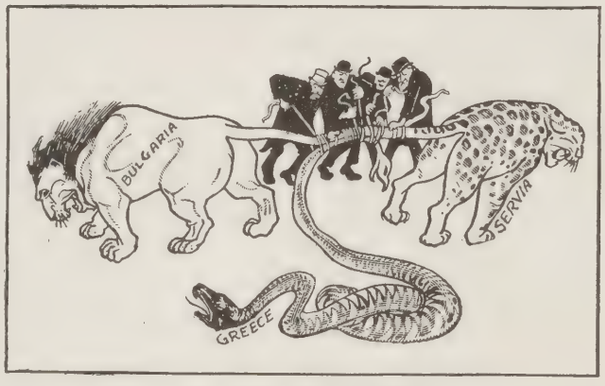
IT WILL SURPRIZE those who feel that the defeat of Turkey in the Balkans has dealt a crushing blow likely to unnerve the whole Mohammedan world to learn that the Islamites are in no mood to put on sackcloth, sprinkle ashes over their heads, and bewail their fate. On the contrary, the Moslems regard the calamity which has befallen the Ottomans as an evil not unmixed with good. Tho many are likely to regard such statements as whistling in the cemetery, yet there is considerable ground for believing that the disciples of the Prophet are quite sincere in looking upon the spectacle of Turkey losing ground in Europe as a blessing in disguise. Some idea of the Moslem earnestness in this matter can be gained from the following excerpts from an article contributed by "An Indian Moslem" to the current issue of *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), in which this novel view is elaborated:

"The war wakened Islam to a strong sense of religious brotherhood and demonstrated to the world the reality of the bond of religion. It was a spectacle to see the whole of the Islamic world moved from one end to the other like one body with the deepest sympathy and the truest emotion toward their fellow religionists in affliction.

"And what sacrifices it called forth, what noble deeds of devotion to the brotherhood ideal! Schoolboys denying themselves the necessaries of life, orphan children foregoing one of their daily meals, women parting with all their jewelry, some of the poorest giving away all their possessions! Islam has won undying fame for such deeds, and India (as the home of the largest body of Moslems, numbering over 60,000,000) is richer for such noble acts of sacrifice and devotion."

But a still greater blessing that this war has conferred upon the Islamites is its salutary effect in curbing the pride of the Mussulman, and making him fraternize with other Asiatics, rather than holding himself aloof from them in a spirit of hauteur. The writer goes on to show how the breach between the Hindus and Mohammedans of India (treated recently in these pages) is disappearing because the Moslem has been humbled:

"The other good that has resulted from the war is the perceptible difference in the attitude of Indian Mussulmans toward their Hindu fellow countrymen. . . . In times past the Mussulmans, thinking a little too much of themselves because of the



THE TREATY OF BUCHAREST.

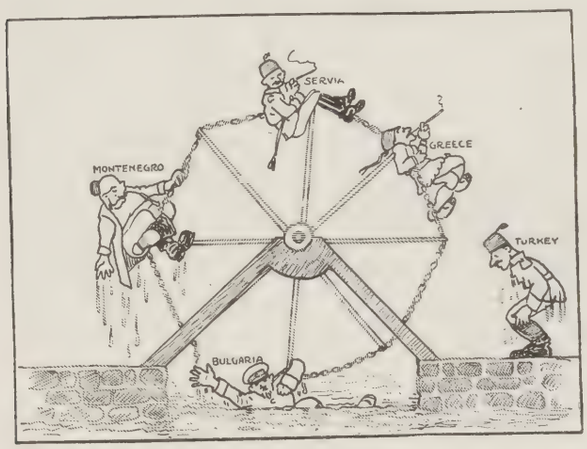
A hard job! —*Mucha* (Warsaw).

political power of their fellow religionists outside India, looked down with contempt upon their fellow countrymen, or at least did not consider them worthy of their attention. . . . . .

"Happily all this is changing now. For while, on the one hand, Indian Mussulmans are being increasingly led to look to themselves alone for help and guidance in the future, there is distinct evidence that the more thoughtful among them feel the need of closer relations with their Hindu fellow countrymen than has hitherto been the case. If this feeling continues to grow, as we trust it will, it will prove one of the greatest blessings to the country, for parties and divisions are the curse of India, and already the Hindu-Mohammedan problem has reached threatening proportions."

TO CURB TURKEY'S FRIEND

TOO MUCH POWER is being concentrated in the grip of Germany, and is being used against interests of Christian Europe in favor of the Turk, believes a Polish noble, Count Adam Orlowski, and he proposes a European coalition to clip the German eagle's wings. He is not the first to entertain such an idea, but the wings still seem to be in good condition. The peace of Europe will never be secure, the Count holds, till the overwhelming influence of Germany, in aid and



THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

THE TURK (to the Bulgar)—"Now it's your turn, my friend."
—*La Turc* (Constantinople).

comfort of the Turk, is suppressed. He has written to the French Chambers and the Italian Cabinet, and, says *The Illustrated London News*, begged the Ministers of Victor Emmanuel "to leave the barren road of Berlin and walk in the way of European freedom." The Count's scheme for a marshaling of the Powers of Europe in a fixt and firm phalanx against the united influence of Germany and the Porte is then indicated. There is, he says, to be a coalition of the "modern-minded" nations against Germany, whose extravagant militarism, industrial greed, and class system weigh so heavily on the backs of the common people. The coalition he proposes "would include France, England, Austria, Spain, Italy, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Russia, and Polish Germany." These Powers would all "act in concert to rid Europe of Prusso-Turkish influence."

This patriotic Pole sees in the political world a distinct tendency toward the great accord which he describes, and he thus outlines how Germany is to be punished and reduced to submission. The Powers would benefit in the following way through the new combination:

"The advantages for France would be the restitution of national rights in Alsace-Lorraine, while Russian constitutional immensity would perfect itself in an Empire of Russia-Poland formed on the model of Austria-Hungary. Spain would have easier access in the African Kongo. Denmark, Belgium, and Holland could secure themselves against Prussia. The advantages for Austria would be to get back the countries unjustly annexed to Prussia. Italian patriotism would see on the Trentine borders the realization of its wishes, which could be accomplished amicably as a compensation for Austria's important acquisitions in North Germany. This agreement would be founded on a local plebiscitum, so as to safeguard the sympathies of the peoples concerned."

The dismemberment of Austria, which, we are assured, is being contemplated by Germany, would be prevented by Russia, whose weight in the councils of Europe is strongly emphasized by Count Orlowski:

"Russia is the counterweight that holds in the balance the fate of Austria, and it is opposed to its dismemberment, for which the Pan-German policy is impatiently waiting. Russia and Austria are both interested in avoiding war between themselves, so as to oppose the diplomacy of Berlin, the claims of its Imperialism, its overbearing dealings with Alsace and Lorraine, and the expropriations in Posen. Things can not remain in this state; the defeat which German diplomacy, together with the Crescent, has suffered in the East, and the triumph of the Slavs, widen the field of their activity, preparing the pacification of Europe by the restoration of Poland."

THE DUMA'S FAILURE

THE BRILLIANT RECORD of the parliaments of civilized nations does not seem to have gained any great added luster as yet from the parliament of Russia. China has had a representative assembly too brief a time, perhaps, for final judgment, but in Russia even the papers that wish the Duma well fail to discover very much to praise in its doings. The first session of the Fourth Russian Duma has come to an end, and parliament has adjourned until next November. No important legislation has been enacted, and most of the time has been consumed in long and fiery speeches against the policy of the Government in general and the various departments in particular. During the debate on the budget, when the appropriation for the Ministry of Finance was under consideration, a "Right" deputy offended the Prime Minister, Kokovtzoff, and the incident caused what the Russian newspapers called "a strike of the Ministers." The latter, by common consent, ceased their attendance at the sessions and the Duma met for a whole month without the Ministers participating in the deliberations. The Russian press, radical and conservative alike, are not very enthusiastic over the results of the Duma's seven months' labors. The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) says:

"The session was absolutely unproductive, as far as actual results are concerned. Besides the budget, the Duma has passed only one bill which rises somewhat above the usual routine legislation—the project of the Ministry of Justice simplifying civil procedure by the substitution of one order instead of the former two. . . . . .

"The session, barren as it was from the point of view of legislation, was, on the contrary, extremely interesting and significant from the point of view of party formation and political

THE CAT AND THE MOUSE.

THE CAT—"I really shall be obliged to eat you if you don't move off that cheese." —*Daily News* (London).

feeling in the country. As is known, the reactionary forces had entertained great hopes with reference to the Fourth Duma. The elections had been held under unheard-of pressure on the part of the Administration; a general mobilization of the clergy had been conducted under the supreme direction of V. K. Sabler [Procurator of the Holy Synod], and until the very opening

of the Duma there had prevailed a feeling of certainty that a majority of her members would be 'Right'—Nationalistic. Reality has utterly disappointed the expectations of reaction. Despite the most fantastic reasons for depriving electors of the right to vote, and not less fantastic acts of lawlessness, the Opposition had returned into the Duma strengthened. Only the Octobrists had lost, and, according to them, they had come into the Duma dissatisfied and in a frame of mind hostile to the Government. The absence of a 'Right' majority and the growth of discontent in the country were evidenced on the very first day of the opening of the Fourth Duma."

The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) speaks in the same terms of the work of the Duma. Touching upon the relations between the latter and the Government, it says:

"It would be erroneous to think that the Fourth Duma is hostile toward the Cabinet, as, for example, the First Duma was toward the Government in general. On the contrary, in the Fourth Duma there can be observed something like regret over her differences with the Government, which differences, however, can not be reconciled because of the fact that they . . . are

RUSSIA PULLS THE STRINGS.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

based on conflicting views of the needs and demands of Russia. . . . This was evidenced . . . at the consideration of the budget, when so much bitter reproach was heaped upon the departments from the floor of the Duma.

"The Fourth Duma is, in its composition, not in the least like the First, in which the radical elements, parodying the National Assembly, absolutely ignored Russian reality, and turned the floor of the Duma into a cathedra of abstract ideology in the style of the French Jacobins of the end of the seventeenth century. The Fourth Duma, on the contrary, is more like the Third, and even exceeds the latter in the number of conservative, moderate elements, elements sober, sensitive to questions affecting the honor and welfare of Russia, full of the desire to serve her faithfully."

The *Novoye Vremya* ridicules the plan, generated in some reactionary quarters, to dissolve the Duma and order a new election:

"The most thoughtless people understand perfectly well that there are no chances of electing a new Duma which would work in unity with the Government, the more so because we haven't any 'united' Government. . . . It appears that during the whole session of the Fourth Duma there was one lone occasion when the 'united' Government acted in concert, and that is the so-called strike of the Ministers, their repudiation of their rights and duties to participate in the legislative activities of the Imperial Duma."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN RAPS AT FRANCE

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS have recently taken occasion to speak smoothly to and of France. Like the ancient orator, their sentences flow as the honey when they mention their western neighbor, and the burden of their song is peace. They sometimes even extol France, and when the reporter of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) returned from the last French maneuvers he spoke in terms of high admiration of the Gallic Army, the physique of all the men, the precision of their evolutions, and the perfection of their equipment. There are two Berlin papers, however, society and government organs, which are always conspicuously Gallophobe. One is the *Lokal Anzeiger*, sometimes known by the name of the *Scandal Anzeiger*, and the other is the *Tag*. These papers are read in every military mess, and almost every drawing-room of the Empire. Not only strictly military news, but social items and social rumors fill their columns. The last ball, with details of the fashionable frocks and equipages, the last martial or marital squabble, are chronicled and described with Germanic piquancy and by the usage of strange compound words. And the everlasting and untiring theme of French inferiority to the Germans is plainly and unblushingly broached once more. The character of such criticisms is well exemplified by a recent article in the *Tag*, written by Professor Fassbender, of the Agricultual College of Berlin. He entitled his paper "The Popular Mind of France," and speaks with bitter contempt of the French Army, which certainly did no credit to the country and the Government by the antimilitaristic demonstrations which recently occurred at Lunéville, Nancy, and Grenoble. He states his views as follows:

"The popular spirit of France at the present moment is precisely what it was at the opening of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. That was the period when a noted German mental specialist wrote a book with the title 'The Mental Degeneration of the French People.'

"All the symptoms of decay and decadence which he described are in evidence now, and especially the symptoms of megalomania, which manifests itself by a vanity which derives satisfaction from a systematic exaggeration of French idiosyncrasies, by a blindness to all French faults and failures, and a tendency to depreciate those who are or are considered to be the adversaries of France. In all this we see a distortion of normal perceptive power accompanied by a complete inability to detect logical contradictions."

The professor asserts that the French Government aims in every way to foment popular hatred of Germany, and that this is backed up by the French press. He even accuses the French Minister of War, Mr. Étienne, of distributing in the various military posts printed diatribes against Germany. On another rather tender point he writes:

"The French have tried to prove that the defeat of Turkey in the Balkans is a débâcle for Germany. The Bulgarian officers energetically protested against this judgment and stated that the victorious Bulgarians obtained at least half of their guns from the Krupp firm."

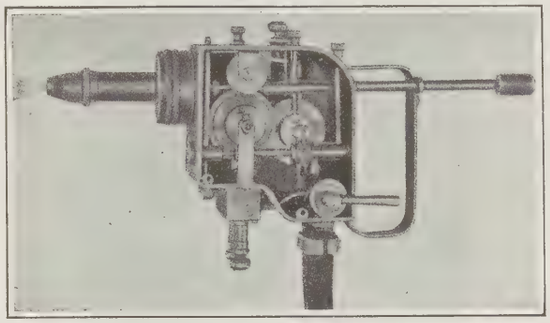
We must set against these violent statements the fact that France is actually trying to learn from Germany some of the arts which have made the Army of the Fatherland the most efficient in Europe. General Pau, as reported in the Paris *Temps*, acknowledged this efficiency in the debate on the Three Years' Service Bill, which he eloquently supported. He told France to imitate Germany, and what is imitation but the sincerest flattery? This accomplished soldier and Commander of the Legion of Honor spoke as follows in the debate referred to:

"The object of the French Government should be to imitate, to copy, to produce a counterpart of German military organization. Our means of national defense will continue to be inadequate until they resemble the military system of Germany."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PLATING WITH A PISTOL

SURFACES TO BE thinly coated with metal are usually treated by some process of electrodeposition. But objects to be electroplated, if they are not themselves conductors of electricity, must first be coated with a conductor, which greatly limits the application of the method, and there are also other objections which may possibly cause the process to be superseded by one lately developed by Schoops, of Zurich, Switzerland, in which finely divided metal is sprayed against the surface to be coated, which may be of almost any material—wood, metal, concrete, celluloid, textile fabric, or paper. The production of such a spray has been used for thirty years past to make fine metallic powders, but its application to plating is new. The inventor's first device used a spray of molten metal; his next dispensed with the melting-pot and used fine powder as a sand-blast; and in its present form a fine metal wire is led through the apparatus and atomized. This has made it possible to use a much smaller and more compact device, no larger than a pistol and somewhat resembling that weapon. Our quotations are from a descriptive article contributed by Dr. Lach to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 16). Says this writer:



Illustrations from "The Scientific American Supplement."

FIG. 1.—THE METALLIZING PISTOL.

"Fig. 2 shows one of the earlier forms of this device. At *a* is seen a spool from which a fine metal wire is unwound by means of a mechanism, *b*, which feeds it to the atomizing nozle, *c*. The apparatus is actuated through a transmission gear, *e*, from an air-turbine, *d* which is driven through a reinforced flexible pipe, *f*, by means of comprest air at six to eight atmospheres, making about 15,000 revolutions per minute. The nozle is provided with connections, *h* and *h'*, for oxygen and hydrogen, which issue at the nozle, are there ignited and fuse the metal wire as it is fed through the nozle. The comprest air, after passing through the turbine and there doing its work, passes by a tube, *i*, to the nozle from which it issues as a conical blast surrounding the oxy-hydrogen flame and carrying with it the metal melted by that flame.

"As the final result of evolution of the apparatus just described, there was finally produced a device, shown in Fig. 1, and no larger than an ordinary revolver, a device which moreover has been found most efficient in practise. It has done duty for eight hours at a stretch without giving any trouble.

"In Fig. 1 the front wall is shown broken away, exposing the internal part of the device. Air under pressure passes through a thick tube, which also contains the channels for the oxygen and hydrogen admission, and actuates a turbine (at the right in the center) which rotates at very high velocity (up to 35,000 revolutions per minute). The motion is transmitted to a large disk on the left, and then to a smaller disk above. Between these two the wire passes, being firmly gript by them and fed to the nozle. The melting and atomization are effected just as described above.

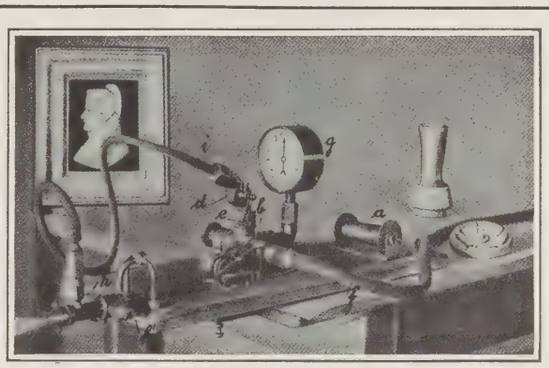


FIG. 2.—EARLIER FORM OF THE APPARATUS.

"Passing on now to a consideration of the field of application of the new process, we have to distinguish two classes of cases. On the one hand, it may be desired to produce a permanent coating to remain attached to the surface on which it is originally projected. Secondly, it may be desired to coat an object temporarily, and then to detach the coating thus formed and use it as a mold or cast. Applications of the first kind are so numerous that one hardly knows where to begin their enumeration.

"All containers employed in the industry, in mines, in chemical works, in breweries, etc., are either provided with a resistant coat of paint, or are lined with lead, copper, tin, or other metal. In all these cases the atomizing process commends itself highly in place of all the methods hitherto employed. And no small advantage lies in the fact that it is possible by means of the little spray-pistol to gain access to every nook and corner, even where a brush does not readily and thoroughly penetrate. . . .

"As a rule it will be desirable to apply thin coatings of metals. A particular case of this kind is the manufacture of electrical cooking and heating apparatus, in which it is desirable to produce very thin metallic deposits of a conductor, to act as a 'resistance' upon a suitable substratum, such as porcelain or earthenware. . . . It is obvious here that the use of Schoop's method will be a great gain. Again, in copperplating carbon electrodes and in making all sorts of electrical connections, the metal-spray process should prove invaluable. . . . . .

"Again, in coating iron surfaces to protect them against rust, especially in the case of structures presenting a complicated surface, the new process should prove invaluable, as it enables one to gain access to every nook and corner. A metal coating thus applied will give vastly better protection than the usual coat of paint, which has to be renewed at frequent intervals and corresponding expense."

As compared with electroplating, the Schoop process, we are told, possesses the great advantage that the delicate operation of "pickling" or chemically cleaning metal before coating becomes unnecessary. . . . Vastly greater speeds are also attainable than in electroplating. Some metals, such as aluminum which can not be coated at all by electroplating, may easily be coated by the Schoop process, which is applicable, of course, not only to metals, but to materials such as wood, paper, fabric, and even lace. To quote further:

"An important application of metal-coated fabrics prepared by the Schoop process is their use for balloon envelops, which can be rendered almost absolutely impermeable without losing their flexibility. The fact that such fabric becomes a good conductor of electricity is an additional advantage, and it has been suggested to make clothing for workmen in electrical installations from metallized fabric, as this would afford them considerable protection against shock by contact with live wires or leads. Metal-coated fabric has also been found to furnish

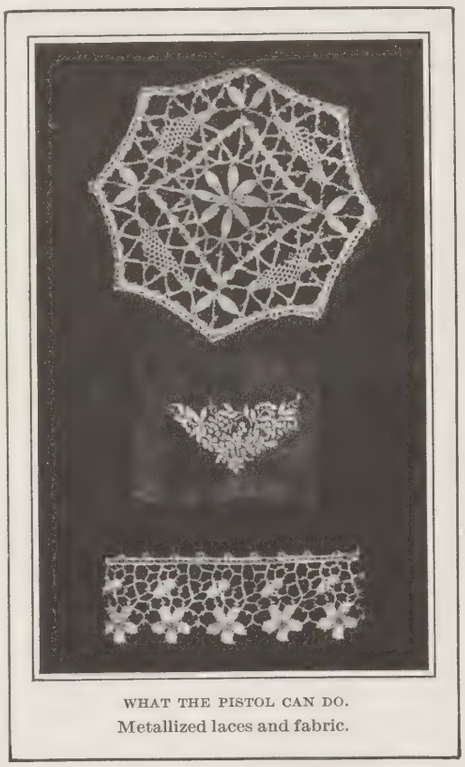
an excellent screen for optical lantern projection, a screen which possesses all the advantage of the aluminum screen, while being much cheaper, and at the same time handier, since it can be rolled up when not in use.

"As regards the possible application of the process to coating wood, the field appears practically unlimited. Aside from the production of purely decorative effects, we need only point to such examples as the coating of railway-ties, telegraph-posts, fence-posts, etc., for protection against the weather, against the moisture of the ground, or against insects. Again, the wooden hulls of ships can be copper-coated with greater ease and perfection by Schoop's process than by the usual method of applying the metal in sheets. In packing goods air-tight for transport by land and sea the new process should prove invaluable. Bottles may be sealed, and in some cases (*e.g.*, eggs) food materials themselves given a protective metal coating. . . . . .

"Finally there are those applications in which a detachable coating is produced upon a surface, in order to prepare a mold for casting a copy of the original. In this case the surface is first prepared by giving it a fine coat of graphite, talcum, or fat, from which the metal coat afterward detaches itself readily.

"Not only is this method of making casts applicable to all ordinary purposes, but dentists, for example, can by its aid prepare artificial palates by spraying a metal coating over the mold made in the usual manner from a plastic mass. A similar process can be employed for the preparation of artificial limbs. The variety of possible applications is, in fact, unlimited. Thus the well-known method of identifying criminals by their finger-prints can be improved upon by making metal casts of the imprints by Schoop's process. Gramophone plates can also be copied with complete success by this method. This is probably as severe a test as could well be applied as regards the accuracy of the copy. Another important application is in the reproduction of half-tone blocks, which has hitherto been effected electrolytically. Not only is it possible to use any desired metal, such as iron, for example, but as many as thirty copies have been prepared in the almost incredibly short space of one hour.

"And all the possibilities of the new process are far from being exhausted. The inventor is still working on its further development. Among these is its application to spraying glazings and enamels; the production of alloyed coatings by spraying on two or more metals from separate nozles or from one nozle (which may, for instance be fed with a wire of several strands twisted together)."

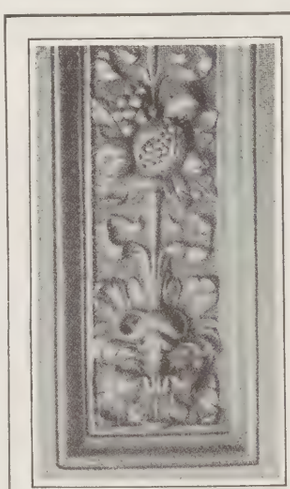


WHAT THE PISTOL CAN DO.
Metallized laces and fabric.

ELECTRIC TANNING—That the operation of tanning may be performed with greater speed with the aid of an alternating electric current has been shown by recent experiments. The continuous current can not be used, because of its unfavorable chemical action. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 31):

"The electric current greatly facilitates . . . the penetration of solutions of tannic acid into hides. In fact, Roever has shown that an electromotive force of 100 volts can cause 16 pounds of tannic liquor per hour to pass through a square yard of skin. Now, despite this fact, electric tanning has not hitherto made a place for itself in the industry. Possibly this is because the continuous current, besides this action of transportation by endosmose, may have an electrolytic action that destroys the tannin. Mr. O. J. Williams has endeavored to ascertain whether this is really the case. He has subjected tannic liquor to a continuous current . . . and has found that the tanning substance is rapidly destroyed; after the application of the current there remains not more than two-thirds or one-half.

"On the other hand, the alternating current, with a frequency of 93 periods a second, has almost no chemical effect."



METAL-COATED CONCRETE MOLDING.

OUR BIG VARIABLE STAR

THE MOST CONSPICUOUS variable star may be seen any day at high noon by using a piece of smoked glass and looking directly toward the sun. That the amount of light and heat emanating from the sun vary periodically has been known for many years, but our information is confirmed and made more precise by recent investigations carried on by the Smithsonian Institution simultaneously in two widely separated parts of the world—California and Algeria. One of the most curious facts about the sun's variability is that the light and heat do not vary together. The light is least at times when the sun's surface is most infested with spots; and at this very time the heat given out is greatest. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 17):

"We are accustomed to designate as the 'constant of solar radiation' the quantity of energy poured out by the sun on a surface fully exposed to its rays, situated at the upper limits of our atmosphere so that the radiation reaches it without partial absorption by the air and the atmospheric dust. . . . The determination is very difficult, for as physicists can not transport their instruments to the atmospheric limits, they are obliged to measure the solar radiation in the depths of the terrestrial atmosphere, increasing the values thus directly obtained by taking account of the heat and light absorbed on the way by the atmosphere. The problem will therefore not be solved until we know the value of the atmospheric absorption.

"This problem, at which numerous physicists have been working for a long time, has been attacked with new weapons since 1902, by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, first on Mount Wilson, California, and more recently at Bassour, Algeria. . . . Up to the present time Messrs. Abbot, Fowle, and Aldrich have made 700 determinations of the solar constant, some at stations on the sea-level and others at varying altitudes up to 14,000 feet. While awaiting the detailed publication of results, which will appear in the *Annals* of the Smithsonian astrophysical observatory, the authors have communicated to *Astronomische Nachrichten* a summary of their results.

"1. The mean value of the solar radiation-constant for 1905–12 is 1.929 calories per square centimeter per second. . . . . .

"2. This so-called constant is not really constant. It increases . . . when the sun-spot surface increases. . . . Thus, when the sun is covered with spots, and so less luminous in parts, it nevertheless radiates more energy in the form of heat.

"3. The numerous and concordant observations made simultaneously in California and Algeria show that at an interval of ten days an irregular variation of .07 calory may appear.

"4. The variations in question depend on the sun itself; they have nothing to do with the interposition of meteors, of shooting stars, or of any other matter whatever exterior to the sun."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A TESTING-DOCK FOR SUBMARINES

THE ART OF TESTING materials may be called "the anticipation of accidents." If a bar of steel is defective, it is obviously safer to have it give way in a testing-machine than to wait until it forms an important part of some device on whose strength depend the lives of a thousand human beings. Nowadays no good engineer uses untested materials. And furthermore, wherever such a thing is possible, the completed device or engine, with all its assembled parts, is given a test. This is evidently particularly valuable in the case of such a vessel as the submarine, and we learn from *Popular Electricity and the World's Advance* (Chicago, September) that the governments that own large navies are not oblivious of this fact. Says this magazine:

"Records of submarine disasters are replete with instances where lives could have been saved or, perhaps, never jeopardized if the boats had been strong enough to resist the crushing pressure of the enveloping sea. The constructors thought the under-water craft secure against just such casualties, but they did not learn that they erred in their calculations until some of their fellows had emphasized the fact by going to harrowing deaths. The Government is going to construct a special dock for the testing of submarines under conditions which will simulate all of the circumstances of a deep submergence without really putting the under-water boat entirely beneath the surface. This probably sounds paradoxical, but it is a fact.

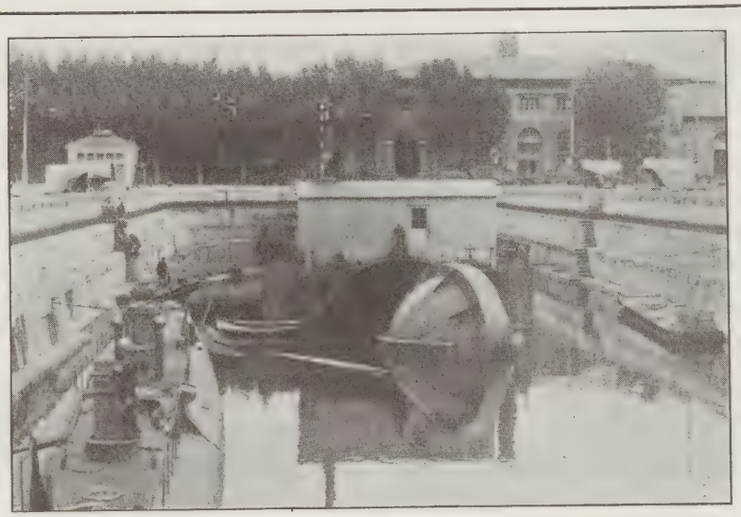
"To-day, when the submarines built for the Navy are tested they are carried to some point off the coast where the water is deep enough, and then sunk to a depth of 200 feet without anybody being inside of them. Various pressure-gages are placed within them by which it is possible, after the boat is raised again, to tell how much the hull was deformed or squeezed by the grip of the burdening sea. This is really only part of the information that should be had to make certain that the little vessel is reasonably safe in case she should sink that deep with all hands aboard. The exhaust-pumps and other mechanisms should be worked during that test to show that they would function as required in case of need. But by the present method of examination, this is out of the question. The testing-dock that the Navy Department will build is after an Italian design and similar to others that have been built abroad.

"The structure is really a long steel cylinder, or, it might be said, a huge bottle, which can be effectually sealed by putting a stopper in one end. This sturdy metallic bottle is big enough to receive a submarine, and strong enough to withstand a bursting pressure far in excess of that of the sea at the maximum depth to which the submarines are designed to sink. The method of operating is quite simple. The submarine is floated into the testing-dock, moored right at the wharf of the building yard where most convenient, and then the open end of the structure is plugged by a globular gate, caisson, or stopper, as you may choose to call it. The boat is held in place by suitable means and the steel bottle then filled with water so that the craft to be tested is thus completely enveloped by the fluid. Everything being in readiness, the pressure-pumps are started, and gradually the compressive force of the confined water is increased to the required degree.

"Observers, not as in the usual sea test, are inside of the submarine, and they can watch for developing leaks and make progressive tests of all operative mechanisms essential to the craft's security or safety when otherwise submerged. The observers inside of the boat are in telephonic communication with the engineers at the pressure-pumps, and upon the appearance of serious yielding of the hull or dangerous leaks, the pumps are stopt and the external pressure about the craft in this manner immediately relieved."

Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

LAUNCHING THE NOVEL TESTING-DOCK FOR SUBMARINES—ITALIAN DESIGN.



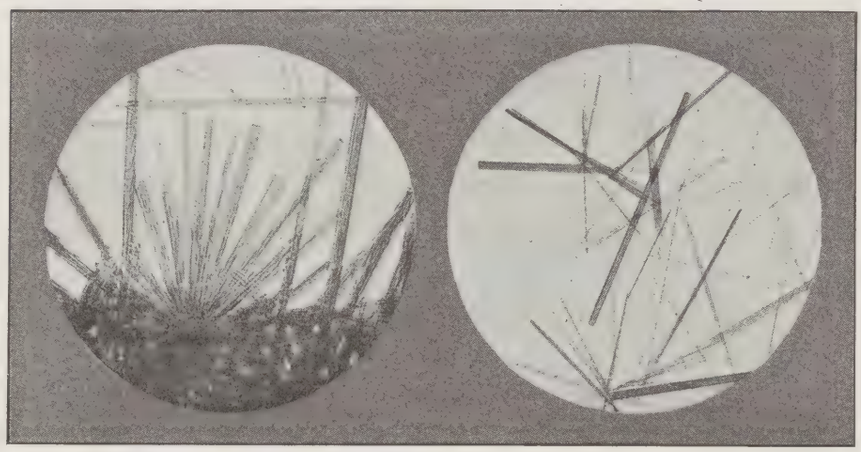
OPENING THE TESTING-DOCK TO ADMIT SUBMARINE ON THE LEFT.

WONDERS FROM PRESSURE—The simple application of pressure, provided it is powerful enough, is making chemists open their eyes. The behavior of chemical substances under high pressures is in some cases entirely different from that ordinarily observed. Under such pressures, salts decompose spontaneously into their component acids and metals, water yields its elementary gases, and peat consolidates into coal. Says *Energy* (Leipsic, Germany, July, English ed.):

"The application of very high pressures seems to be producing a positive revolution in the chemical industry. Only a short time ago, the report circulated that Haber had succeeded in causing elementary nitrogen and hydrogen to react at a pressure of 300 atmospheres and at temperatures varying between 500° C. and 600° C. A remarkable reaction belonging to this category was likewise discovered by Ipatiew, who succeeded in precipitating metals from their salt solutions by hydration under high pressure. Thus, starting with cupric sulfate, he obtained finely distributed copper and sulfuric acid. There is another interesting reaction in the decomposition of water under high pressure and at high temperatures in the presence of a metal, as, for instance, iron, which binds the oxygen separated. At the same time, hydrogen of very high purity is yielded. This new method of producing pure hydrogen is of especial interest at the present time, since this gas is used for many technical purposes in various departments. Among the various modes of production that have been announced of late, the new method is probably the cheapest. The production of artificial coal under high pressure is also one of the recent inventions. Cellulose or peat is heated up with water to 340° C. under a pressure of more than 100 atmospheres in apparatus especially constructed for the purpose, the resultant being a product identical with mineral coal, both from a physical and a chemical point of view. At 310° C. the process requires 80 hours, at 340° only 8 hours are necessary for the transformation."

IS LIGHT DIVERTED BY GRAVITY?

IN THE OLD DAYS when light was considered to be a tenuous form of matter, scientists would doubtless have answered this question promptly in the affirmative. If a ray of light is a stream of particles, these particles ought to be affected by gravity. In other words they ought to have weight, tho it might be so slight that it could not be detected. Later, when light was recognized as a wave disturbance, the answer would have been quite as decidedly in the negative. A wave, as distinguished from the medium in which it is propagated, is not material and can have no weight. Recently, however, the so-called "principle of relativity," which has caused so much scientific controversy, has been asserted by some to involve the deviation of an ether-wave passing near a gravitating body. We learn from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 2) that there is a probability of testing this theory by observation in the near future. We read in this paper:



BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE DOG. BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE JACKAL.

"Several years ago, Einstein, relying on the theory of relativity, advanced the hypothesis that a ray of light might undergo deviation simply from its passage through a sufficiently powerful field of gravity. Since that time, this scientist has insisted that astronomers possess the means of testing the truth of this hypothesis. Quite recently Mr. A. Curtis has published an interesting study whose principal points are as follows:

"The observations suggested by Mr. Einstein consist in determining the variations of the apparent distance of two stars in the neighborhood of the sun during a total eclipse. . . . According to Einstein's theory . . . a light ray grazing the disk of the sun would be diverted about nine-tenths of a second of arc, the effect being to increase the angular distance of the star from the sun. . . . These increases, altho very slight, are nevertheless quantities that it is possible to measure on photographs made with instruments of sufficiently long focus.

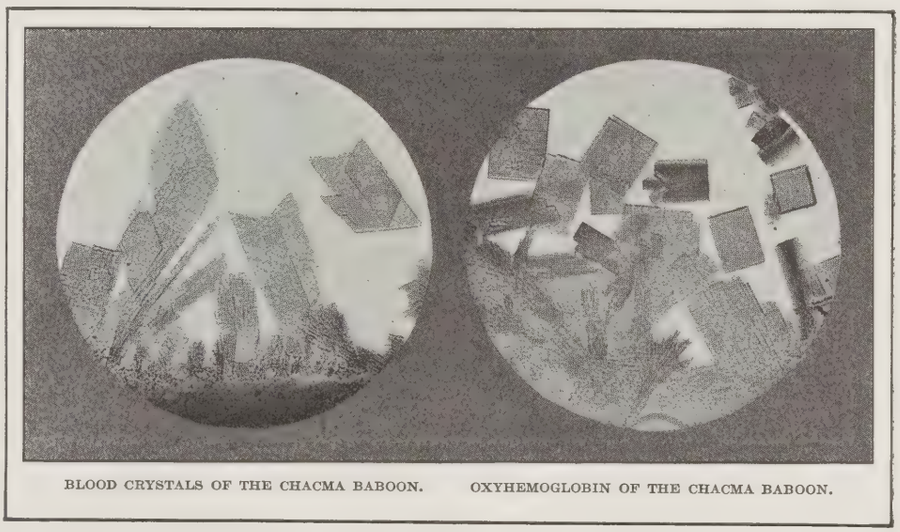
"Probably, up to the present time, the only material that would have served to test this hypothesis is the series of plates made during the search for an intra-Mercurial planet by the expeditions organized by Lick Observatory on the occasions of the eclipses of 1901, 1905, and 1908.

"Unfortunately, the attempts made so far have been unavailing; the plates were made for another purpose and do not admit of precise measurement, for the sun's image is on the edge of the plate, and the telescope was adjusted to follow the sun's motion, instead of that of the stars, so that the stellar images are not points."

It is proposed, the writer tells us, to take photographs during the eclipse of August, 1914, visible in Russia and Sweden, which shall be specially adapted to this kind of measurement. Mr. Curtis has studied the situation and has determined the stars that it will be best to use for this purpose. By the end of next year we shall probably know whether Einstein's somewhat startling theory that the transmission of light is affected by gravity is upheld by experimental evidence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

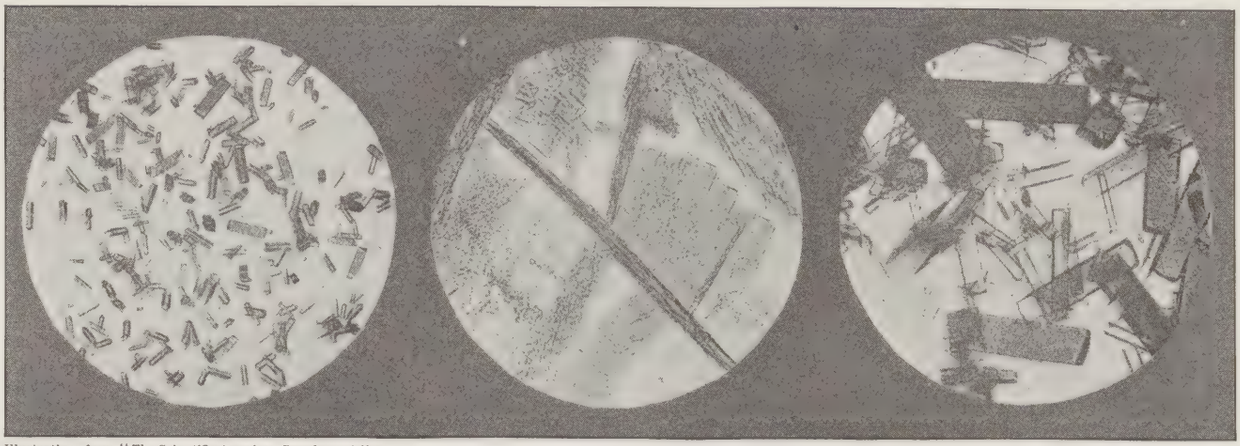
BLOOD CRYSTALS

BLOOD IS A MASS of tiny bodies, generally called corpuscles or globules, swimming in a colorless fluid known as serum. Most of the corpuscles are red, and these give the blood its characteristic color. The red corpuscles are the valuable parts of the blood, and their coloring matter—hemoglobin—is what makes them valuable, for it is the carrier of oxygen from the air to the tissues. It has recently been found that the crystals formed by hemoglobin under favorable circumstances—known for a half century, but not carefully studied until now—assume forms that are characteristic of the source, being different in different animals and in man, even in cases where the globules themselves can not be told apart under the microscope. This discovery was more briefly treated in our issue for September 28, 1912, with illustrations that might supplement those presented here. As then noted, this test, curiously enough, can not distinguish between the blood of man, ape, and monkey, but can distinguish between the different races of mankind. The significance of the series of experiments is noted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 23), from which we quote as follows:



BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE CHACMA BABOON. OXYHEMOGLOBIN OF THE CHACMA BABOON.

"It has been known since 1840 that under suitable circumstances, the red coloring matter of the blood can be caused to crystallize. Since then the observations originally made by Hünefeld have been repeated by a number of later investigators. But the most modern and most complete investigation of the subject is recorded in a volume published by the Carnegie



Illustrations from "The Scientific American Supplement."

THE BENGAL TIGER. THE CAT. THE LION.

BLOOD CRYSTALS OF THE FELINES.

Institution of Washington in 1909, containing the report of a classical series of investigations, carried on by Prof. Edward Tyson Reichert, Professor of Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Prof. Amos P. Brown, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the same university. That a mineralogist should have been collaborator in this series of biological researches is not surprizing when we remember that much of the work consisted in the examination and measurement of crystals. The method finally adopted by Reichert and Brown consisted in first of all adding oxalate to the blood to prevent its coagulation; then laking the product with ethyl ether, and centrifugalizing. The process had to be modified more or less according to circumstances. For instance, in many cases the blood employed was obtained from specimens forwarded from zoological gardens, and no longer quite fresh at the time of receipt. In such cases proper allowance had to be made for a certain putrefaction which had occurred in the blood.

"We have had occasion to mention the legal importance of blood test in criminal cases where blood-stains are brought in evidence of guilt. But as was pointed out then, a test which relies merely upon the identification of the particular kind of blood-corpuscles is very uncertain, owing to the fact that at the best, that is to say in their fresh condition, blood-corpuscles from different sources are often difficult to identify, and other tests also are apt to be unsatisfactory. Now the work of Reichert and Brown has furnished a very highly refined means, by which it is possible to differentiate with great precision between the blood from different animals. A crystal is a body with perfectly definite properties, which can be measured accurately.

"But while the application of blood crystallography to the prosecution of the criminal is of obvious practical importance, to the scientific man there can be no doubt that the supreme interest of the work of Reichert and Brown lies in the light which it sheds upon biological problems. Thus it is found that related species of animals display their family character by certain similarities in their blood crystals. This furnishes us with a test which we can apply in doubtful cases, and indeed, new as the method is, instances have occurred where a test thus applied has either brought to light an unexpected relationship, or else has settled a disputed point. Thus, for example, it has been found that the blood of the guinea-fowl differs very considerably from that of the domestic fowl, to which this bird was supposed to be related. It is found, on the contrary, that the guinea-fowl appears to be a close relative of the ostrich. Similarly, there has been considerable doubt as to the exact relationship of the bear as compared with certain animals, as the dog, the wolf, the fox, etc. The blood test has proved conclusively that the bear is closely related to the sea-lion and seal, rather than to the animals just mentioned, as indeed had been suspected by certain naturalists.

"While even now the work of Reichert and Brown has borne remarkable fruits both for the criminal lawyer and for the biologist, we have every reason to expect that only a small part of the story has been told and that much remains for future development."

A TELEPHONE FOR THE NOSE

THAT THE NOSE is an important vocal organ no one can doubt who has suffered from stoppage of its passages. When these are perfectly free and clear, so that the voice has a ringing sound, a considerable part of the air used in voice-production passes through them. A French inventor has devised a telephone that uses a nose-piece as well as a mouthpiece, with its separate microphonic transmitter; and the result, as he claims, is greatly to improve the clearness of the voice, as heard in the receiver. Ability to talk intelligibly over long distances is especially improved, he asserts, by the use of his "intensive" telephone, as he has named it. We translate below a description of the instrument contributed by Jacques Boyer to *Cosmos* (Paris, July 3). Says this writer:

"Hitherto, technicians have striven to increase the clearness of telephone transmission either by careful attention to the electromagnetic sensibility of the microphones, or by automatism, or by modifying the electric controls and conductors. But no investigator has dreamed of deducing useful improvements of the telephone from a study of the human voice. Starting from physiological considerations of this kind, Dr. Jules Glover has invented a device by which he obtains a considerable amplification of the sound, as well as perfect clearness of the words, so valuable in long-distance conversation.

"As, in the telephone, the current acts on the receiving magnet not by its own intensity, but especially by its vibrations, it is necessary, in order to bring about the precise sensitization of the inner ear, and the complete impression of the auditive centers, to endeavor to reproduce very exactly the modulations of the voice. Now, on issuing from the pharynx, the sound-waves reach the soft palate, which dissociates them into two unequal groups, one escaping from the nose, the other from the mouth. Therefore we ought to try to transmit both these groups of vibrations, but our ordinary telephones receive only those from the mouth, so that nearly half the voice remains unutilized. The fact may be experimentally verified by recording photographically the intensity of the variations of the microphonic current with an oscillograph, and also by examination of the vocal vibrations and their fixation on plates of bichromated gelatin. The prints and traces are different for the nose and the mouth, in the case of the same verbal formation.

"In Dr. Glover's 'intensive telephone,' the whole voice takes part in the elaboration of the electromagnetic phenomena. It is different from the ordinary devices in having two transmitters, or two groups of transmitters, of different sensitiveness, for the nose and the mouth. The whole is fixt at the two extremities of a tube. . . . . .

"Dr. Glover does not guarantee that the laws of diction will be perfectly respected by his invention, for with his new microphones the nasal transmitter works better than the vocal! But what difference does it make so long as the hearer understands better!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

SHAKESPEARE NOT NEGLECTED

A TRAVELER in a Warwickshire railway-train once saw an octogenarian seated opposite, bending heavily over his thick stick, but obviously disposed to talk. A little encouragement brought him around to the point of unburdening himself. "Look at the weather we're having," he said. "Look at the weather we've had: look at the weather we're goin' to have—and all on account of Wullium Shakespeare." And after a pause: "We pay too much attention to that man, I'm thinking." The old Warwickshire native seems to belong to a large brotherhood of anti-Shakespearians; his state of mind and the peculiar logic thereof being akin to that "large section of the playgoing public," who, as set forth in the London *Times*, "tho they profess to appreciate the splendor of Shakespeare's genius, are openly and frankly bored by the performance of his plays, and some of them glory in their shame." "If they had their way, the stage would not be cumbered with Shakespeare's presence." Well, neither in America nor England do they seem likely to have in the coming season anything like the amount of their way that formerly they have grasped. Besides Sothern and Marlowe, Forbes-Robertson, and Mantell, the standby Shakespearians, John Drew, William Faversham, Margaret Anglin, and Annie Russell will interpret the Bard of Avon. Then, too, the very home of Shakespeare will send us the Stratford Players, under the lead of Mr. F. R. Benson. So they, along with *The Times*, must believe it is a mistake to think that there is no public for Shakespeare. We read on:

HE WILL BRING THE STRATFORD PLAYERS.

Frank R. Benson, an English Shakespearian star, who will come to America this season for a long tour.

"By the production of selected plays Irving and Miss Ellen Terry found it possible to fill the pit as well as the stalls of the old Lyceum with a critical and discerning audience, for whom Shakespeare spelled real enjoyment—dramatic, emotional, literary, poetical, and artistic. At His Majesty's Theater for the last few years Sir Herbert Tree has been able to do much the same thing with the lavish and splendid productions of his annual festival season. Mr. Granville Barker, Mr. Bourchier, Mr. Asche, and others whose attentions to the plays have taken the form of passing flirtations rather than of permanent attachments, have also not lacked a following, and have even sometimes enjoyed remunerative runs. But, as the devout lover, Mr. F. R. Benson stands above and apart from them all. For nearly thirty years, in the teeth of many difficulties and discouragements, he has been faithful to his ideal of presenting Shakespeare, for all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, and presenting him whole. His worth has been ignored by the politely indifferent and belittled by the cynically superior. Often, in spite of the loyal and generous support of the governors of the Memorial Theater and others, it has been hampered by financial anxieties. But, through evil repute and good repute, it has gone on and prospered, and during the last few years his efforts and those of the Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespeare Memorial Association have begun to be recognized at their proper worth."

It is now thirty-nine years, we are reminded, since the Association was founded, and thirty-four since it was publicly inaugurated on the 315th anniversary of the poet's birth:

"At first it had to contend not only with indifference, but with contempt. 'Much Ado About Nothing' (with Barry Sullivan, Miss Wallis, and Mrs. Theodore Martin in the principal parts) was the play chosen for the opening performance, and 'Much ado about nothing' was the general verdict of the critics of the day. In some quarters it was considered absurd and improper that Stratford should rush in where London and the rest of the country feared to tread. Public opinion on 'the ridiculous aspect of this lofty enterprise' was not unfairly reflected in the scathing comment on the whole scheme published at the time in an important London newspaper. It was characterized as presumption on the part of the founders—'an estimable local clique'—that they should ask the public to recognize 'this little friendly society as a national enterprise.' They were told that to do so was an abuse of the public patience and an insult to the memory of Shakespeare. 'A "monument," forsooth! A "memorial," quotha!' said the scribe, and proceeded, 'in the name of common sense and common propriety, in the name of the national dignity, in the name of the veneration which all Englishmen should feel for the memory of William Shakespeare,' to protest 'distinctly and indignantly against the whole paltry and impertinent business.'

"Since those words were written, obviously in the heat of the moment, a third of a century has passed. In that time the Stratford Shakespeare Association, founded on the rock of the proper appreciation of the value of Shakespeare to this country and the world, has weathered many storms. It has proved also that it is a living and growing organism. Under the auspices of the present governors, Mr. Benson and the Stratford-upon-Avon Players will start next month on a prolonged tour through Canada and the United States. Their repertory will consist of fourteen of Shakespeare's plays, including the entire text of 'Hamlet.' So many Canadians and Americans have visited Stratford and seen them play on their native stage that they would in any case be assured of a cordial welcome. But if they were going as complete strangers their success would be no less certain. For right through the company the general standard of acting is exceptionally high. The modern stage draws a large proportion of its best actors from the practical school of the Benson companies, whose former members have done and are doing excellent work in many of the

principal theaters of the English-speaking world in plays of every kind. But as long as they remain at Stratford their specialism is Shakespeare, and as a company of specialists they naturally know their business rather better than the rest of the acting world, who do not concentrate on one particular form of art. Between them the Stratford Shakespeare Memorial Association, Mr. Benson, and his company of Stratford-upon-Avon Players have in fact done a great work for the memory of Shakespeare, with very little help from the outside world. When the tercentenary comes it may be taken for granted that at Stratford the festival celebrations will be conducted in a way worthy alike of the nation's heritage in Shakespeare and of the past record of the town in which he was born. We wish that it were equally certain that the country at large will in the course of the next three years take steps to follow the example that has been set them by Stratford's 'estimable local clique' and the Benson company."

HAVE THE DEAD LITERARY RIGHTS?

WHEN THE FOUR LETTERS of Charlotte Brontë to Professor Heger were recently brought to light in the columns of the London *Times*, there were a few voices raised in protest, but they were not strong enough to prevail against the approval uttered by higher literary personages. There is now to be heard a more resonant note from Mr. George W. Smalley, who writes from London to the New York *Tribune* his opinion of "the disservice" which the great British daily, which he has served for long periods in past years, has done the memory of a great Englishwoman. By this act, he declares, is raised again, and raised very sharply, "the question whether the dead have any rights which the living are bound to respect." Two of the letters—treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 30—"lay bare a woman's soul," and as you read them you ask: "Could Charlotte Brontë, could any woman, have written them if she imagined they would ever, for any reason or in any circumstances, be given to the public?" Mr. Smalley reviews the case as he sees it:

"Hers was a nature of singular self-concentration and reserve. When she gave her confidence she gave it completely. She gave it to Heger. She trusted him. It can never have occurred to her that he would betray her trust. She did indeed suspect that her letters might fall into wrong hands if sent by post, and she therefore sends them by a friend, to be delivered to him personally. She omitted no precaution of privacy. But it does not seem that she took account of what might happen after Heger's death; and of what has happened. So little value did he set upon the letters that he scribbled on one of them—the one which to most men would have been most sacred—the address of a Brussels shoemaker. Then he tore them up. The fragments were rescued—it does not appear by whom—and pieced together with paper and string. Whether they came to Madame Heger's knowledge is not clear. She was the woman against whose prying Charlotte tried to safeguard herself. She was the original of *Madame Beck* in 'Villette.'

"But upon Constantin Heger's death they passed into the care of his son Paul. For long years they were supposed to be lost. Garbled extracts from them appeared in Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë.' Finally Dr. Paul Heger, former President of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, Commander of the Order of Leopold, LL.D. of St. Andrews, and member of the British Association, took counsel with Mr. Marion H. Spielmann, a writer on art, and upon his advice offered the letters to the British Museum, which accepted them."

Mr. Smalley proceeds to state what grounds, if any, exist in justification of the publication:

"It was not with Dr. Paul Heger a question of money. No reproach can be addrest to him on that score. He declined all compensation, whether from the Museum for the letters themselves, or from the publication of them. But he authorized Mr. Spielmann to publish them, in *The Times* or elsewhere; 'knowing that you will act with the delicacy that the situation requires!' Whatever money was paid for them was to go, on Mr. Spielmann's suggestion, to the Royal Literary Fund of Great Britain. It is not quite clear whether Mr. Spielmann himself was to profit, or did profit, by his services as intermediary and by his editorship of the material, including Dr. Heger's letters to him on the subject. Nor does that much matter. Dr. Heger writes at some length. He thinks that the letters ought to be in the possession of the writer's countrymen. He considers further that they ought to be published in order 'to put an end,' as *The Times* remarks editorially, 'to all gossip and speculation about the relations between his father and Charlotte Brontë.' Dr. Heger himself says:

"'There is nothing in these letters which is not entirely honorable to their author or to him to whom they are addrest. It is better to lay bare the very innocent mystery than to let it be supposed that there is anything to hide. I hope that the publication of these letters will bring to an end a legend which has never had real existence in fact. I hope so, but legends are more tenacious of life than simple reality.'

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JOHN DREW AT SIXTY,

Going back to Shakespeare, renounced since his severance from Mr. Daly's company in 1892. He is seen here as *Benedict*, in "Much Ado About Nothing," with Laura Hope Crews as *Beatrice*.

"I do not know what title Dr. Heger has to pronounce on such a matter of judgment which he evidently intends to be taken as final. There must be, in the great public to which Charlotte Brontë appeals, some who do not accept it. For me, I do not accept either Dr. Heger's opinion or Mr. Spielmann's as to the propriety of putting them into print. I can not accept even that of *The Times*, to which I should naturally defer. I write to you on the subject in order to challenge these judgments; to challenge them on both the grounds alleged as excuses for

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MRS. ALICE MEYNELL,

Who had a large following of supporters urging her appointment to the Laureateship after Mr. Austin's death.

publication, and in the hope that Charlotte Brontë's American public will dissent from them. I think a deplorable mistake has been made. It is unhappily irreparable. The mischief has been done. But it is still possible to point out that it is a mistake and why it is a mistake."

Overlooking the minor voices that have been raised in protest, Mr. Smalley refers to "the papers or writers who have spoken," who "seem to agree with *The Times* that the act is defensible, first, in the interests of literature, and secondly, because it lays finally to rest a scandal injurious to Charlotte Brontë." But—

"Two men, and so far as I know two only, with a certain position in the world of letters, but neither of them such a great authority, have lent their sanction to this proceeding. They are Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, editor of *The British Weekly*, whose nature is perhaps rather robust than delicate, and Mr. Clement Shorter. Mr. Shorter has long specialized in the Brontés. Into matters concerning the Brontë family he has for years made a critical research. He bought from Charlotte's literary executor all legal rights in her unpublished correspondence. He has edited Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë,' and has written some half dozen volumes on her and her family. He may be deemed a sort of trustee for the posthumous fame of her and her sisters; self-appointed, but pursuing his duties with zeal and with a knowledge of all the minutiæ of the subject. He bestows his blessing on these letters. They are, he holds, 'a complete vindication' of her and of her relations with Heger. Does he think they needed vindicating? There have been slurs, but only abroad; never in England, or never any of which any serious writer would take notice. Is, then, the purity of an Englishwoman to be the sport of a prurient Continental imagination, and is modesty to be put aside solely to dispel a non-existent belief?

"The renown of a great writer is a possession forever. It is one of the chief glories of a nation and of a race. Charlotte Brontë has taken her place in English fiction: that permanent place which is conceded to genius only; and always reluctantly to a woman. But is this immortality to be a thing apart from the personality of the woman? Is the author of 'Jane Eyre' to be treated with a reverence denied to Charlotte Brontë? Would she have bought her fame at that price? Is one to be sacrificed to the other, and needlessly sacrificed? If she were living could the letters have been printed? She died at thirty-nine, in 1855. Does the lapse of less than sixty years reverse the rules of morality, of the morality which ordains first of all respect for the woman because she was a woman? The answer to those questions is the answer to the suggestion that the revelation of a woman's private letters is or can be in the interests of literature. You can not divorce literature from morals. . . . It is a wrong there are now no means of redressing. All one can do is to protest. You can not compel people to forget. You can not quite restore the state of mind or the blissfulness of ignorance which prevailed before. And if you could, is it worth the price? I appeal to women, who are the surest judges for their own sex; which would they rather endure, the suspicion or the distress of such a vindication as this? I do not dream of questioning the good faith of *The Times* or the sincerity of its motives, but I think the publication of the letters a grave and melancholy error of judgment."

WOMEN AS ARTISTS IN POETRY

ONE OF THE THINGS people find to praise in the new Poet Laureate is his mastery of the science of verse. It has been his lifelong study and he has lately published a book on it. But years ago, it appears, he had a rival and a master at that game in Christina Rossetti. This at least is the contention of Mrs. Margaret L. Woods in *The Fortnightly Review* (August), who holds a brief for women poets as "artists in form." "Women are playing, and will play, their part in the revival of poetry which we all rejoice to see going on around us," she declares safely enough when we reflect that a woman, Countess de Noailles, is generally accounted the foremost poet of France to-day, and another woman, Mrs. Meynell, barely missed the English laureateship. The "Futurists" boast of no woman poet, and, indeed, one of the most prominent of Futurist mottoes is "Méprisez la femme" [Despise the woman]. Mrs. Woods does not seem to mind her absence in this galley, since, having "turned to young Oxford—to young Balliol, to be particular," she was assured that "the Futurists have no future. They are nothing but the last foam on the wave of Nietzschism." When it is declared—by men, it is to be supposed—that "women are deficient in literary form," Mrs. Woods nails the dictum as "one of those commonplaces which people repeat without once fixing their eye on the facts." For behold:

"The lyric form which remains unapproached and unapproachable in its gorgeous harmonies, in its winged rush, is the lyric form of a woman: Sappho's. No one, not even Swinburne, has ever been able to reproduce her verse. All antiquity hailed her as the greatest of the Greek lyrists, and in modern times it has been said of her: 'Never before these songs were sung, and never since, did the human soul in the grip of a fiery passion utter a cry like hers; and from the executive point of view, in directness, in lucidity, in that high, imperious verbal economy which only nature can teach the artist, she has no equal and none worthy to take the place of second.'"

Sappho was not alone the poet of her day. All Lesbos was vocal with the songs of women poets. If they have since ceased to sing in such numbers, Mrs. Woods can imagine that "after all, conditions may have had a good deal to do with the subsequent dearth of women poets." She argues thus:

"On the other hand, when one observes the large proportion of men of creative genius who have had poor health, one may

reasonably assume that the brain-storm we call Inspiration is a very real strain on a man's nervous system; and therefore that, other things being equal, you would less frequently find a woman's nervous system (which has always its own special strain to support) able to support it.

"But other things never have been equal. Our divine poets have never been required to carry on an arduous practical profession, to be manufacturers or general practitioners, and poets only with the fag-ends of their brains and in their odd moments. I say this in no forgetfulness of the official side of Goethe or the theatrical side of Shakespeare. Chaucer used to be quoted as a hard-working, conscientious government official. But it has transpired that Chaucer was sacked for incompetence—if nothing worse. The more intimately we know the social life of the past, the more we realize the tremendous arduousness of the profession of being a woman, up to a quite recent date. The production of children, from one dozen to two, was but a corner of her activities. Look at the drawings of Hans Holbein; the most veracious work of the most veracious portrait-painter that ever existed. They show us the faces of the young wives of men of rank and wealth; charming, gay, or serious schoolgirl faces, not unlike those of our twentieth-century daughters. Then they show us the faces of the middle-aged wives; and they are like those of keen, perhaps of hard, even of coarse men of business. Why? Because in those days every woman had to be, according to her circumstances, a hand, a forewoman, or a manageress—or all three at once—in a going, an always going business concern. Every private house was a manufactory and a surgery as well. Those were good days enough for the vigorous, capable, practical women in whom our race abounds. But the best thing the women poets could do was to die young; and I suspect they did it. Yet probably a good many women before Lady Anne Lindsay, the writer of 'Auld Robin Gray,' and Miss Jane Elliot, who wrote 'The Flowers of the Forest,' had contributed to our store of folk-literature."

Tennyson, it is asserted, was proud of his "Tears, Idle Tears," as a "song in which no one noticed the absence of rime," but Mrs. Woods sets against this a poem from "The Bard of the Dimbowitza," a product of the school of women folk-poets of a remote district of Roumania, where "the women improvise as they spin together, passing the spindle and the song from one to another":

"There are songs in this book which from that point of view are more perfect achievements [than Tennyson's]. Such is the prelude—repeated at the end—of this little poem:

> "*Look not upon the sky at eventide,*
> *For that makes sorrowful the heart of man.*
> *Look rather here within my heart, and joyful*
> *Shall thine then always be.*"

> "To yonder grave there ofttimes came a woman,
> And said to it: 'Hast thou forgiven me?'
> 'Avaunt!' the grave made answer.
> Then weeping she would go her way, but going
> She ever plucked a flower from the sward.
> Yet still the grave would grant her no forgiveness.
> Then said the woman: 'Take at least my tears!'
> 'Avaunt!' the grave made answer.
> But as she weeping turned away and went,
> Behold, the gravestone would uplift itself,
> And the dead man gaze forth,
> Sending a long look after her, that woman,
> Who weeping went her way."

> "*Look not upon the sky at eventide,*" etc.

"I select this poem rather for its brevity than for any special beauty it possesses as compared to the rest of the Dimbowitza poems.

"When one speaks of 'The Bard of the Dimbowitza' as folk-literature, it must be remembered that it is impossible to know how much of it really is so, and how much belongs to the Countess Hélène Vacaresco, who is steeped in the life and songs of the people. As, however, it is of the English form in which these poems appeared that I would more especially speak, that secret is one I need not attempt to unveil. The volume appeared in 1892, and was signed by Hélène Vacaresco, Carmen Sylva, and Alma Strettell. The form is for the most part irregular blank verse, very original and beautiful in its cadences. The great public of the moment was not interested in poetry, and took little note of it, but it was much read and admired by literary people, especially those who made verses, and had a perceptible influence on the movement toward unrimed *vers libres* which has been going on for a quarter of a century or more. Altho it might be said that this is the form toward which the English language has always inclined, since magnificent examples of it are constantly before us in the Bible and Prayer-book. . . . . .

"The theoretic writings of Robert Bridges, to say nothing of his beautiful poems, have done very much to set people thinking on the real laws and liberties of English verse. But

COUNTESS DE NOAILLES,

Who is accounted by many judges the foremost living poet of France.

Christina Rossetti knew all that either by independent study or by intuition. While every literary critic in England was counting syllables or scanning feet, she was discovering for herself exquisite forms and cadences outside the critic's laws but within the poet's liberties. And Ruskin said that Christina's poetry was a disgrace to her distinguished brothers, and she ought to be prevented from writing. But how to prevent Christina from writing? If every other place were denied her, she would write on the corner of the washing-stand. The thing was impossible. So Christina continued to write; and, after all, the family was not disgraced. It gave us the only great religious poet we had had since the seventeenth century. For Keble I have never been able to regard as anything but a fluent clerical verse-writer who 'attuned his lyre' to the smooth melodies of his day and supplied a felt want—no longer, it would seem, felt. Christina Rossetti came to fill a curious gap in the women poets' ranks; and she filled it with a rush. For Elizabeth Barrett Browning could not be called a specifically religious poet, altho she wrote some religious poems. Of her as a versifier it is worthy of remark that she was a daring innovator and experimenter in several respects, but particularly in rime-forms. I have heard that Swinburne as a boy admired and studied her poems, especially on that account. But Mrs. Meynell stands much nearer to Christina Rossetti than Mrs. Browning, both in her spirit and her form. And here we have again a poet who admirably illustrates my contention, that far from being weak in form, women poets have excelled in it both by their originality and by the accomplished beauty of their workmanship."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

NEW SPIRIT IN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

THE ONE most quotable and most quoted legacy of Milton—that line about "dim religious light," does not appear to suit the modern idea of churchliness. The modern church "should appear to welcome passersby, not repel them by its cloistral and secluded quality," declares Mr. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who is one of the foremost of our younger ecclesiastical architects. The new St. Thomas's Church in New York, now nearing completion, is one of his designs. So also is the better known chapel at West Point, the Trinity Pro-Cathedral in Havana, and the chapel of the Intercession. In each of these Mr. Goodhue has exprest his conviction that "the church of to-day must extend its arms invitingly to the public," not, however, with the complete sense of modifying its sanctuary as a place apart. In *The Churchman* (New York) he gives this expression to his views:

"Sometimes, of course, the cloistral effect is needed—in a monastery, for instance. And the church must always have solemnity, but not coldness. I have tried in my work to express this quality of invitation, together with sanctity and a degree of magnificence quite undreamed of in my craftsman days."

He turns a backward eye over the comparatively short period of his own work to note the change that has come over the spirit of church-designing in this country:

"It is not so very many years since I started work, but the period has witnessed a great renascence, not only in ecclesiastical architecture, but in all the arts connected with the Church. And that means in all the arts, for Mother Church takes all the arts under her fostering care.

"This development is quite apart from the question of doctrine. The time when organ music was regarded as an instrument of evil is gone by. Only in rare cases do we find a still lingering prejudice against gold and color as 'un-Protestant.'

"In Pittsburg recently I completed a Baptist place of worship that proved to be one of my most interesting commissions. I was met with no demand to produce a meeting-house. Quite the contrary! A very cultured member of the committee said, 'Anything good enough for the Episcopalians is none too good for us!'

"And, as a result, the building has a 'chancel' with a quality almost sacerdotal. The organ, to be sure, a blaze of gold and color, is the principal feature that strikes the eye. But below it the arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, communion-table, and baptistry, with its 'dossal' of green and gold, produces, I like to think, something of the reverential spirit one gets in so much greater volume in the medieval shrines abroad."

AN EXAMPLE OF THE WELCOMING CHURCH.

The new St. Thomas's, one of Bertram G. Goodhue's recent works, standing on Fifth Avenue, in place of the one destroyed by fire.

A FEMININE RELIGIOUS REVOLT

ARE THE CHURCHES losing their hold on women? This question is put by *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) after a study of modern feminine types in Winston Churchill's latest novel, "The Inside of the Cup." On August 16 we gave an outline of this story mainly from the point of view of the hero, the *Rev. Mr. Hodder*. Few novels of recent date receive such extended notices in the religious press, the implication in this particular case being that Mr. Churchill's is epoch-marking. Hence the question put by the Rev. R. J. Campbell's paper at the head of a study of "The Woman in Revolt." It is still a "deeply rooted masculine belief," points out the writer, "that religion is more a woman's affair than a man's, an ornament and dignity to the sex, an occupation to diversify her domestic life, a vocation when the kitchen and the nursery are closed to her." But against this one-time prevalent, uncritical estimate of woman's position is Mr. Churchill's heroine, a woman who "challenges the current religious teaching from the pulpit of St. John's and who stimulates *Hodder*, the rector of the church, to reconsider his conclusions in the light of their modern view of the world." Continuing the study:

"Quite early in his new charge *Hodder* is brought into contact with a woman member of his church, a sane, healthy, and vigorous personality, who confesses quite frankly that his presentation of Christianity does not convince her, tho she is puzzled by the authority and force with which he presents it. She can not believe in the doctrine of the Virgin Birth, the physical miracle involved therein seeming to her so useless. Then later another and much older woman disturbs and challenges him on the question of the Church's attitude toward divorce. *Hodder* held that the marriage bond is indissoluble, and is obliged to refuse her request that he would allow her divorced daughter's re-marriage to take place in St. John's.

"Not until *Alison Parr*, daughter of the millionaire banker, comes into *Hodder's* orbit, however, does he realize the deliquescence of the old traditions and sanctions of religion among modern women. Before he meets her he hears of her—from her father, who speaks bitterly of the 'nonsensical ideas about her sex' which she has imbibed, and from a friend who tells *Hodder* that '*Alison* is a person. . . . The most extraordinary thing about her is her contempt for what her father has gained, and for conventionalities.' With a touch of contempt this friend described the attempt *Alison's* father had made to get her to marry a smug, Pharisaical member of the Church: 'She would have led him a dance for a year or two, and then calmly and inexorably left him. And there was her father, with all

his ability and genius, couldn't see it either, but fondly imagined that *Alison*, as *Gordon Atterbury's* wife, would magically become an *Atterbury* and a bourgeoise, see that the corners were dusted in the big house, sew underwear for the poor, and fast in Lent.' To *Hodder's* question whether *Alison* is happy as she is, he gets the reply: 'She is self-sufficient, and that is just what most women are not in these days.'

"One Sunday morning *Alison Parr*, who has come home for a holiday, goes with her father to church and hears *Hodder* preach a sermon against materialism and individualism, into which he threw all the passion of which he is capable. *Hodder* lunches with father and daughter that day, and at the table is an almost silent witness of an outspoken and incisively worded debate between the other two. *Parr* claims that philanthropy and organized charity were never on such a scale as in the present age. And *Alison* tells him that charity and philanthropy, as they exist to-day, have very little to do with the brotherhood of man. 'So long as you can make yourselves believe that this kind of charity is a logical carrying out of the Christian principles, so long are your consciences satisfied with the social system which your class, very naturally, finds so comfortable and edifying. The weak and idiotic ought to be absurdly grateful for what is flung to them, and heaven is gained in the throwing. In this way the rich inevitably become the elect both here and hereafter, and the needle's eye is widened into a gap.' In the pagan garden she has designed *Alison* and *Hodder* discuss the same question which she and her father had handled at lunch. She tells the rector that his sermon interested her as she had not been interested since she was twenty, 'when I made a desperate attempt to become a Christian—and failed. . . . But why (she cried) do you insist on what you call authority? As a modern woman who has learned to use her own mind I simply can't believe, if the God of the universe is the moral God you assert him to be, that he has established on earth an agency of the kind you infer and delegated to it the power of life and death over human souls. . . . Can't you see that an authoritative statement is just what an ethical person *doesn't* want. Belief—faith—doesn't consist in the mere acceptance of a statement, but in something much higher—if we can achieve it. Acceptance of authority is not faith, it is mere credulity, it is to shirk the real issue. We must believe, if we believe at all, without authority.' She tells him that 'he and his religion are as far apart as the poles; in order to preach his doctrine logically, he should be a white ascetic, with a well-oiled manner, a downcast look lest he stumble in his pride or do something original that sprang out of his own soul instead of being an imitation of the saints.' Her provocative frankness and clear-eyed honesty goad him into introspective study of himself."

HE DESIGNS "INVITING" CHURCHES.

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who declares that the modern church "should appear to welcome the passersby, not repel them by its cloistral and secluded quality."

The girl, *Alison Parr*, had "striven all her life to be free." She is very far from the acquiescent type, as we see in her further analysis:

"She hated humility, penance, asceticism, self-abnegation, repression, falling on her knees and seeking forgiveness out of all proportion to the trespass—these things threatened her possession of herself, 'the only valuable thing I've got.' In a senseless self-denial, she felt, she would have withered into a meaningless old maid, with no opinions of her own, and with no more definite purpose in life than to write checks for charities. 'Your Christianity commands that women shall stay at home, and declares that they are not entitled to seek their own salvation, to have any place in affairs, or to meddle with the realm of the intellect. Those forbidden gardens are reserved for the lordly sex. St. Paul, you say, put us in our proper place some twenty centuries ago, and we are to remain there for all time.' Obviously, a girl with this instinct of self-preservation could not feel safe in her father's house; his dominating personality and inflexible will clashed with hers, and she went away to study landscape-gardening and to save herself from extinction as an individuality. Her struggles for self-assertion had bred in her a sense of disillusionment and futility; what she had gained hardly seemed worth while. Her work satisfied only the esthetic impulse. It left her emotionally and intellectually unsatisfied.

"With *Hodder's* awakening comes revelation for *Alison Parr*. Naturally and inevitably she becomes a partizan when the conflict between *Hodder* and her father is precipitated, but her interest deepens and assumes a personal quality, and soon they both knew that love had come to complicate and yet to illumine their relations. Together they make their choice and refuse the millions of *Eldon Parr*, in order to follow the light which has broken in upon their minds and hearts. *Hodder* in successive talks makes clear the religious conclusions at which he has arrived, and is fortified and confirmed in them by the response her personality makes to his. 'Oh, I am proud of you,' she cries. 'And if they put you out and persecute you I shall always be proud. I shall never know why it was given me to have this and to live. Do you remember saying to me once that faith comes to us in some human form we love? You are my faith. And faith in you is my faith in humanity, and faith in God.' And that passionate declaration proves that *Alison Parr* was still a woman, tho she was in revolt against an interpretation of religion and life too small for her capacity of soul and intellect."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AS PREACHER—Nearly all our recent Presidents and some of our Vice-Presidents have figured as preachers or religious teachers during their occupancy of the Presidential chairs, so it is not departing from custom to find Vice-President Marshall, tho a Presbyterian, exhorting at a camp-meeting of Virginia Methodists. More startling than his motor-car costume, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was his reversal of Scripture to read "the sins of the children shall be visited on their parents," in the development of which text he applied a corrective for some things that are puzzling to a large contingent:

"Children are sent to Sunday-school for a part of Sunday; to regular schools for a part of five days a week, and the rest of the time they are forgotten, and they do as they please. It is high time for American fathers and mothers to have opinions on religion. You wonder why the turkey-trot, the tango, and the slit skirt exist. I say it is because the mothers of the country are not interested in training their children."

The Eagle indicates some other points touched upon:

"After tracing a connection between the teachings of the Master and the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Riley Marshall finds that 'there is no freedom anywhere where there is

not a clear conscience, free from fear of God and man.' He adds: 'This country of ours is living a beautiful practical Christian life in many ways—in many ways, I say—but there is too much tendency for men to counsel with sharp lawyers as to what they can do and still keep out of jail.'

"Many church members will agree with much of what the Vice-President says, if not with all of it. On the whole, he is resisting temptation, subjecting himself to restraint, when he keeps so close to the beaten paths of theology on such an occasion."

THE JEW'S FABLED WEALTH

"RICH AS A JEW" is a byword from time immemorial, and the belief that the race are the possessors of enormous wealth appears in "antisemitic creeds and, sometimes, in our own unguarded boasts," says Max Heller in *The American Israelite* (Philadelphia). Publicists and writers in the past and present have fostered the idea, explains this writer; while at the present moment the claim is reiterated in the English translation of Werner Sombert's work "Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben" (The Jew and Agricultural Life), published in 1911, that "the Jews have been the world's capitalists from immemorial times and that their wealth has been handed down continuously, from generation to generation, down to our day." The present writer dissents entirely from the view, citing in support Dr. Ignaz Zollschan, author of "The Race Problem," to the effect that "the descendants of the Spanish-Portuguese Crœsuses have either long ago disappeared in Christianity or else are leading a wretched existence in Oriental mellah or Polish ghetto." Mr. Heller, in addition to pointing out the impossibility of the claim, asserts that Jewish ambitions have taken other directions:

"Zollschan might have added that few things are more sharply characteristic and, therefore, more easily proved or disproved than the continuity of wealth. If such an absurd possibility were, indeed, conceivable as the continuity of wealth, unsupported by landed estates, among a people of haunted existence and unprotected rights, if one family could be imagined that had retained a large fortune from Solomonic times or for even so much as, let us say, two or three centuries, there would have to be evidence, in the possession of family jewels, family portraits, family plate, family library, of that settled and mature prosperity which never fails to leave these visible heirlooms of ancestral comfort and culture. How is it that just one family of Jewish millionaires, the Rothschilds, has attained to its centennial, that not one other wealthy family in all Jewdom can point to as many as four or five generations of real wealth? How does it come that while hundreds of our Polish and German families trace their descent centuries back, to famous scholars, like Mahram, Schiff, Moses Isserles, and others, while among the Spanish Jews there are those whose genealogies go back unbrokenly for centuries to the Abrabamels, the Mendes, the Teixeiras, and so forth, there is not, outside of the Rothschilds, one wealthy Jewish family that can boast wealthy ancestors for so much as one century?

"Nor can this fact be explained from the constant shifting and wandering of the Jew. There are ghetti, like those of Amsterdam, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prague, Venice, especially Rome, in which Jews have lived continuously for many centuries. In these ghetti there are numerous families which trace their descent to scholars and within which traditions of scholarship and piety have continued through many generations. How is it that the powers of accumulation, the talent for acquiring and retaining wealth, have not, in a single instance (except the one unbroken century of the Rothschilds), shown a similar persistence? There is only one possible answer: Because the disposition toward spiritual culture is rooted far more deeply in the Jewish soul than is the love of possession or of material comfort.

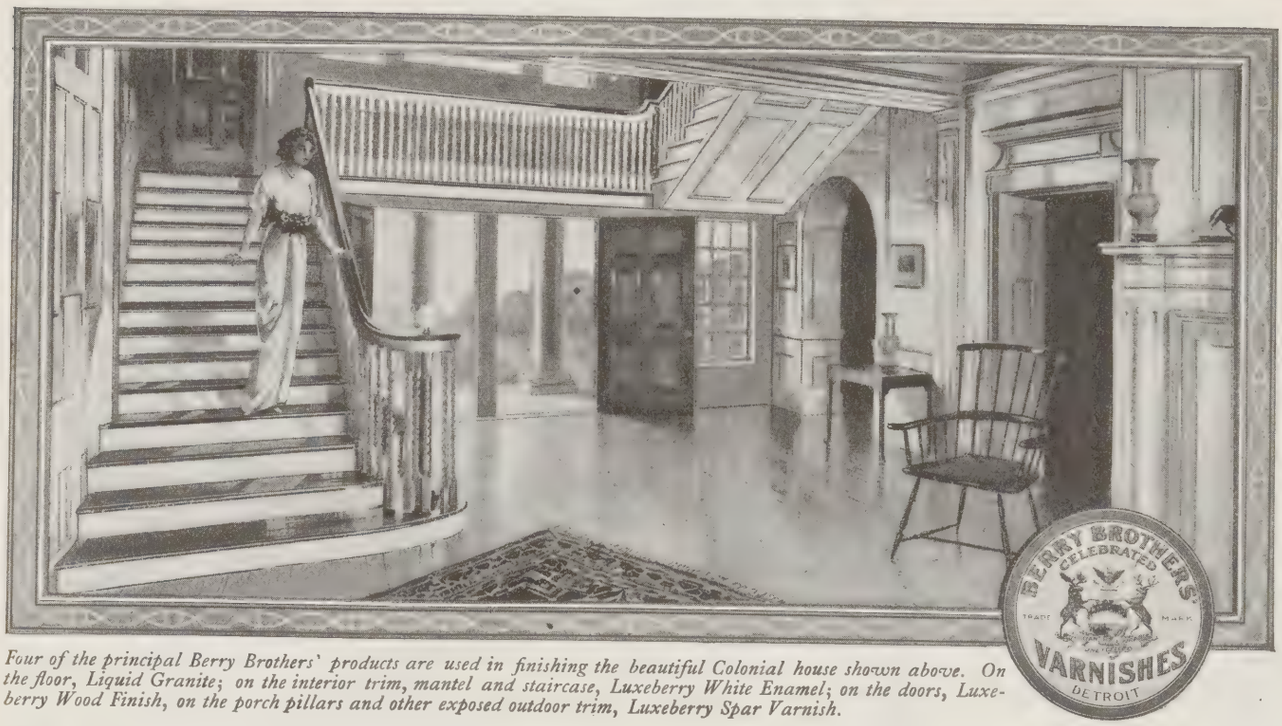
"Zollschan, however, animadverting upon the real significance of Jewish wealth, calls attention to other important facts. As to the indescribable poverty of the Jewish Orient, that has, by this time, become a thrice-told tale. Two facts, however, are not so frequently adduced: the one that, as Zollschan put it: 'The Jewish people, like every other people, is comparable, in its social stratification, to a pyramid; but, contrary to conditions elsewhere (excepting, we might reserve, similar evils in our own country), the diminishing top with us is continually breaking off through baptism and intermarriage, such apostasy and union of our upper classes being tantamount to a revindication of Jewish capital so extensive that recently a statistician (Rachfahl) has put forth the, after all, exaggerated estimate that as much as 70 per cent. of the capital acquired by the Jews becomes dejudaized again.'"

In the Middle Ages there were means other than these natural ones for transferring to other hands the Jew's wealth. The Church and State, says this writer, did not keep him waiting long, "before they had spied him as a ready-made victim for taxation, oppressive legislation, and exploitation of every sort." Coming down to modern days, those who "clamor, in books and magazines, about Jewish conquests and invasions," continues Mr. Heller, overlook another economic fact:

"It happens very frequently, in Russia, Galicia, Bohemia, Germany, that, when the Jews have succeeded in thoroughly systematizing some line of manufacture or trade, they are crowded out, in the end, by the non-Jew who has learned their methods and who displaces them with ease. In Bohemia that seems to have been the story in many instances, so that, to-day, the Czech is, by many, regarded to be the Jew's superior in commercial acumen; in Germany, according to Zollschan, who designates this symptom as 'the law of dispossession,' the Jews have been totally crowded out from the chemical industries. That the house of Rothschild does not to-day occupy the paramount position it once held in the world of finance is matter of common knowledge.

"Nor must it finally be forgotten that of all the baseless slanders that have ever been hatched out against the Jew, the most pitifully false is that which represents Jewish capital as a solid national asset, lined up in serried array for the progressive domination of the modern world. The beer-hall anti-Semite, drawing upon a riotous imagination, may picture mankind as the shackled slave of Jewish gold; a Prof. David Starr Jordan, vociferous champion of disarmament, arbitration, peace, may rehash, in convention and from lecture platform, all the stupid lies about a set of thirteen Jewish banker-families dictating war and peace, stimulating armament, piling up national debts; a pseudo-scientific economist, like Sombart, may paint the Jew as the inventor and the master-spirit of capitalism, which threatens to dry up the very soul of mankind; the patent and obvious fact, as evidenced beyond all dispute, in innumerable instances, is: that the Jewish banking-houses, both the baptized and the unbaptized, not only do not operate as a solid whole,but have not the shadow of a mutual understanding, even when a Russian or Roumanian loan is to be obstructed; that the Jewish banker in Germany, France, England is forced, from patriotic consideration, to act, even to the detriment of his brothers, in the interest of the country to which he owes allegiance; that, therefore, the vast capital in the hands of individual Jews is only to an insignificant extent available for the righting of the wrongs, for the mitigation of the miseries which are being inflicted upon us. The possession of money is, in some senses, a source of weakness, as the ownership of land is a mark of solidity and distinction; capital is constitutionally timid; the landowner is the genuine possessor the permanence of whose wealth partakes of the inalienable character of its substance.

"We may look forward to much deep-rooted mischief from the brilliant volumes of Houston Stewart Chamberlain which, in their English dress, have had at the hands of the British and American public an even friendlier reception than what they met with in the cradle-land of the anti-Semitism they preach. The subtle and sustained appeal they make to Teutonic pride and Anglo-Saxon conceit will contribute powerfully toward commending their skilful misrepresentations and specious arguments. The Sombart book is not likely to make many converts to anti-Semitic views; that the Jew is the arch-capitalist, the world's organizer, the money-power of all history, of all this it will not be easy to persuade the country of Rockefeller and Weyerhaeuser, of Carnegie, the Vanderbilts and the Goulds. Still there is a sinister meaning to the fact that, decades ago, the invectives of Duehring, Treitschke, and Stoecker could never find admiring translators or an eager public in the English tongue and aroused but feeble echoes, even when they had a mouthpiece as eminent and able as Goldwin Smith. Perhaps the Chestertons and Bellocs, the vaudeville stage and the magazine sensation may have been preparing the soil for a friendlier reception of the fanciful tale."



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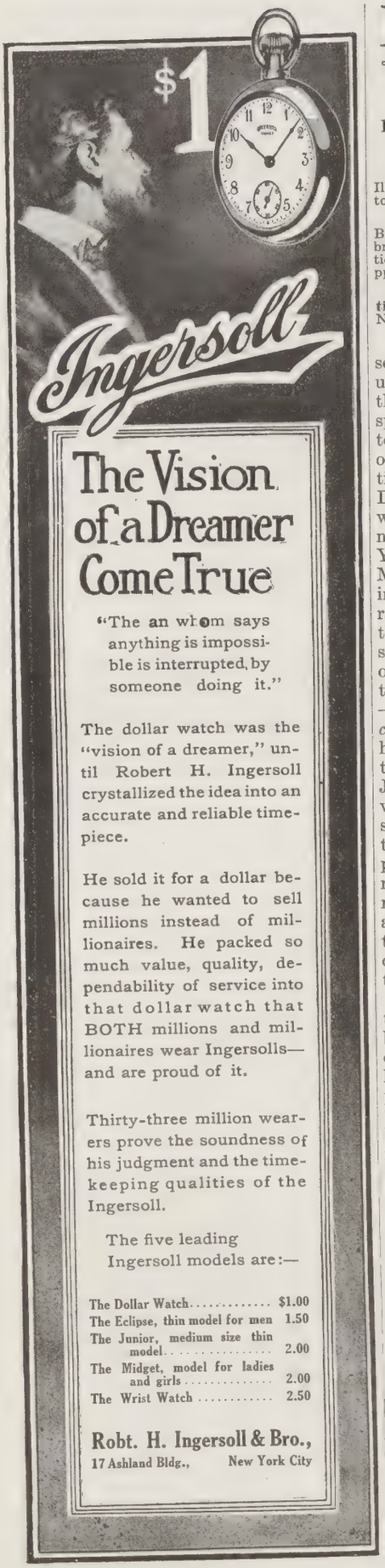
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

REVOLUTIONS: CHINESE, MEXICAN, AND MENTAL

McCormick, Frederick. The Flowery Republic. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 448. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

Baerlein, Henry. Mexico, the Land of Unrest. Being Chiefly an Account of What Produced the Outbreak in 1910, Together with the Story of the Revolutions Down to This Day. Illustrated. Map. Cloth, pp. xxiv–461. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Le Bon, Gustave. The Psychology of Revolution. Translated by Bernard Miall. Cloth, pp. 337. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The destiny of the Chinese Government seems at the present moment to hinge upon the character of one man. To find the true interpretation of the motive and spirit of its President is to obtain the key to the cipher in which the future history of China is written. The persistent question which has long caused China's patriot, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, his chief anxiety, and which Dr. Sun has recently answered in the negative, is of paramount concern—"Will Yuan Shih-kai be true to the Republic? Mr. McCormick, not only in the most interesting chapters which form the biography of President Yuan, but throughout the volume, furnishes new material for the study of the man upon whom the welfare of one-fourth of the human race seems now to depend. For the settling of the problem—Was Yuan a patriot or a traitor in the *coup d'état* of 1898?—one may read here his own explanation of the events of those tense days and the part which he and Jung Lu played in them—events about which he had for thirteen years kept silence, since, as he said, "I am quite able to confront my heart with heaven above; posterity will decide upon the justness of my cause." In this "one man in a wilderness of men" the Republic and the Empire are welded. "There was one Manchu, the Empress Grand Dowager; there was one Chinese, Yuan Shih-kai. For him the times called and he came."

Mr. McCormick prefaces his account of the Flowery Republic, whose path is now beset with thorns, by a very valuable chronology of the dramatic events which led to the Revolution of 1912, and rightly places first the significant sentence—"1838. Protestant schools of Christian knowledge opened." Equally important for reference is the Diary of the Revolutionary Rebellion, which concludes the book. Mr. McCormick's twelve years in China, his personal relation with the chief men and events of the period, enable him to relate vividly one of the most remarkable chapters in the world's history. To follow a story so intimately told sometimes requires a familiarity with the situation which the general reader may not possess, but he will only occasionally find himself in difficulty, and always in sympathy with the author's spirit and appreciative of the vast amount of illuminating material which he provides. Recent events in China—the apparent eclipse of Dr. Sun and the futile beating of the waves of rebellion against the iron will of Yuan Shih-kai give added zest to the reading of "The Flowery Republic."

In the tension of the present Mexican crisis the observations of Mr. Baerlein, an English traveler and correspondent who has made very extended study of Mexico and the Mexicans, are extremely opportune—especially as he writes chiefly of affairs of political importance in Mexico's domestic and foreign relations. One deplores sometimes the sarcastic tenure of the author's thought, yet with the facts which he presents in mind sarcasm is perhaps a pardonable act of self-defense. The major part of the book is given to depicting the conditions prior to the revolt of 1910, and the later developments up to the spring of 1913. While the narrative of events is succinctly given, there is an abundance of illustrative material, much of it of a sort to make one shudder and wonder how such things can be. A passage most interesting at present relates to the Madero-Huerta incident. Mr. Baerlein writes:

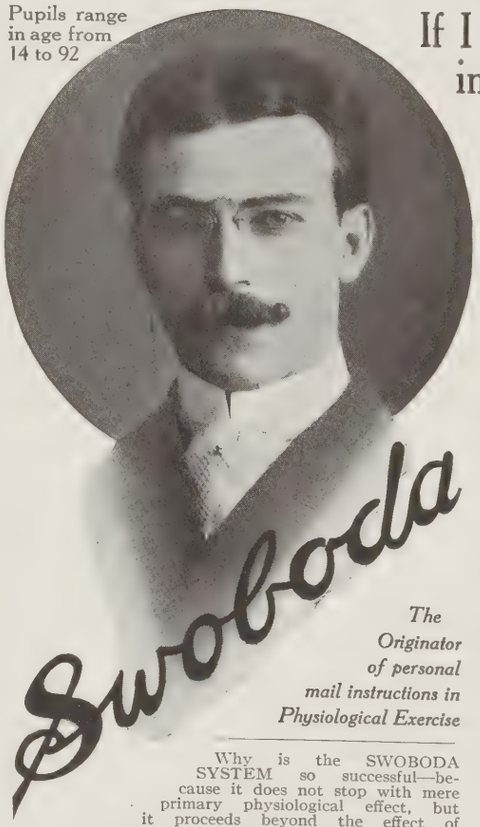
"As to whether the Ambassador, Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, in whitewashing the murderers was obeying orders from Washington, and whether such orders were inspired by Wall Street, will possibly be ascertained; a large number of his countrymen are now demanding that the truth be known. His appeal for a more kindly consideration of the murderers and his very quick acceptance of the official version of Madero's death are indeed to be regarded as an insult to American intelligence. At the same time one can not say, as yet, whether his Government, being reluctant to interfere (and voicing in this the large majority of the people), told him to make the best of the *fait accompli*, or whether they have been the slaves of those, the American and Mexican financers, who will not, if they can help it, let the Mexicans shake off their slavery. It is a fact that the Ambassador's relation with Madero had for a long time been very strained, that altho he was the doyen of the diplomatic corps it was not he but other diplomats who, toward the end, communicated with Madero, whereas on the Sunday and Monday before Madero's fall, General Huerta came several times to the American Embassy."

However the immediate present may result, to Mr. Baerlein the final outcome is inevitable:

". . . The Mexicans will strive against their fate, and do their utmost to keep away from Americans; they will invoke the hatred of the days of Diaz, when his interview with Mr. Taft, suggesting secret treaty or agreement, brought such criticism on his head; they will invoke the hatred of Madero's day, for he was said to be too well disposed toward the neighbors. These on their side will resist with all their strength the irresistible. Officially they will declare, like the Ambassador in Mexico, that the assassination of Madero was an accident. They will repeat to Europeans that the Monroe Doctrine does not call for them to supervise the social and political morals of the Mexicans; and they will hope that no Ambassador will fall a victim to Madero's accident of being shot by those who want to set you free. They will acknowledge, as *The Spectator* has very well put it, that they may have assumed the honorable position of trustee without any means of performing the work of the trust. Logically, they should either guarantee

(*Continued on page* 432)

How to Acquire Perfect Health, Wonderful Energy and a Vigorous Heart



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When I say that I give something different, something new, more scientific, more rational, effective and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised for the uplifting of the human body to a higher plane of efficiency and action, I am only repeating what thousands of prominent men and women of every country on the face of the earth, who have profited by my system, are saying for me voluntarily.

The Swoboda System is no Experiment I am giving successfully to pupils all over the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, congressmen, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business men, farmers, mechanics and laborers, and almost an equal number of women.

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"Your system develops the will as much as the muscle."
"I thank you, Mr. Swoboda, very sincerely for your kindness and courtesy; you have always done what you said you would."
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"Did not expect such wonderful results.'
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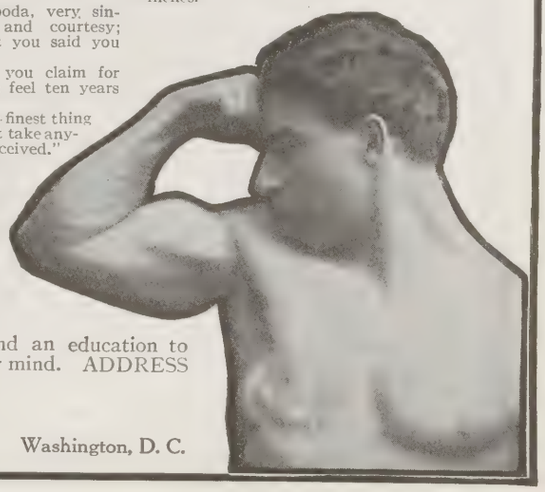
"Increased 16 pounds in 60 days."
"Gains 17 pounds, sleeps better, muscles larger."
"Your system is a recreation."
"Cannot speak too highly of your system."
"Considers it a great discovery."
"10 minutes of your system better than hours of any other."
"Very first lesson worked magically."
"Reduced excessive waist measure 3 inches."



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 430)

life and property throughout the western world or should modify the Monroe Doctrine so as to admit the cooperation of other Powers who may be interested in the affairs of Central and South America.

"For a time the Mexicans will struggle with each other, then they will struggle desperately against the United States, and then their country will be known as Mex."

In addition to the arraignment of Porfirio Diaz and Mexico generally which occupies the first part of the book—with the history of the revolts as the peg on which to hang it—Mr. Baerlein includes several miscellaneous essays on Mexican topics. The most fanciful and novel of these is entitled "Diaz at the Door of Hell." One would feel that he ought often to remonstrate did not a cold fact turn up each time to validate the writer's criticism—yet will even this win converts to his conclusions? His summary of the character of the Mexicans well illustrates his style and his standpoint. "It is hardly possible to generalize, but if you want a comprehensive picture I should say that they are childish. Have you ever seen a boy tear up a living beetle and a moment later say that yonder ripples of the olive-tree are like his mother's hand when he is lying in his bed? So are the Mexicans."

We knew long ago that reason never had much to do with revolutions. It seems we were right. M. Le Bon says so, and adds that they are to be explained by a disturbed balance between the rational logic, the affective logic, the mystic logic, and the collective logic which guide our life under normal conditions—in a word by the psychological constitution of the human mind. What could be clearer! But what disturbs the balance? Hush! One regrets that the author did not give a fuller exposition of the constituent logics, for not all who turn the pages of "The Pyschology of Revolution" will have read "Opinions and Beliefs." However, assuming that men do some things because they think, others because they admire or hate, others because they dream, and still others because they live in groups, we may proceed to examine revolutions. Tho the most abundant field for the psychologist of revolution might seem to be South America, our author has confined himself mainly to the European Reformation, and *in extenso* to the French Revolution. After a discussion of the general aspects of revolutions and the forms of mentality which appear in them, he devotes many pages to a review of the French Revolution on the lines of the logics mentioned. If there be more history than psychology in it, who shall say nay? The concluding pages offer some further reflections on the progress of the revolutionary concepts of his *pièce de résistance* in the present day. M. Le Bon's book on "The Crowd" is known as a very acute and suggestive contribution to psychology. How much he has added to this in the present work is hard to say. He is the only authority on revolutionary psychology.

EDWARD M. TABER'S LITERARY REMAINS

Taber, Edward Martin, Stowe Notes, Letters, and Verses. 8vo, pp. 335. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50.

The author of these "remains," as they would have been styled in the Victorian period, was an artist in three senses. He

(*Continued on page* 434)

H U Pmobile

The 1914 Hupmobile is in the hands of Hupmobile distributers.

We believe this new Hupmobile to be the *best* car of its class in the world.

By *best*, we mean best in internal essentials, especially. We mean best in those things which make for long life and continuous service at lowest cost.

But we believe you will also pronounce it the *most beautiful* car of its class in the world.

We believe we have put *more money into the chassis* than any car of its class in the world.

We base these beliefs on our conviction—

That the production of this new Hupmobile incorporates a greater tonnage of *high-grade steel* than any car of its class in the world;

That this new Hupmobile is the *largest user of aluminum*—without regard to class or price—in the world;

That the frame used in the new Hupmobile is the *costliest piece of pressed steel construction* used by any car of its class in the world;

That the Hupmobile long-stroke motor will *outpull any engine* of its class in the world;

That the Hupmobile *pressed steel body*—designed by us and built by the builders of Pullman cars—is the costliest body used by any car of its class in the world;

That Hupmobile *springs* utilize a greater tonnage of *costly* steel—more than 2,000 tons—than any other car of its class in the world;

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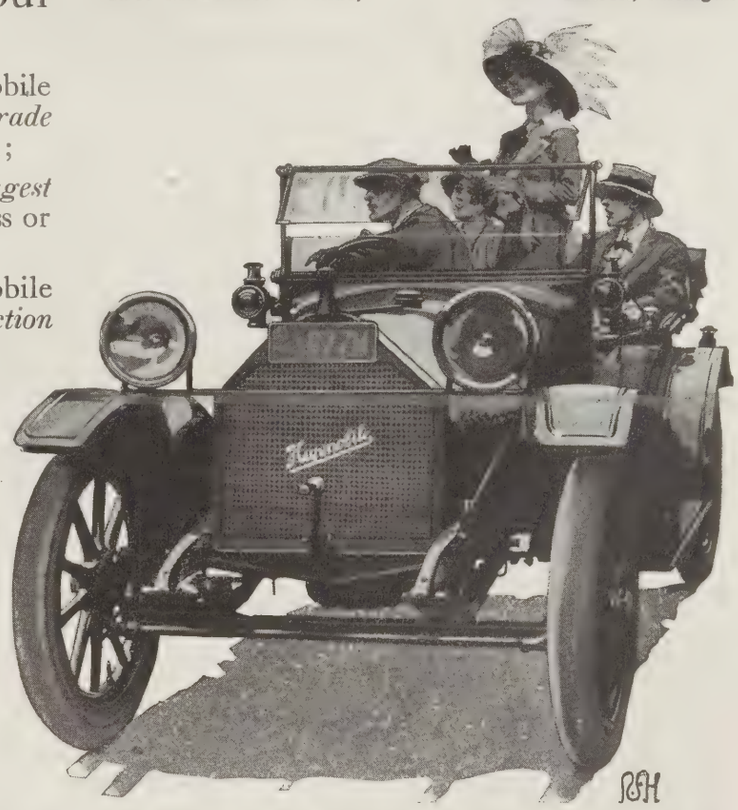

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"32" Touring Car or Roadster—$1050 f. o. b. Detroit

Four-cylinder, long-stroke motor, 3¼ x 5½ inches; unit power plant. Selective type transmission, sliding gears. Center control. Full floating rear axle. 106-inch wheel base. Tires 32 x 3½ Q. D. Rear shock absorber. Magneto rain shield.

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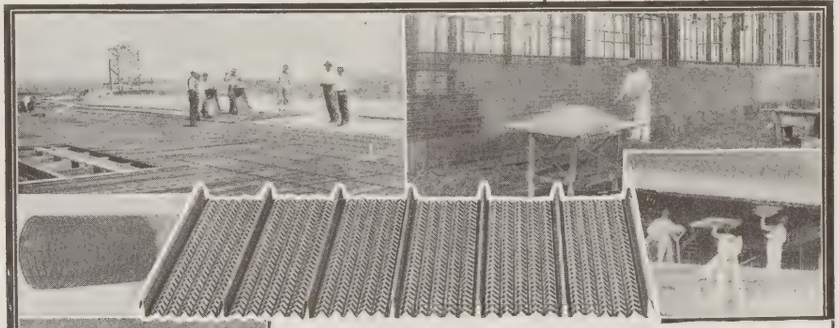

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 432)

was a painter by profession, he was a poet, and he was above all a consummate artist in the production of English prose. He was not a naturalist like Thoreau, whom he resembled in his love of outdoor life and power of minute observation and description. Nor had he any philosophy, or at least he does not express the transcendental passion of Thoreau or Coleridge. The latter at Chamouni, contemplating "sovran Blanc" with awe and wonder, confesses at last,

"I worship the invisible alone."

Taber was an impressionist. He lived upon the varied hues, the form and movement of external nature, and whether he dips his brush in color or his pen in ink, he reproduces in perfect description the tree, the landscape, the living creature, and the changing wonder of the sky with a distinctness and a beauty which destine his work to become a permanent element in American literature. Wordsworth, who was himself so deep a lover of nature that he has been styled a pantheist, says that the world knows least of its greatest men. Greatness merely means completeness, the attainment of the final in any department of human activity. But Taber's name is not to be found in any account of American literature, altho his spirit is essentially American. With a less sensitive, less keen eye many Europeans have built up a reputation as poets. But this impressionist is not so great a poet as a painter, word-painter and pencil-painter. He has not the lyric cry, for he feels no pain, no melancholy, and no longing. His mind is a *camera obscura* on which the face of nature is reflected, and in that face he rests. How true this is appears from the best and most characteristic poem he has written—"Winter's Answer to Misgiving," which exactly represents the placidity of the contented impressionist. We quote it as follows:

"Often the heart, that eager is
To build its hope on dazzling height,
Falls in the shadow of its bliss,
And comfortless sees endless night.
A sullen whisper stirs anon:
'Acknowledge life a worthless boon;
What gains to cloak and smother care—
To smile at grief? Accept your doom;
Why struggle still against despair?
How long resist the creeping gloom?'

"As long as crowns the hilltop bare
The pine against the azure sky,
And gives its music to the air,
And waves its tasseled boughs on high;
As long as shall the chickadee
Flit, lisping sweet, from tree to tree,
As long as on this slope's displayed
The sumach's dauntless red cockade."

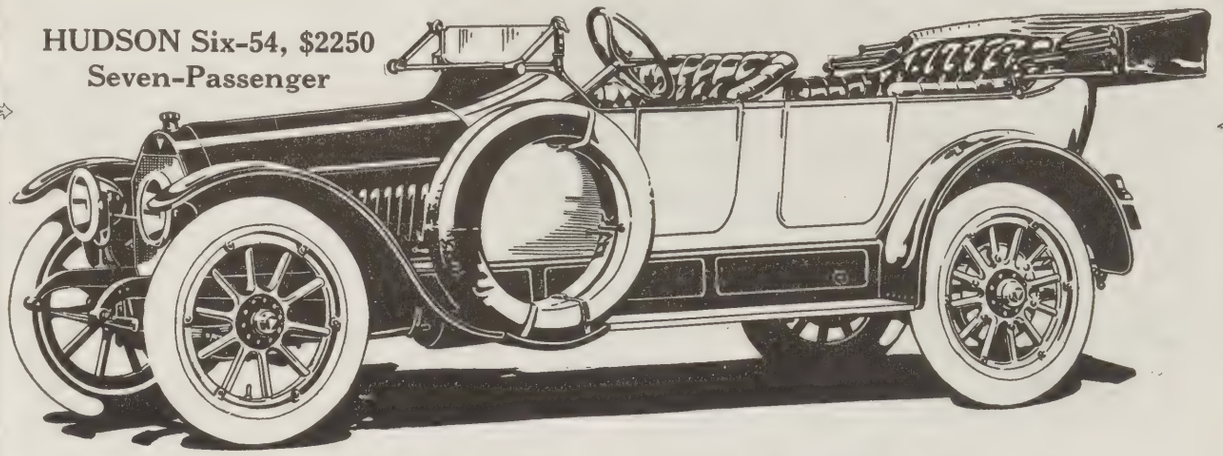
The volume may be said to consist of three parts—prose pictures, reproductions of paintings and drawings, and verses. Of the fine photographs the frontispiece is the most striking. It represents Taber side by side with the oxen and the plowman. His attitude is alert and he seems to be looking back arrested by the note of a bird, or a shift in the scenery of the clouds—very different from the mooning wanderer described by Wordsworth as listlessly led on the wild-goose chase of his own vagrant fancies, from early dawn,

"Until the setting sun
Write fool upon his forehead."

Taber's works are likely to be read and

(*Continued on page* 436)

HUDSON Six-54, $2250
Seven-Passenger



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Six Cylinders—Distinguished Beauty

Never before have HUDSON designers brought out in one model so many advances.

But it happens that Europe, after reaching the limit in fine engineering, has suddenly corrected many faults in bodies.

And America must follow. Some makers will delay, some chafe and protest. But sooner or later we have always followed European vogue. Those who waited found their models obsolete ere long. You remember how it was with fore-doors.

Here is an ideal body type which marks the coming mode. The world's best designers agree on it. All the best foreign makers will this year exhibit nothing but streamline bodies.

We have not merely copied—we have Hudsonized the type. We have ourselves worked out countless improvements. We have, we believe, the handsomest car you'll see. But the general effect is such as must mark any up-to-date car this year.

Europe is Right

And Europe is right. Look at passing models. Note that abrupt and inartistic angle at the dash. Compare with this model, where the streamline runs unbroken from tip to tip.

Compare the high-hung, top-heavy bodies with this low-hung effect. Compare old-type fenders with these new.

Compare the old way of carrying extra tires, blocking one front door, or on the rear, when the balance of the car is disturbed. Now both front doors are clear and still the tires are where they should be—on the running board.

Note that every door hinge is concealed. Why did we ever have body sides marred by projecting hinges?

Note the left-side drive, the center control, the deep cushions with high backs. You sit in the car, not on it.

Now we have four forward speeds.

We have wide tonneau doors.

We have every operation and control within reach of the driver's hand.

You know that these things are desirable. Now that they have been thought of, and adopted abroad, what car can resist coming to them?

Other New Things

Here are other new features which we have adopted in this new HUDSON Six-54:

A seven-passenger body, where the extra seats fold out of the way.

135-inch wheel base—36 x 4½-inch tires. Gasoline tank in dash also a European innovation.

The Delco system of electric self-cranking—the rapid type built especially for this car. Powerful electric lights with dimming attachment.

Speedometer set in dash. Concealed noiseless gears set into the axle.

Yale lock on ignition control.

Rain-vision windshield. Genuine Pantasote top with curtains attached, ready for instant lowering. Electric horn—trunk rack—tire holders—license carriers. Every comfort and convenience known.

Built by Howard E. Coffin and His Engineers

Here too is the latest production of Howard E. Coffin and his great engineering corps. The men who built the former HUDSON Six, one of the greatest successes ever known in this industry.

This is their masterpiece. The largest, finest, strongest car these men have ever built. Their sturdiest car, their most comfortable car, most dependable.

And note the price. Note how this factory, with its mammoth output, has cut the cost of Sixes. Think of a Six of this power and size and room selling for $2250. Even one year ago such a price was unthinkable.

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Your local HUDSON dealer has this car on show. Go see it, if only to see the trend of design in motor cars. Compare it side by side with old-style cars and judge which you want to drive.

See it now—while it's new.

Our catalog on request.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 434)

carried in the bosom by those who love work that is done neither for money nor renown, but rather for sheer love of the subject of pen and pencil. The author of these Notes was born on Staten Island, July 21, 1863. In 1887 he was ordered to leave New York for his health and removed to Stowe, Vermont, where he lived until September 9, 1896.

BELIEF IN A FUTURE LIFE

Frazer, J. G. (D.C.L., LL.D., Litt. D.). The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead. Vol. I. 8vo, pp. xxi–495. London and New York: Macmillan Co. $3.25 net.

In the year 1863, Mr. W. R. Alger put out his well-known volume on "The Destiny of the Soul," which aimed to be a review of the idea as found among different peoples, and ran through many editions. To this Dr. Ezra Abbot affixt his justly celebrated bibliography of the subject, which is yet indispensable to workers in that line. But since Mr. Alger wrote, the modern science of anthropology has grown up, and has laid under tribute a vast flood of literature, dealing not only with peoples who have organized cults, priesthoods, and the like, but with the races whose organization in these respects is as yet to come. Dr. Frazer is, since Andrew Lang's death, the most prominent living anthropologist, having attained this position by investigations in primitive society embodied in several great series of works—"The Golden Bough," "Totemism and Exogamy," etc. He has attained this position by utilizing with unexampled completeness the mass of material available in the rich field thus opened.

The present volume begins a new series, which is to be devoted to an exhibition of notions of immortality and ghost-worship by primitive peoples all over the earth. The arrangement is geographical, and in the volume before us the author deals with the peoples of Australia, New Guinea, and Melanesia. It is characteristic of Dr. Frazer's work that he "follows his leads" into a variety of details, and so comes upon subjects which seem at first sight only remotely related to his principal theme. Yet more deliberate consideration will usually show a connection which justifies the line of investigation. In the present volume, for instance, the ideas of primitive peoples concerning death, its causes and nature, are expounded; in like manner a possible connection of initiatory rites with ancestor-worship leads to an exposition of the subject so well covered by Prof. Hutton Webster in his "Primitive Secret Societies." Similarly his examination takes him into a discussion of the method of disposal of the dead. The result is a collection of facts, with the authorities therefor abundantly yet concisely given, which is a boon to the anthropologist who would draw upon such treasures. In other words, the method, now so well known, used in "The Golden Bough," is used here, and with increased particularity.

One can hardly, with good grace, quarrel with the painstaking detail exhibited in this book. Yet it is a fact that in a minutely geographical survey, when different parts of the same island (like New Guinea) come under consideration, identical beliefs are found among different tribes and restated with fulness. Condensation in this respect is not only suggested but demanded. Iteration is unnecessary and confusing. Apart from this

defect, the tabulation and discussion here begun are of the highest value. The nature of primitive belief in the continuance (often limited, seldom unconditioned), of life beyond the grave is clearly established, and will afford argument pro and con for the belief as held by advanced peoples. We shall await with anticipation the continuation of the series.

CARE OF THE HEART AND BLOOD-PRESSURE

The Heart and Blood-vessels; Their Care and Cure, and the General Management of the Body. By I. H. Hirschfeld, M.D. 8vo, pp. 336. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25 net.

Heart-Disease, Blood-Pressure, and the Nauheim Treatment. By Louis Faugères Bishop, A.M., M.D. Fourth revised edition. 8vo, pp. 303. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net.

Dr. Hirschfeld's volume is a medical work that may be recommended as a manual of personal hygiene to the average intelligent reader. It is bristling with up-to-date facts regarding the care and cure of the circulatory system.

The book reveals in a striking manner three qualities that may be noted in most of the recent manuals of a medical nature. First, it places the specific topics treated in the larger setting of biological facts and laws; secondly, it stresses the prevention of disease as well as its cure; and thirdly, it makes a direct appeal to the average individual and social intelligence. It is really a new thing in human experience that tens of thousands of men and women know enough, and care enough, about a scientific knowledge of their own bodies to appreciate and welcome such a book as this. It is also a new thing in medical literature for a really well-equipped man to write a book for popular intelligence. These facts are alike significant and hopeful. They indicate that human needs and human knowledge are at last becoming organized for a mighty crusade against ignorance, with its resulting disease, distress, and inefficiency. If no other evidence existed, this were enough to prove that the world is growing wiser and better.

Dr. Bishop's book is the fourth revision of a popular medical handbook on heart-disease, with especial reference to blood-pressure and the Nauheim treatment.

It is hard to say which class of readers is best served. To general practitioner, as well as to lay reader, its clear and brief analysis and practical suggestions both for treatment of heart-disease and for its prevention must appeal in an unusual degree. Half-tone illustrations help to make clear the Nauheim-Schott treatment, which will appeal alike to specialists and to patients seeking that kind of treatment. Throughout the book there is evident that broader view of disease as related to the whole of life which may be described as biological, as also that practical, human outlook upon the medical profession as not merely corrective in its functions, but also educative. Perhaps, it is the latter quality which will especially appeal to most readers of THE DIGEST.

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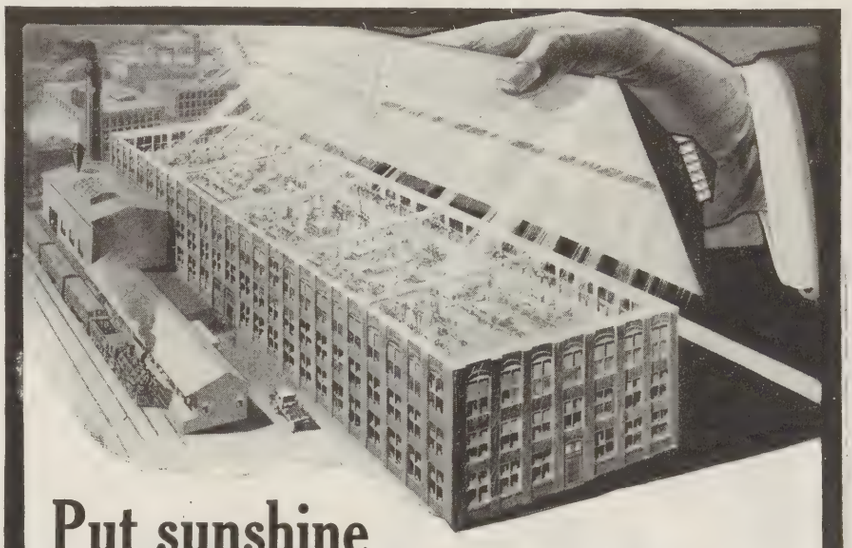

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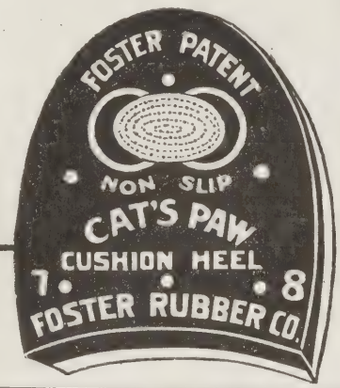

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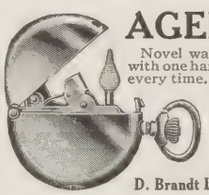

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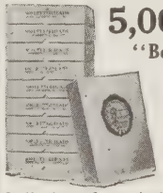

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CURRENT POETRY

"JOHN MASEFIELD'S GREATEST Poem" is the confident characterization of "The Wanderer" printed on the cover of the September number of *Harper's Magazine*. Sometimes the contents of a magazine fail to live up to the cover. But in this case, the publishers' announcement is not too enthusiastic. It is dangerous to use the word "great" in writing of contemporary verse. But certainly "The Wanderer" approaches greatness more closely than any other poem that Mr. Masefield has written, with the possible exception of "Ships," which appeared in *The New York Times Review of Books* during Mr. Wetmore's editorship. In "The Wanderer" are no instances of the bathos which mars "The Widow in the Bye Street" nor of the deliberate sordidness which mars "The Everlasting Mercy." All is clear and direct and full of the sea's own strength. Few poets of this generation could equal the description of the ship returning after the storm with "her masts like trees in winter, frosty bright." We have not room to reprint more than half the poem.

The Wanderer

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

All day they loitered by the resting ships,
Telling their beauties over, taking stock;
At night the verdict left my messmate's lips,
"The *Wanderer* is the finest ship in dock."

I had not seen her, but a friend, since drowned,
Drew her, with painted ports, low, lovely, lean,
Saying, "The *Wanderer*, clipper, outward bound,
The loveliest ship mine eyes have ever seen—

"Perhaps to-morrow you will see her sail,
She sails at sunrise": but the morrow showed
No *Wanderer* setting forth for me to hail:
Far down the stream men pointed where she rode,

Rode the great trackway to the sea. dim. dim.
Already gone before the stars were gone.
I saw her at the sea-line's smoky rim
Grow swiftly vaguer as they towed her on.

Soon even her masts were hidden in the haze
Beyond the city; she was on her course
To trample billows for a hundred days:
That afternoon the norther gathered force;

Blowing a small snow from a point of east;
"Oh, fair for her," we said, "to take her south."
And in our spirits as the wind increased,
We saw her there, beyond the river-mouth,

Setting her side-lights in the wildering dark,
To glint upon mad water, while the gale
Roared like a battle, snapping like a shark,
And drunken seamen struggled with the sail.

While with sick hearts her mates put out of mind
Their little children left astern, ashore,
And the gale's gathering made the darkness blind,
Water and air one intermingled roar.

Then we forgot her, for the fiddlers played,
Dancing and singing held our merry crew,
The old ship moaned a little as she swayed,
It blew all night, oh, bitter hard it blew.

So that at midnight I was called on deck
To keep an anchor-watch: I heard the sea
Roar past in white procession filled with wreck:
Intense bright frosty stars burned over me,

And the Greek brig beside us dipt and dipt,
White to the muzzle like a half-tide rock,
Drowned to her mainmast with the seas she shipped
Her cable-swivels clanged at every shock.

And like a never-dying force, the wind
Roared till we shouted with it, roared until

Its vast vitality of wrath was thinned,
Had beat its fury breathless and was still.

By dawn the gale had dwindled into flaw,
A glorious morning followed: with my friend
I climbed the fo'c's'le-head to see; we saw
The waters hurrying shoreward without end.

Haze blotted out the river's lowest reach;
Out of the gloom the steamers, passing by,
Called with their sirens, hooting their sea-speech;
Out of the dimness others made reply.

A Runcorn schooner passed, a steamer came
Swift on the flood toward us, hooting loud,
Passing so near that we could read her name
And hear her mate's voice calling to the crowd.

I said, "It blew most bitter hard last night,
There must have been a wild sea on the bar,
The salt has caked that steamer's funnels white,
Look at her bows how red with rust they are."

And as we watched, there came a rush of feet
Charging the fo'c's'le till the hatchway shook.
Men all about us thrust their way, or beat,
Crying, "The *Wanderer!* Down the river!
Look!"

I looked with them toward the dimness: there
Gleamed like a spirit striding out of night,
A full-rigged ship unutterably fair,
Her masts like trees in winter, frosty-bright.

Foam trembled at her bows like wisps of wool,
She trembled as she towed. I had not dreamed
That work of man could be so beautiful,
In its own presence and in what it seemed.

"So, she is putting back again," I said.
"How white with frost her yards are on the fore."
One of the men about me answer made,
"That is not frost, but all her sails are tore,

"Torn into tatters, youngster, in the gale;
Her best foul-weather suit gone." It was true,
Her masts were white with rags of tattered sail
Many as gannets when the fish are due.

Beauty in desolation was her pride,
Her crowned array a glory that had been;
She faltered tow'rd us like a swan that died,
But altho ruined she was still a queen.

"Put back with all her sails gone," went the word;
Then, from her signals flying, rumor ran,
"The sea that stove her boats in, killed her third,
She has been gutted and has lost a man."

So, as tho stepping to a funeral march,
She passed defeated homeward whence she came,
Ragged with tattered canvas white as starch,
A wild bird that misfortune had made tame.

St. Nicholas, it seems, was patron of highwaymen. He was also, however, patron of merchants, so the thought of Miss Stuart's poem is rather confused. Nevertheless the verses are spirited and colorful. They appeared in *The Academy*.

A Song of St. Nicholas' Clerks

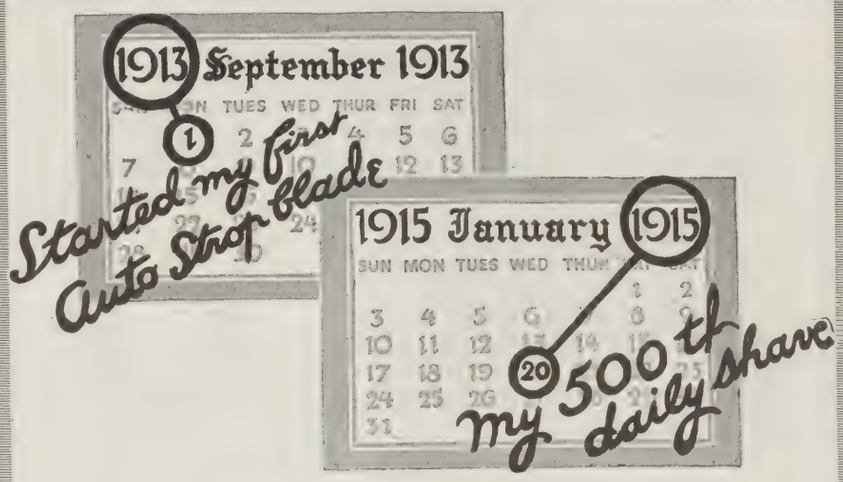
By Dorothy Margaret Stuart

Hide thee, white lady of the sky,
Behind thy darkest veil,
For Flemish merchants ride abroad
Drowsy with London ale.

And lonely is the road and long,
And thick the willows stand,
And English gold the Flemings bear
To their moist Flemish land.

Foul shame it were that English gold
From England should be borne!
Foul shame on us, if we should fail
To meet them ere the morn!

Then twenty crowns for every man,
A red gown for his dame,
And a candle for St. Nicholas
Who helps us with our game!



You Will Not Need Blades Until Jan. 20th, 1915

JUST think of the economy of 500 Shaves Guaranteed from 12 Blades. Provided you shave every day, you will not buy new blades until Jan. 20th, 1915, and maybe not then.

Besides, the easy stropping means easy, cool, velvety shaving with the same blade day after day, week after week.

AutoStrop shavers are delighted with the new model having the adjustable feature. All beards are alike to this razor, which can be regulated for any kind of a shave.

The AutoStrop Safety Razor is sold on 30 days' free trial, by all dealers. If it does not fulfill every advertised claim, return it and your money will be refunded.

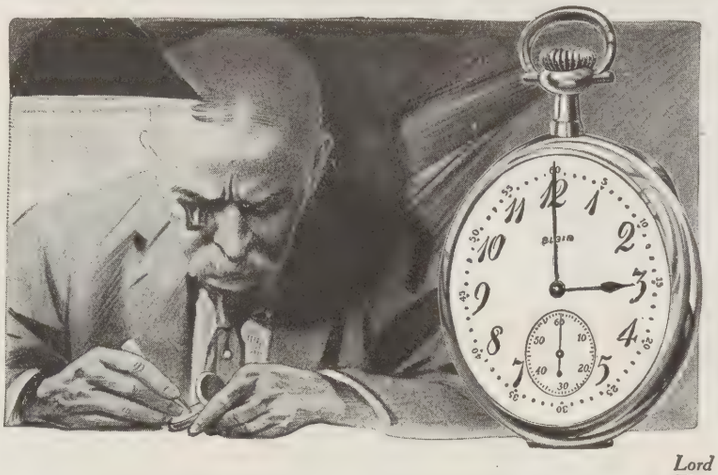
Adjustable

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

Strops Itself

The new adjustable model is now on the market in the United States. Adjustable to all beards. Price $5. Send for our Catalog showing fancy and fitted sets.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 346 Fifth Ave., New York. Toronto. London



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RIGOROUS, indeed, are the tests which prove the Elgin to be the masterwatch. So final are the proofs that 40,000 leading jewelers—Elgineers—men of unquestioned reputation, unconditionally commend it to you. These men, by close association with all makes of watches, know the sturdy construction and faithful service of the Elgin.

The Elgin Watch

By all means, interview the Elgineer near you, and get the benefit of his experience and expert advice.

LORD ELGIN (illustrated above) is a specialized product of the World's Greatest Watch Works. Extremely thin. It contains latest devices for keeping perfect time. Ask your Elgineer to show it to you.

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Elgin, Illinois

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Will make a stove of your round-wick lamp, gas jet or mantle burner. Requires no more gas or oil than for light; does not lessen volume of light; simply utilizes waste heat. Heat and light at one cost. Will heat ordinary room comfortably in zero weather. No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless; mixes the air.

Just the thing for sick-room, bath, bed-room; heating water, making tea or coffee, etc.

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On Lamp

Price Complete { Polished Brass, $1.50 / Nickel Plated, $2.00
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days.

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Sharpens any razor in two seconds

Easy to operate—absolutely automatic

Write for 10 days free trial offer

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Spring Mill Factory

Here is the real puncture-proof pneumatic—made by successful tire makers of established reputation—the

LEE Puncture-Proof Pneumatic TIRES

Here is a tire that is

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and this guarantee assures you the return of every cent paid for puncture-proof insurance, if your tire should puncture. Could anything be fairer?

Write for Booklet "L."

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN PA
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Smiles at Miles

Not many years ago, a French poet wrote a poem—if it may be called a poem—consisting entirely of feminine names, arranged in accordance with rhythm and rime. The effect was musical and not unpleasing. But the Rev. James B. Dollard performs with greater skill a more difficult feat in the hauntingly lovely lines we quote below. They appear in his collected poems, published by The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada. Simply a string of names—but what exquisite melody they make! Of course, many of the names are in themselves beautiful—Shanagolden, for instance, and Corrymeela—but it required poetic skill of a high order to combine them so harmoniously.

Song of the Little Villages

BY JAMES B. DOLLARD

The pleasant little villages that grace the Irish glynns,
Down among the wheat-fields—up amid the whins.
The little white-walled villages crowding close together,
Clinging to the Old Sod in spite of wind and weather:
Ballytarsney, Ballymore, Ballyboden, Boyle,
Ballingarry, Ballymagorry by the Banks of Foyle,
Ballylaneen, Ballyporeen, Bansha, Ballysadare,
Ballybrack, Ballinalack, Barna, Ballyclare.

The cozy little villages that shelter from the mist.
Where the great West Walls by ocean spray are kissed;
The happy little villages that cuddle in the sun.
Where blackberries ripen and the harvest work is done.
Corrymeela, Croaghnakeela, Clogher, Cahirciveen,
Cappaharoe, Carrigaloe, Cashel, and Coosheen,
Castlefinn and Carrigtohill, Crumlin, Clara, Clane,
Carrigaholt, Carrigaline, Cloghjordan, and Coolrain.

The dreamy little villages, where by the fires at night
Old Shanachies with ghostly tale the boldest hearts affright,
The crooning of the wind-blast is the wailing Banshee's cry,
And when the silver hazels stir they say the fairies sigh.
Kilfinora, Kilfinnane, Kinnity, Killylea,
Kilmoganny, Kiltamagh, Kilronan, and Kilrea,
Killashandra, Kilmacow, Killiney, Killashee,
Killenaule, Killingshall, Killorglin, and Killeagh.

Leave the little villages, o'er the black seas go,
Learn the stranger's welcome, learn the exile's wo,
Leave the little villages but think not to forget
Afar they'll rise before your eyes to rack your bosoms yet.
Moneymore, Moneygall, Monivea, and Moyne,
Mullinahone, Mullinavatt, Mullagh, and Mooncoin,
Shanagolden, Shanballymore, Stranorlar, and Slane,
Toberaheena, Toomyvara, Tempo, and Strabane.

On the Southern Llanos—north where strange light gleams,
Many a yearning exile sees them in his dreams;
Dying voices murmur (passed all pain and care),
"Lo, the little villages, God has heard our prayer."
Lisdoonvarna, Lissadil, Lisdargan, Lisnaskea,
Portglenone, Portarlington, Portumna, Portmagee,
Clondalkin and Clongowan, Cloondara, and Clonae,
God bless the little villages and keep them night and day!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE VERBAL SHOTS OF SHERIFF HARBURGER

NOT even his severest critics will deny Mayor William J. Gaynor the honor of being the most original letter-writer in New York, if not in the nation. Not long ago somebody compiled his best epistolary fulminations and had them published in a handsome volume, which is an unusual thing to happen to a person during his lifetime. But Mayor Gaynor is far from having a monopoly of the fame that comes from knowing how to write letters that look well in print; the champion has to take off his hat every now and then to another well-known New Yorker, Sheriff Julius Harburger. Mr. Harburger lacks some of Mayor Gaynor's familiarity with Epictetus and the other ancient philosophers, but when it comes to handing out picturesque adjectives nobody in the English-speaking world has much, if anything, on the big town's popular Sheriff. Like many other public men, Sheriff Harburger does not shy at newspaper reporters when they come around asking to be allowed to print his letters. He frequently jokes with newspaper men about his letters and speeches, as when, a few days ago, he was asked for a copy of a letter written to a man who had complained about the existence of bad odors in his neighborhood. He was talking to a New York *World* reporter about it:

Now, of course, I couldn't afford to pay any attention to all the letters I receive as Sheriff of New York County that flatter me, tho I get more of that kind than any other. It wouldn't do for me to give the letters that compare me to Mayor Gaynor as a letter-writer to the papers, because the people might think I am egotistical. And everybody knows I am the most modest man in New York County.

But here is Harry Thaw breaking out of Matteawan, and here am I without anything to break out of except silence. So when I get a letter early this morning from Louis Bowsky, who says he owns an apartment house, called the Fairmont, at No. 438 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, I decided to answer it in my most brilliant style.

Mr. Bowsky said he was mad because people in a restaurant at Nos. 1121–1127 Amsterdam Avenue, just north of his apartment house, persist in rattling pots and pans, and cause odors of cooking to arise in the quiet morning atmosphere. I saw my literary opportunity and grasped it. Here is the result—

But before I tell you about the letter, I must confess that I went to the ball game this afternoon. And, since you insist, I must confess that more than three thousand people, who recognized me as I entered the grand stand, arose with one accord and shouted, "Three cheers for our Sheriff, Julius Harburger." That touched me, and I wouldn't have

The Car With the Clean-Cut, Thoroughbred Air

IN the Borland, great thought and effort have been given to the making of a car that is the embodiment of good taste—a roomy car having the snappy, speedy lines that are the last word in automobile design. And yet there is preserved that restraint of design and finish demanded by "those who know."

5-Passenger Coupe, $2900 — The Borland Electric — *Either forward or rear drive*

The Borland Electric is the car with the clean-cut, thoroughbred air—combining the essential *dash* with solid dependability of design and construction.

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Every garment is shaped to the figure and retains its original shape and size permanently. **GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.**

This famous **TWO-PIECE FLAT-KNIT UNDERWEAR** is more economical than the one-piece kind. Costs 60% less than imported goods of same quality.

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We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on C G Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	at 1.50
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G/A Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	at 2.00
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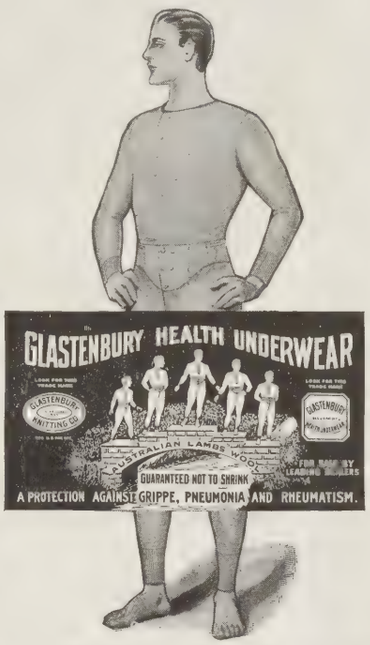
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THE more constantly you write the more particular you should be to select a Moore's, the pen you can depend upon to write smoothly and evenly from the first stroke. Drop it in any pocket—it won't leak.

There's a Moore to suit every hand. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Every part of every Moore's is unconditionally guaranteed.

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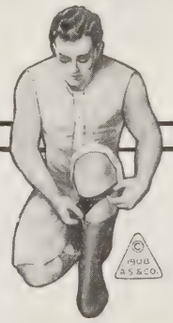

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PARIS GARTER
MAN

YOU'VE seen him in street cars, on the bill boards, in the magazines, and in the newspapers.

Next time you buy garters, be sure you SEE HIM ON THE BOX.

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you
are the recognized standard the world over.

A. Stein & Company
Makers
CHICAGO NEW YORK

mentioned it unless you had insisted. I don't want you to print it either—unless, of course, you think it would be for the benefit of the voters of New York County. Well here is the letter. See if you don't think for style and literary flavor it far surpasses anything of the sort you've ever read. With a dictionary, and my intellect, it took me only a few minutes; I just dashed it off.

Here is the Sheriff's letter:

"When I open my mail in the morning I have forty or fifty complaints daily from men and women who are undoubtedly thinking that instead of being Sheriff I am Mayor of New York City. Altho I am willing to be, I still wave the Shrievalty wand and can only confine myself to the obliterating of bomb-throwers, thugs, firebrands, gunmen, arsonites, thieves, anarchists, nihilists, dynamiters, seditionists, horse-poisoners, political lepers, redflaggers, blackmailers, blackhanders, illiterates, besotted white slavers of both sexes, grafters, looters, and parasites.

"However, with my multiplicity of work, I am only too glad to protect your tenants from the noxious gases which ascend to your roof and permeate the nostrils of your aristocratic tenants, which are welcome where I live as a fumigator against all diseases, which have kept me so well and healthy in the last sixty-two years.

"The chopping of wood and of trees was one of Gladstone's healthy pursuits which gave him life up to his eighty-sixth birthday. The toilers in this restaurant can not do these choppings in an unfrequented spot because necessity compels them to do it in their own space. We have had very hot weather of late and it affects the nerves of excitable people, so if your tenants and yourself could go to the mountains or to near-by summer resorts I am sure you would not be disturbed."

And it's a fact, explained the Sheriff to the reporter, in concluding, that it's the east-side aromas that have kept me at my present fighting weight for the past thirty years—127 pounds with my clothes on.

Now don't you think that epistle is good enough to get in, even if Harry Thaw did get out?

Miss Frances Aymmar Mathews, a magazine writer, wrote Sheriff Harburger, asking him to appoint her a deputy in order that she might put a stop to noises which interfered with her work. She said strong-lunged youngsters in their neighborhood kept up a din that was almost unbearable. We read in the New York *Herald:*

In her quest for the coveted badge, Miss Mathews made the fatal mistake of accusing Mayor Gaynor of being "the most unflinching vote-hunter I have heard of," and of adding in her letter that she was "merely a woman, and only a miss at that." When Sheriff Harburger read this, in her second communication addrest to him, he tugged at his roan gray mustache a few seconds and then snatched up his

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles

trusty fountain pen. This is what he wrote:

"You can imagine my surprize in finding you of the feminine gender. You do not seem to be an admirer of Mayor Gaynor. I am. I am glad you mention that your great-grandfather was the founder of Tammany Hall. I am a sachem of the Columbian Order, where I get my inspiration for patriotic themes, and, as Sheriff of this county, carry them into effect.

"If you get married, which I hope will be soon, and in the course of years gather a happy family of boys and girls and grandchildren, as I have, with their noises, pandemonium, and hilarity, you will, like me, pay no attention to this supposed turbulent element, and let them have their way yodeling in this land of milk and honey."

On Sheriff Harburger's last birthday, which was also George Washington's birthday, his deputies gave him a dinner. Laudatory speeches were made by several deputies, and one deputy read a poem dedicated to his employer. The Sheriff's own speech is reported in the New York *Press*, from which we quote:

"Friends, I thank you. Now let me tell you something about Washington and myself.

"Washington was born in 1732, 181 years ago. I was born in 1851, sixty-two years ago. In Washington's day, everywhere was a wilderness. On my first birthday the sunlight of civilization had made its mark and progress. Washington was born in affluence. I had the backing of the public schools, poor parents, and an indomitable ambitious spirit, inculcated by Washington's example of heroism.

"At Lexington we lost the first skirmish. But if they had had my special deputies there they would have won and wiped the British from American soil."

The gesture accompanying the verb "wiped" was rewarded by a storm of applause.

"I have the best-trained army in the world," said the Sheriff. "Among them are boxers, wrestlers, actors, bankers, acrobats, eugenics, navyites, soldiers, circus performers, lawyers, doctors, journalists (with a bow to the press table), authors, musicians, jiu jitsus, contractors, manufacturers—(pause here for breath)—former police officials, theatrical managers, teachers, mechanics, stock-brokers, insurance-brokers, financiers, railroad officials, clergymen—(pause for another breath)—undertakers, physicians, scientists, restaurateurs, inventors, florists, artists, and Anthony Comstock."

Summoning together all his oratorical powers for a final effort, the Sheriff then said:

"Friends, the Sheriff's office was once a mark for many muck-rakers and odoriferous pulchritudes, who assailed it from many sides. Now, the public is praising this time-honored office, and I owe it to you, my staff, who, in its rectitude, has made the Sheriff's office of this county a part of the nation's welfare."

Education Neglected.—"What can you tell me about the rings of Saturn?"

"Nothin'. I ain't no bellhop."—*Houston Post.*

The Finest Watch in America
The Edward Howard—$350

ASK any representative Horologist his opinion of the EDWARD HOWARD Watch—based upon his knowledge of fine watch making and his observation of the rating and performance of the watch in practical service ever since its introduction two years ago.

Jeweled with matched Oriental Sapphires, hand finished and selected for quality and depth of color. Hand-made Compensating Balance with Graduated Timing Nuts. Howard Patent Gravity Regulator. Mainspring with highest reversible resiliency. Dial hand-ground Venetian enamel. Extra fine 18K solid gold case.

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The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel *(double roller)* in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

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Genuine PRIESTLY or GOODYEAR Quality
Far better material, fit, finish and style than can be had elsewhere at double our prices.

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If it is not the *very biggest* raincoat value you ever saw—or if it is not wholly satisfactory—don't pay for it. *We deliver and prepay all charges.* Write for our line of samples, latest models and simple measure blank without obligation.
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¶ The U. S. Government buys **Ithaca Guns** for Navy Officers—Uncle Sam always buys the best. ¶ Locks simple, hammer one piece, coil main spring guaranteed forever. ¶ Cornell University timed our lock. ¶ Hammer falls in 1/100 of a second—will increase your score. ¶ Beautiful catalogue FREE—describes 18 grades—$17.75 up. Five bores—28, 20, 16, 12 and 10. ¶ **Send us this adv. with 15c. and get beautiful hanger—regular price 25c.**
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Electric Suction Cleaner

It does its work just as well as $500 to $600 built-in suction cleaners, yet costs much less than any portable cleaner that even approaches its power, size and efficiency. It moves 80 cubic feet of air a minute at terrific speed, picking up everything from the finest dust atoms to ravelings, lint, big cuttings and heavy refuse that less efficient cleaners cannot lift.

It's The Speed and Volume of Rushing Air That Count

Those two things give the measure of a suction cleaner's quality. The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner excels because it has the most powerful motor ever put in a portable suction cleaner of anything near its lightness. Its 1½ in. hose has four times the suction space of the usual ¾ in. hose. It has an 80 ft. circle of operation from any lamp socket. Weighs only 33 lbs. Is easily carried up and down stairs by any woman.

You Don't Have To DRAG The Bissell

It runs lightly beside the operator on large, rubber-shod wheels without conscious effort. It's not like pushing a heavy motor on a stick. Both tube and flexible rubber hose are extremely light, though large and strong. The tool slips easily over rug, hardwood floors, draperies or upholstery, requiring much less exertion than the handling of a broom.

You need not hesitate a moment in ordering by mail. The name "Bissell" has stood for extraordinary efficiency in high grade electrical machinery for over twenty years. We will pay the freight and let you test this wonderful cleaner for a month for a ridiculously small payment, without any obligation on your part. Decide leisurely—alone. Then you can own it, if you wish, for

Only $1.75 Per Week

Practically unbreakable, it gives complete satisfaction in the largest office buildings, churches, hotels, theatres, restaurants, etc., as well as in private homes.

With special appliances, which are furnished free, the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner polishes silver, sharpens knives, etc., and at slight extra cost can be equipped to run washing machines, meat choppers, bread mixers and other light machinery.

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THE BISSELL MOTOR CO.

224 Huron St. Toledo, Ohio

NOTE: We have no connection whatever with the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Recognized.—CLERGYMAN—"Do you remember me, my dear?"

"I don't 'member your name, but you're the gen'leman mother makes me stay awake an' listen to in church."—*Life.*

The Hard Part.—"I understood the text, all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles, after the sermon was over; "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Tillie's Philosophy.—Tillie Clinger says she may be mistaken, but she estimates that spending two months' salary for a two weeks' vacation is about like buying thirty dollars' worth of gingersnaps.—*Dallas News.*

Sabbath Reading.—"Louise, I really can not permit you to read novels on Sunday."

"But, grandmama, this novel is all right; it tells about a girl who was engaged to three Episcopal clergymen, all at once."—*Life.*

An Editor's Savings.—An editor who started about twenty years ago with only fifty-five cents is now worth $100,000. His accumulation of wealth is owing to his frugality, good habits, strict attention to business, and the fact that an uncle died and left him $99,999.—*Editor and Publisher.*

Paying for It.—S. KIDDER—"Is that Wantley's automobile?

PETE ROL—"He calls it his. First he put a mortgage on his house to buy the car; then he put a mortgage on the car to pay for repairs; and now he is figuring how to raise money to purchase gasoline."—*Judge.*

How Alienists Diagnose.—"So," said the man from Mars, who was making a sightseeing trip on this planet, "that is what they call an alienist."

"Yes," replied the Bureau of Information man. "He can inform you whether you are insane or not."

"How does he tell?"

"By the amount of discretion and discernment you show in discussing the value of his distinguished services."—*Washington Star.*

From Vermont School Children.—The people who lived on the earth before it was inhabited were a very low order of savages.

Samuel Johnson was a well-known English writer. He wrote several heavy books.

Henry IV. of England met his death by starting to pray and having a fit and died from effects.

A penitent is one who earns his living by his pen.

Monotony is where a person or a company has everything its own way.

Finance is what a girl marries.—*Lippincott's.*

FROM OLD VIRGINIA

VILLAGE VIEW APPLES

EXPRESS PAID EAST OF MISSISSIPPI

The Village View Apples are grown in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, where the peculiar soil and the crisp balmy mountain air give them their luscious flavor. Ripened on the trees, packed in strong cushioned boxes and shipped direct to you from the orchard—no cold storage—no middleman's profit.

100 Choice Apples $4.00

WINESAPS and ALBEMARLE PIPPINS

100 of one Variety to Each Box. No Assortments.

This is a rare treat we offer you. We pack apples that are absolutely perfect and deliver them to your home for less than you pay for the cold storage kind. Our output is limited—order to-day. Remit check or money order. We prepay express east of the Mississippi. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference, Peoples National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. Write your name, postoffice, and express office plainly.

Address **VILLAGE VIEW ORCHARDS**
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T. M. Horsley, Owner

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FOR THE CONSUMER NOT THE DEALER

FOR YOUR OWN TABLE

FAMILIES who are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.,** by the **FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY,** with newly caught **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH** choicer than any inland dealer could possibly furnish.

We sell **ONLY TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT** sending by **EXPRESS RIGHT TO YOUR HOME.** We **PREPAY** east of Kansas on orders above $3.00. Our fish are pure, appetizing and economical and we want **YOU** to try some, payment subject to your approval.

SALT MACKEREL, the fat, meaty, juicy fish are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil on your hands.

CODFISH as we salt it, is white and boneless and ready for instant use. It makes a substantial meal, a fine change from meat at much lower cost.

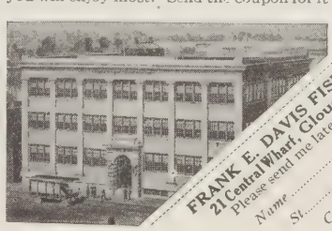
FRESH LOBSTER is the best thing known for salads. Right fresh from the water, they are simply boiled and packed in **PARCHMENT LINED CANS.** They come to you as the purest and safest lobster you can buy and the meat is as crisp and natural as if you took it from the shell yourself.

FRIED CLAMS are a relishable, hearty dish that your whole family will enjoy. No other flavor is just like clams, whether fried or in a chowder.

FRESH MACKEREL, perfect for a fried fish, **SHRIMP** to cream on toast, **CRABMEAT** for Newburg and deviled, **SALMON** ready to serve, **SARDINES** of all kinds, **TUNNY** for salad, **SANDWICH FILLINGS** and every good thing packed here or abroad, you can get here and keep right on your pantry shelf for regular or emergency use.

With every order we send **BOOK OF RECIPES** for preparing all of our fish products.

Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, with the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send the coupon for it now.



FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO.
21 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.
Please send me latest Fish Price List

Name.....

St...... *City*..... *State*.....

The Foolishness of Wisdom.—A sage is a man who will sit up all night and worry over things that a fool never even heard of.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Up-to-Date.—OLD-FASHIONED INDIVIDUAL—"Well, little man, building a castle?"

FIN-DE-SIÈCLE INFANT—"Nope. This is a hotel; there's no money in castles."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Merely Logical.—"Boss," complained the famous twirler, "I'm all run down!"

"I don't wonder," sharply answered the manager of the team. "You've been trying to save your arm by pitching without winding up."—*Chicago Tribune.*

In the Same Business.—"It seems strange that he could plunder a great corporation like that for years without being found out."

"Well, you see, the corporation was pretty busy itself."—*Chicago Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 28.—The Carnegie Peace Palace at The Hague is dedicated.

August 30.—Five hundred persons are hurt and one killed in the rioting accompanying the street-car strike in Dublin.

September 1.—Lord Haldane addresses the American Bar Association at Montreal on "National Ethics."

At Juvisy, France, the aviator Pegoud in a Blériot monoplane succeeds in describing a vertical letter S in the air, flying upside down about a quarter of a mile.

September 2.—Ex-President Taft addresses the American Bar Association at Montreal.

Chinese Government forces capture the City of Nanking.

In a wreck on the Midland Railway, near Hawes Junction, England, 14 persons are killed and 30 injured.

The eleventh Zionist Congress opens at Vienna.

September 3.—Negotiations between representatives of the United States and of the Huerta Government are resumed in Mexico City.

Ex-President Taft is elected president of the American Bar Association.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 28.—The House Democratic caucus adopts the Glass Currency Bill by a vote of 160 to 9.

It is announced that nine battle-ships of the Atlantic fleet will set sail for a Mediterranean cruise on October 25.

August 29.—Senator Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) bolts the Democratic caucus and introduces his corporation income-tax measure on the floor of the Senate with a speech attacking his party's caucus rule.

GENERAL

August 29.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England, arrives in New York.

It is announced that ex-President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, will be retained by the road as adviser.

September 1.—Four racers are killed and three injured in a crash of racing automobiles at the Labor Day races in Nashville.

September 2.—In a rear-end collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near North Haven, six miles north of New Haven, 21 persons are killed and more than 30 injured.

Attack upon the anthracite coal trust is begun by the Government in a suit brought by Attorney-General McReynolds to dissolve the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company's control of coal-mining and transportation.

September 3.—Mayor W. J. Gaynor accepts a renomination offered by a non-partizan committee of citizens at a mass-meeting in City Hall Park, New York City.

"A Better Day's Profits" Free

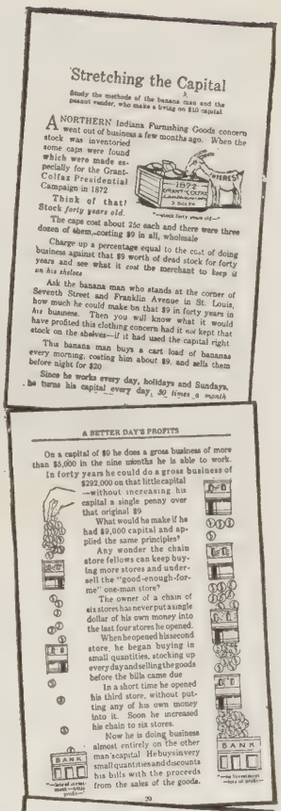
Here is one chapter from "A Better Day's Profits," the new Burroughs Book for Retailers.

If you like the "taste" of this chapter, we will send you a copy of the book itself, containing *seventeen* chapters as good as this one.

Sixteen chapters tell how other live retailers make a better day's profits and one chapter tells how our Department of System Service can help you adapt those methods to your business.

Read the chapter reproduced here; then send the coupon. No cost nor obligation.

This 100 page book tells how successful retailers have cut out leaks and losses and multiplied profits.


Stretching the Capital

A NORTHERN Indiana Furnishing Goods concern went out of business a few months ago. When the stock was inventoried some caps were found which were made especially for the Grant-Colfax Presidential Campaign in 1872

Think of that! Stock *forty years old.*

The caps cost about 25c each and there were three dozen of them—costing $9 in all, wholesale

Charge up a percentage equal to the cost of doing business against that $9 worth of dead stock for forty years and see what it cost the merchant to keep it on his shelves

Ask the banana man who stands at the corner of Seventh Street and Franklin Avenue in St. Louis, how much he could make on that $9 in forty years in his business. Then you will know what it would have profited this clothing concern had it not kept that stock on the shelves—if it had used the capital right

The banana man buys a cart load of bananas every morning, costing him about $9, and sells them before night for $20

Since he works every day, holidays and Sundays, he turns his capital every day, 30 times a month

A BETTER DAY'S PROFITS

On a capital of $9 he does a gross business of more than $5,000 in the nine months he is able to work.

In forty years he could do a gross business of $222,000 on that little capital—without increasing his capital a single penny over that original $9

What would he make if he had $9,000 capital and applied the same principles?

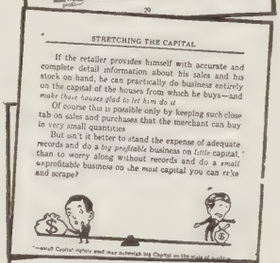
Any wonder the chain store fellows can keep buying more stores and undersell the "good-enough-for-me" one-man store?

The owner of a chain of six stores has never put a single dollar of his own money into the last four stores he opened.

When he opened his second store, he began buying in small quantities, stocking up every day and selling the goods before the bills came due

In a short time he opened his third store, without putting any of his own money into it. Soon he increased his chain to six stores.

Now he is doing business almost entirely on the other man's capital. He buys in very small quantities and discounts his bills with the proceeds from the sales of the goods.


STRETCHING THE CAPITAL

If the retailer provides himself with accurate and complete detail information about his sales and his stock on hand, he can practically do business entirely on the capital of the houses from which he buys—and *make those houses glad to let him do it*

Of course this is possible only by keeping such close tab on sales and purchases that the merchant can buy in very small quantities

But isn't it better to stand the expense of adequate records and do a *big profitable* business on *little* capital, than to worry along without records and do a *small unprofitable* business on the *most* capital you can rake and scrape?

Figuring Stock Turnovers

Cutting the Delivery Cost to One-third

Stopping Store Leaks

What it Costs to Do Business

Buying for Profit

Fixing Prices to Get a *Profit*

"Nine-tenths of all retailers are making less than they think they are. They are always surprised when they find it out."

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

COUPON

Send me copy of "A Better Day's Profits" free.

Name .....

Firm Name .....

City ..... State .....

Business .....

Also show me, without obligation, how a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine will help me get "capital stretching" information cheap enough to be practical. O. K. .....

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is a Royal Olvule—that little capsule of the highest priced olive oil on earth. Royal Olvules, taken regularly and often, relieve constipation and keep the intestines healthy. No drugs, no medicines—nothing *but* the purest olive oil in
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that put new life in your nerves, tissues, blood. Easy to take. Slip down like a grape. Build flesh and give strength—97 per cent. nutritious. They'll help you. Send 25c for sample box of 24 or $1 for box of 120, delivered free anywhere, U. S. A. Reference, any bank in Philadelphia.
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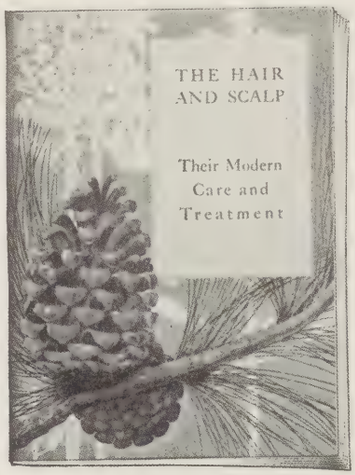

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We are interested in helping you keep it—that has been our business for 40 years.

Our part consists in giving PACKER'S TAR SOAP the highest possible efficiency—and also in offering you a guide to the proper care of the hair and scalp.

In perfecting this service we have printed a manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Their Modern Care and Treatment." It covers the subject authoritatively and thoroughly. It will help you get the utmost benefit from systematic shampooing with PACKER'S TAR SOAP. Mailed postpaid on request.

Send 10c for a sample half-cake

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If you prefer a liquid soap for shampooing, ask your druggist for our new high quality preparation—Packer's Liquid Tar Soap (perfumed), price 50c per bottle; or send us 10c additional to cover packing and postage and we will see that you get it promptly.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

GREAT SHIP-BUILDING ACTIVITY

"NEVER was the world so busy making ships," says the New York *Times Annalist*. Ocean freighting seems to be "on the threshold of a great expansion, in which one stimulating influence is the Panama Canal." The tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of March this year "was greater than all previous totals ever recorded by Lloyd's Register since that famous society was founded." It exceeded the tonnage for March, 1912, by 377,000 tons, and the tonnage for June, 1909, by 1,318,000.

Outside British yards, 392 vessels, of 1,348,000 gross tons, were under construction on March 31 of this year. Germany led the list with 96 vessels, of 534,412 gross tonnage. This country came next with 85 ships, of 228,159 gross tonnage. In the United Kingdom on June 30 this year there were 543 vessels under construction, with a gross tonnage of 2,003,241. Of this tonnage, 1,996,024 was for steam craft.

American ship-builders "never have been so busy, or their yards so crowded." The year's total output "probably will break all previous records." A Philadelphia firm are said to have $18,000,000 of orders in hand, and to be "working their big plant to its fullest capacity." Similar reports "indicating an unprecedented boom in American ship-building come from the other centers of this industry." From Chile have come orders for a fleet that will ply between United States ports and the west coast of South America; the number of ships in the American-Hawaiian Line "is being greatly augmented"; several ocean-steamers are being built in shipyards on the Great Lakes, and nearly all the coast-wise lines are adding to their equipment. So runs the record.

This activity "is directly traceable to the opening of the Panama Canal, a short time hence, and to the expectation that preferential rates will be given to American shipping using the Canal." Other reasons, however, exist for this expansion.

"One is that the overseas commerce of the United States has been increasing at a tremendous rate. It is greater this year than it ever has been. It is a rich prize for which the commercial fleets of England and Germany are constantly contending. Also there are great possibilities opening up in other parts of the globe.

"Sea traffic is on quite a different basis from land transportation. When a railroad extends its lines into a new and rich section of country and builds up a profitable tonnage it is likely to have the new territory to itself for a long time. It costs a great deal of money to go after business by land. On the ocean, however, it costs nothing for a right of way. The moment a new field for commerce is described by the watchers in the counting-houses of London, Hamburg, or New York, ships flock to it over all the long sea roads. Incidentally, because the tide of commerce rises and falls, the shipping business is subject to periods of great depression and of high prosperity. Generally it is a feast or a famine in maritime transportation. Now, unless all signs fail, it is going to be a long feast."

The latest "famine" began to end in 1910, when, within two or three months, there set in "the most prosperous period of shipping that ever has been known." The boom is now in full swing. The end of the boom seems far away, since maritime commerce "has developed enormously all over the world in the last three years." Other items as to present conditions in this business are given by the writer as follows:

"Another factor in recent permanent expansion of trade is that many new uses have been found for staple commercial products, and new articles of great importance commercially have been discovered and developed. This has brought about the opening up of many new producing regions for the world's great staples, and the consequent widening of their markets. There has been a great industrial and commercial development in Asia and Africa. Railroad systems have been extended and new lines built, and harbors have been improved. Immigration, especially to America, has been very large.

"With the opening of the Panama Canal probably many hundreds of thousands of immigrants will be distributed along our Pacific coast. The rearrangement of the trade routes that will follow will mean, of course, greater facilities for the interchange of commodities and a lessening in their cost of transportation, as well as a development of regions that hitherto have stood still because they were comparatively difficult of access. As England is the center of the world's ship-building, these varied influences have been felt sooner and in a greater degree than anywhere else.

"Naturally, the price of new ships has advanced. Practically everything that enters into the construction of a sea-going vessel costs much more now than it did three years ago. As a result foreign vessels to-day are selling at an advance of about 70 per cent. above the market values of the early part of 1910. Still another reason for this is that the ships that are being built now, as a rule, are better constructed and better equipped in a mechanical way than vessels built five years ago. The speed requirements are higher, even for cargo boats, and an increasing number of the large freighters are being equipped with oil-burning devices or with gas-engines. On an oil-burning vessel of 5,000 tons the engine-room force is cut from twenty-five men to eight, the cost of fuel is decreased about one-third, and the saving in engine-room space, which can be utilized for revenue-producing freight, is considerably increased."

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has 85,310 stockholders, or partners, in its great business; those were the figures for August 30 of this year. During the past six months the increase in the number of these partners was 9,851, "the largest number of people who have ever received a Pennsylvania dividend." Corporations welcome wider distributions of their stocks. The more persons to become interested in the properties through purchases of stock, the nearer the companies get to the public.

Of the Pennsylvania's 85,310 stock-

holders, nearly 48 per cent. (40,824) are women. Women own more than 27 per cent. of all the stock. The quarterly dividends recently paid by this road called for the distribution of $7,408,082. Of that sum, the amount paid to women was $2,020,903.

The great increase in the number of the road's stockholders has been particularly notable for six years past. In that time there was an increase from 45,000 to upward of 85,000, or about 40,000. The number of women increased from 21,028 to 40,824—an addition of nearly 100 per cent. The capital stock of this company comprizes 9,877,443 shares. The average holding is about 116 shares. There was a decrease of four shares in the average holding during the past six months which shows the growing popularity of odd-lot purchases.

The par value of the present share capital amounts to $493,872,150, which includes the addition of $39,994,200 made since last May. Of the $45,387,795 new stock that has been authorized to be issued, all except $5,393,595 (about 11 per cent.) has already been fully paid for, altho subscribers have had the option of waiting until November 29 before paying in full. The remainder of the new stock authorized ($5,393,595) is being held for issue when fully paid for.

PREFERRED STOCKS FOR INVESTMENTS

An investor having $40,000 of idle money asked *The Wall Street Journal* to suggest a list of "high-grade railroad and industrial preferred stocks" suitable for his purpose, that purpose being to purchase stocks of the two classes that would "give a good return and eventually show a profit on the investment." In reply he was told that "there are many preferred stocks of both railroad and industrial companies which return attractive yields and hold out the opportunity of fair profits from appreciation in market prices as soon as investment conditions show that improvement which ultimately must come."

From preferred railroad stocks the writer said it was "impossible to secure as large a yield as from industrials"; 5 per cent., "or a little better," is about what they would have yielded at prices that recently prevailed. In case the inquirer would be satisfied with that amount of yield, he was advised to divide a part of his $40,000 among the preferred shares of Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Colorado & Southern (first and second), Southern Railway, and Union Pacific.

From industrials "at least 1 per cent. more income can be obtained than from rails," while the maximum degree of safety "is only a little less." Among such stocks, the writer named as worthy of consideration, "to round out such a purchase," the following: American Can, American Car and Foundry, American Smelting and Refining, American Sugar, Central Leather, Liggett & Myers, Lorillard, Mackay Companies, Underwood Typewriter, United Dry Goods, United States Alcohol, Westinghouse first, Woolworth, and S. S. Kresge.

In general, the writer said of the two classes of stocks that they "are traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, and enjoy an active market; practically none of them would have to be sacrificed at more than one-half a point under the market if occasion should arise where a quick sale was necessary; earnings applicable to

WINCHESTER

MODEL 1912

20 GAUGE

Light Weight

Hammerless Repeating Shotgun

This new Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun made. It weighs only about 5¾ pounds, yet it has surpassing strength, as all the metal parts are made of Nickel steel, having about 50,000 pounds more tensile strength to the square inch than ordinary steel. The receiver is free from screws and unsightly pins to collect rust and dirt and work loose, and its solid breech, closed at the rear, makes it extremely safe. It operates and works with an ease and smoothness not found in similar guns of other makes. It is simple to load and unload, easy to take down, being separated into two parts quickly without tools. For pattern and penetration, it is fully up to the established Winchester standard of shooting quality, which has no superior.

Ask your dealer to show you one, or send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for illustrated circular.

A 20 GAUGE GUN FROM BUTT TO MUZZLE.

Put the Shine Back on Your Automobile

You can take off all travel-stain—the heaviest grime and grease. You can make your car as lustrous and glossy as new with

MOBO Auto Cleanser

A vegetable-oil soap that gives new life to paint and varnish. Will not streak or crack the finest finish.
MOBO is good for cleaning furniture, leather, painted walls, parquetry and the like.

If you cannot buy MOBO in your neighborhood, send us your dealer's name and address, and 25 cents for a 1½-pound trial can. Ask for FREE booklet, "How to Keep an Auto Clean."

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Investments Without Risk

Our First Farm Mortgages eliminate risk in your investments and pay 6% unfailingly. Large or small amounts furnished. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Clients in 33 states. Highest references. Established 1883.

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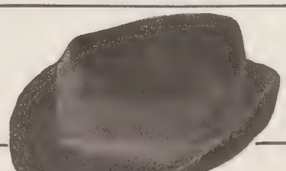
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.



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Fashion decrees: "Velours!" "The Velvelour" sets you apart from the "crowd." Sold only by us. Of finest velvet velour; silk-serge lined. Three colors: Dark Brown; Dark Gray; Black. Same hat imported costs $3. We charge $2 PREPAID. Money back if you don't like it. Order now—simply state size and color, and enclose $2. Write for "1913 Fall Style Book"—FREE

FRENCH CO., 258 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Plunderers Old"— and New

The pirates of the olden days continued to be the terror of law-abiding folk until *co-operation* and *force of arms* drove them from the seas.

The plunderings of the "modern pirates" at work in every city and town today will continue until there is *active co-operation* between every honest citizen and the police.

It is your duty to assist in the protection of your home, your family and your valuables.

Learn how to use a revolver. Get a Smith & Wesson today.

Write for our new free booklet illustrated below

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For over 50 years makers of Superior Revolvers

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Those afflicted with bow legs should wear the "Perfect Leg Form" and overcome this deformity. Trousers hang perfectly straight. Made of the highest grade aluminum. Light, sanitary, durable and inexpensive. Easy put on and are adjustable to any size. Highly recommended by tailors. Send for our booklet showing photos of men wearing our improved forms and as they appear without them.

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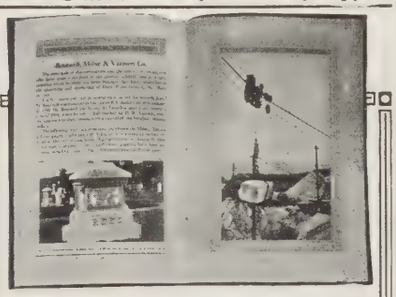

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A veritable "blue book" on a subject of great importance to anyone interested in purchasing a memorial—*what stone to choose.* Forty-eight pages of valuable information showing by word and picture why

DARK BARRE GRANITE
"The Rock of Ages"

is the stone you should select,—element-proof, permanent, retaining the original beauty of rough, polished or chiseled surface.

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ROCK OF AGES

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"Rock of Ages" Quarries, BARRE, VT.

Ever Smoke a *Fresh* Havana?

The peculiarly delicious flavor of a really fine Havana is due to the presence of the oil of the leaf.

This oil evaporates quickly, and no humidor will restore it after it is gone.

I ship my hand-made Havana cigars the day after they are rolled, direct to private smokers throughout the United States.

Thus they reach the customer without losing a particle of the full, rich flavor found only in fresh Havanas.

So strongly do these fresh Havana Cigars appeal to smokers that today — after ten years — the "Roberts" enjoys a wider sale than any other cigar.

Naturally, my direct selling plan enables me to give a better cigar for less money.

All my cigars are shipped, postpaid, subject to approval, without deposit. Send for my Free Trial Offer and interesting booklet, "The Roberts Way." A postal will do — simply address

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dividends of the various companies are satisfactory, none of them, according to the last year's report, having failed to cover this requirement at least twice over, and in several cases the amount has been four and five times what was needed to take care of payments on the preferred stock." By making selections from these lists, the inquirer was assured that he "ought to be able to make a selection that would widely diversify your investment and give a return that would average slightly above 6 per cent."

Moody's Magazine believes there is now for investors "a real opportunity in preferred industrial stocks." Many of them are "yielding 6 per cent. or more, and are in a strong position as to earning power, assets, and prospects." At the same time, the writer remarks that "it has frequently been necessary to comment with almost brutal frankness upon the badly watered preferred issues sold to the public in the place of bonds." With the use of his own judgment, however, "plus personal investigation and ordinary business discretion," an investor may "select really desirable securities" of this class. The writer says further of "badly watered preferred issues" and of "futile safeguards" which have been held forth for the purpose of making such stocks marketable:

"The real questions are whether the company has sufficient earning power and assets to make the stock worth its issue price, and whether the management is sound and conservative. Without these elements no amount of guaranties and special provisions can make a good stock out of a poor one. We do not recall a single case, for example, where the cumulative provision proved of the slightest value to the holders of a preferred stock which was deficient in earning power. The cumulative feature was of value to the holders of American Can preferred, because of the company's prosperity; but the stocks of prosperous companies are not much in need of special guaranties. Another futile safeguard often included is that the funded debt shall not be increased or the amount of the preferred stock itself increased without the consent of a large majority of the holders of said stock. When a company becomes embarrassed, however, the holders have no option but to consent or else see their security rendered worthless or greatly depreciated by a receivership.

"Preferred stocks are not bonds, and there are no legal kinks by which they can be made so. All that these preferred stock special provisions amount to is a promise to be good; and some companies, like Rumeley, for example, are too poor to be good, while others are constitutionally bad, and don't keep their promises, anyway.

"A preferred industrial should never be bought in the place of a bond. Nearly all of them lack the assets which render genuine bonds especially secure, and the great majority of them also lack the margin of safety in earnings. If a company had free assets or any other assets not fully covered by obligations, it would not ordinarily raise new capital at a cost of 6 to 8 per cent. by a preferred stock issue, when the capital could be just as well raised at a cost of 4½ to 5½ per cent. by means of a bond issue. Moreover, these preferreds can not be locked up in a box and forgotten, as is done with a bond. They must be watched to see whether their value is being maintained by good earnings and by soundness of management; and they are quite unfit to be invested in by one who lacks either the time or the knowledge to distinguish

for himself between good securities and poor."

MR. EDISON'S FORTY YEARS OF LITIGATION

Thomas A. Edison has confided to a newspaper writer the surprizing statement that "forty years of litigation" has been one of his chief rewards for producing inventions that have revolutionized so many things in the world's everyday life. He declared that all his patents, except one, brought lawsuits either in this country or in Europe. Whenever he produced anything that proved to be of value, a host of inventors sprang up with claims to having preceded him, accompanied by false affidavits. Details from this interesting interview are given below as printed in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"'This class of men has arisen in every field where my work has produced anything of commercial importance. I remember one fellow who swore he invented one of my machines before I did. We found out where he had it built, and the records of the machine-shop showed it was made a long time after I had put my machine on the market. He simply copied my mechanism, rusted it all up to give it the appearance of age, and I was forced to assume the most costly litigation to defend my position.

"'I lost the German patent on the carbon telephone through the insertion of a comma which entirely changed the interpretation of the patent. Another foreign patent was lost because the patent office in that country discovered that something similar had been used in Egypt 2000 B.C.—not the exact device, but something which was nearly enough like it, they claimed, to defeat my patent.

"The longest suit ever brought in connection with any of my patents was that instituted against Jay Gould in 1873—forty years ago. My automatic telegraph system was brought out at that time and a company was formed by Gould which built a line from New York to Washington. He used this company as a club against the Western Union Telegraph Co., which he was desirous of controlling, and agreed to pay me $100,000 for my patents which I turned over to him to be used on the Washington line. As soon as Gould got the Western Union his payments to me stopt, and I sued him. This suit has been in the courts ever since.

"'The quadruplex, which I brought out in 1874, was no sooner developed to a working possibility when two so-called inventors placed interferences against me in the patent office and attacked the patent in the courts. The Western Union bought my patent and defended the suits which were in the courts for a number of years.'

"By means of the quadruplex four independent messages may be sent over one wire at the same time. This system is still in use by the telegraph companies, and has been improved but little since Edison invented it.

"'The carbon telephone followed in 1877, and the litigation over this invention lasted for many years. Bell invented the magneto telephone in 1876. This is known today as the receiver, which may be used as a transmitter, but not with any great efficiency. President Orton, of the Western Union, asked me to make a telephone which would have greater commercial possibilities, and I produced the carbon transmitter.

"'The Western Union began to establish exchanges and entered the telephone field. The Bell Company immediately brought suit, and then started what was perhaps the costliest patent litigation known up to that time. The Bell Company claimed

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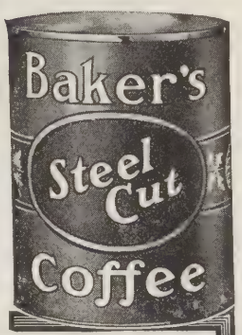

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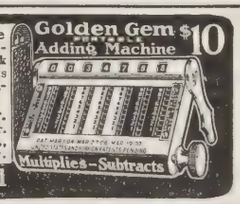

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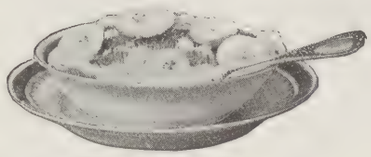

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that the Western Union was using its receiver, and the Western Union claimed that the Bell Company was using its carbon transmitter. The companies finally came to terms, after fortunes were spent by both in legal defense.'

"In 1878 Edison invented the phonograph, and, like all the others, this invention was immediately made the target of litigation. The incandescent lamp was brought out in 1879, and perhaps the costliest patent litigation in the history of electrical corporations followed. When Edison began his experiments, lighting by incandescence was said to be impossible. There was no such luminant in the world, yet after he brought out the incandescent lamp a host of inventors came forward with affidavits of all kinds stating that they made a practical filament lamp before he did—but all patterned after his.

"'The first money to develop the incandescent lamp,' Mr. Edison said, 'was furnished by a syndicate of Wall Street men, prominent among whom was J. P. Morgan. They put up $100,000, and I went to work on the new light. Nearly the entire sum was spent in producing the first practical lamp. For years we held all our meetings in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Then the Edison Electric Co. erected its own building at 44 Broad Street and established permanent quarters in New York. I was never interested in the business end of the company, altho I was a director, paying strict attention to the manufacture of the lamps.'

"Then came the electric railway and the magnetic ore-separator, in which fields, too, he was the pioneer, and these patents were in the courts for many years. Litigation in the motion-picture patents was also heavily prosecuted. Edison's work in this field was the production of a motion picture by means of one camera with a succession of photographs on a continuous film. Previously the picture was taken by a battery of cameras, each taking a successive photograph. The reproduction was not successful. Edison's method was the only one which produced the practical motion picture as seen to-day.

"'There is no justice in law,' Mr. Edison concluded. 'It has resolved itself into technicalities and formulas. A case will be thrown out of one court and carried to another, it will be sent back on writs and advanced on argument, and bandied back and forth more for the exercise of legal practise than for the attainment of justice. Where an important case might be settled in a short time by the use of common sense, it is prolonged for years through the technicality of jurisprudence, the whole course of which defeats the object sought.'"

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Next year promises to see in operation, "from ocean to ocean," two new Canadian railways—the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. This early completion has been made possible by the recent success of the two roads in securing subsidies and loans from the Government exceeding in amount for both roads $30,000,000. Meanwhile, the Canadian Pacific will proceed at once with a program of developments and extensions involving outlays of $100,000,000. A Montreal correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* says in detail of these matters:

"The bulk of Canadian Pacific's expansion activities is in the West. It has been found that much construction work, including terminals, yards, trackage, docks, and so forth, which is now only a few years old, is incapable of filling the demands upon it and must be replaced with larger

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facilities. At Vancouver the road is called upon to construct larger piers to accommodate the new liners it has placed on the Pacific route.

"Canadian Northern, the Mackenzie & Mann road, should be a complete transcontinental line next year—early next year, its builders say. In the western provinces its mileage amounts to 4,600; in eastern Canada its groups of lines aggregate some 2,000 miles. Between Ottawa and Toronto there is less than ten miles to be completed; the bridging is finished and the grading practically so. The Sudbury-Port Arthur link, it is stated, should be completed before the end of the year. On the main line through British Columbia, work is being pushed at several points, with steel laid from Edmonton, Alberta, to Yellowhead Pass, a distance of 350 miles. The entire route from Edmonton to Vancouver is 770 miles long. The Canadian Northern has $70,000,000 capital stock, every share of which has been held by the Mackenzie & Mann combination. However, in June, the Canadian Government voted the road a subsidy of $15,640,000, in return for which it was to receive $7,000,000 stock as an investment. Apart from this, subsidies to the Canadian Northern and affiliated companies exceed $120,000,000. The road's eastern terminal at Montreal will be entered through a tunnel under Mount Royal. At Vancouver, its main line terminal in the West, a tunnel four miles long will give it entrance to that city.

"A mile of completed road a day has been the slogan of the Mackenzie & Mann partnership, and this has been lived up to for several years. The record of the road heretofore has been chiefly as a freight-carrier, and as an undeveloped line it has been made to pay its way. Its business is not entirely of Canadian origin, as it has connections on the American side at Duluth. When the Hudson Bay Railway, projected by the Canadian Government to run from Winnipeg to Port Nelson on the Hudson Bay, is completed, it is expected that its operation will be taken over by the Canadian Northern.

"The National Transcontinental is being constructed by the Canadian Government between Winnipeg and Moncton, N. B., a distance of 1,800 miles, as the eastern connection of the Grand Trunk Pacific running from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast. The mileage of the combined lines is approximately 3,600.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific is being built with grades not exceeding four-tenths of 1 per cent. against east-bound traffic, and six-tenths of 1 per cent. against west-bound traffic. The mountain section is, of course, an exception, with a twenty-one-mile stretch of pusher grade, the balance averaging about a 1 per cent. grade.

"On the government line the stretch from Winnipeg to Quebec was to have grades not in excess of those on the prairie portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The line from Quebec to Moncton was to have two pusher grades for short distances. Moncton is not on the seaboard, but from that point the traffic is to be handled to St. John's and Halifax by the existing government-owned road, the Intercolonial of Canada.

"According to the agreement for construction of the lines, the National Transcontinental is to be leased by the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years with interest at 3 per cent. on the cost of construction, beginning seven years after operation was started. With construction subject to approval by the Grand Trunk Pacific it was, on the one hand, to its interest to see, as prospective operator, that the line was built in such manner as to require the least expense of operation; on the other hand, the provision that it should pay 3 per cent. interest on the cost was a spur urging it to guard against unnecessary expenditure on construction."

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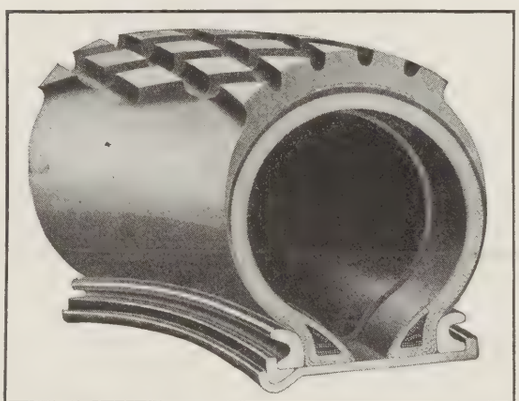

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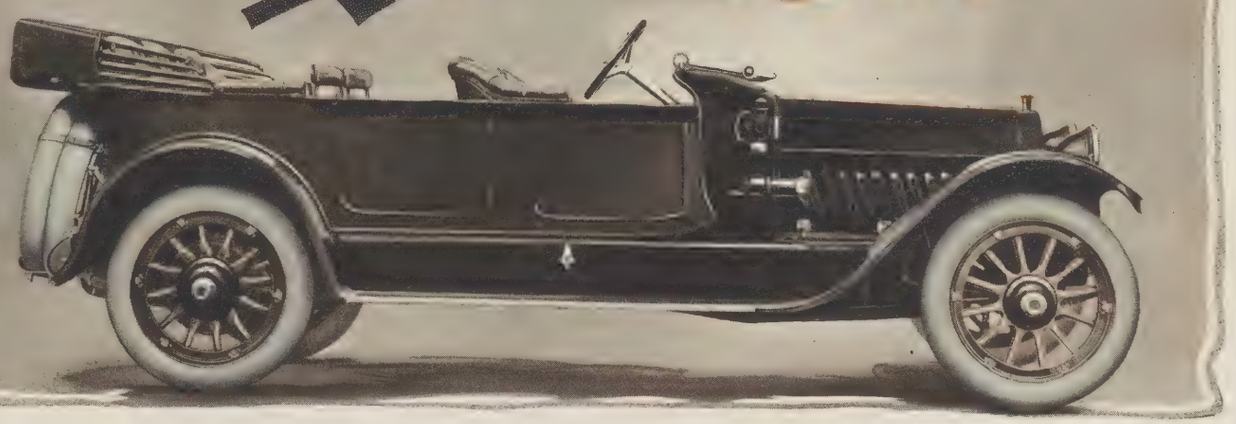

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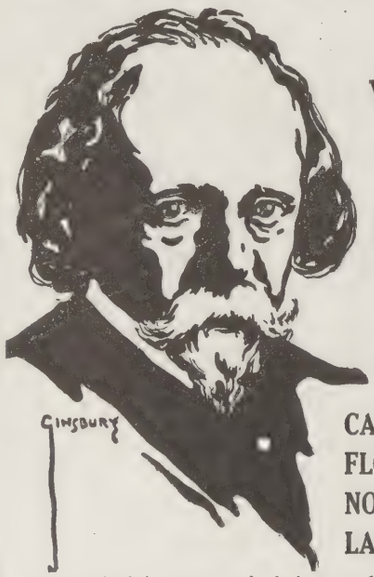

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VOL. XLVII., NO. 12 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1222

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF VICTORY

EVEN THOSE EDITORS who do not share President Wilson's belief that "a fight for the people and for free business . . . has at last been won" by the Senate's passage of the Tariff Bill, agree that the result is at least a tremendous victory for him. "Woodrow Wilson is coming out of the special session of Congress with a great personal victory to his credit, so far as the tariff is concerned," remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), who notes that the two other big practical problems still remaining on his hands are currency reform and Mexico. The Wilson Administration has been six months at the helm, adds the same observer, and in that time the country has learned that "President Wilson is, at present, complete master of the Democratic party in Congress." The bill emerges from its four months' ordeal in the Senate without the sacrifice of any of the things the President demanded—free wool, free sugar, free meats, and greatly reduced duties on all the necessaries of life. Moreover, as the editors and correspondents point out, the differences between the House and Senate bills are not of a nature to offer any serious obstacle to a compromise in conference. "That there is 'no news' in the Tariff Bill as it comes from the Senate," remarks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "proves President Wilson's capacity for leadership"; and on this point it goes on to say:

"Usually a President interested in a tariff measure sees his wishes reasonably met in the House, only to have them disregarded utterly in the Senate. This was notably the case with the Wilson Tariff Bill of 1894, so rewritten in the Senate that the Democratic President refused to sign it. The Payne-Aldrich Bill, in Taft's day, got away from him in the upper chamber. But Mr. Wilson, with a small party majority in the Senate, has been able to hold it in line, getting the bill through in much the form in which it left the House. This will afford a real test of his policy. It will give the country what it ordered in establishing a Democratic Administration. It will let us see how the low-tariff idea works, as elaborated under the best party auspices. For the tariff fight is over. The new law will soon be in operation."

"The progress of this first great measure of legislation establishes the adequacy of President Wilson's leadership," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"It has brought the Democratic party to its first great milestone in the discharge of the responsibility which the people have committed to it. That will give hope and confidence to its members that the rest of the Wilson program is possible of attainment, and so to be expected.

"Without threat or bluster, steadily and surely, the President has been working with and leading his party in Congress. The critics have been active, but the march has not faltered or wavered. Qualities of mastership that were successful in New Jersey have not proved inadequate in the environment of Washington."

"There may be differences of opinion whether the economic theories exprest in the Tariff Bill passed by the Senate are sound," remarks the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), "but there can be no questioning of the fact that a Democratic Congress has at last fulfilled its pledges and placed a great piece of constructive legislation to its credit." One interesting feature of the Senate's contribution to the new Tariff Law, says the same paper, is that "with a slender working majority it decreased ad valorem rates nearly 4 per cent. more than the House, where the Democratic majority is large enough to be unwieldy."

"It is the first tariff in fifty years which was passed by the representatives of the people, and not by the representatives of privilege and plutocracy," declares the New York *World* (Dem.). And even the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), an organ of the Taft Administration, praises the Senate for "hewing pretty close to the line of Democratic promise and policy." This, says *The Tribune* significantly, "was a marked improvement on its work in other days, when its influence was too steadily cast on the side of 'stand-pattism' and obstruction." "This is the first revision we have had in many years which was not attended with great fear and considerable business stagnation," notes the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which sees an explanation in the fact that " the country's business in a very large measure has outgrown old conditions."

Yet this bill whose passage is received so calmly by the country's business interests, remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), represents "the most radical tariff reduction ever known in this country." And in the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) we read:

"This bill provides not only genuine revision downward, but carries out the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only. Whatever may be its faults, it is not tainted with protection. The Senate this time has not emasculated but strengthened the bill. It goes into conference with fewer serious differences to be adjusted between the two houses than any tariff yet presented.

"When it is on the statute-books the whole country will breathe a sigh of relief, for Republicans as well as Democrats

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have been prepared for its passage, and are only waiting to find out the final rates and provisions in order to adjust their business to the new conditions."

"The American people have secured real tariff revision for the first time in two decades," exclaims the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

DISSOLVING THE PARTNERSHIP.

—Macauley in the New York *World.*

(Dem.); "the Democratic party has kept the faith." Similar expressions are encountered on every hand in the Democratic press, while Republican and Progressive editors add their tributes to the efficiency and good faith with which the Democratic party has redeemed its tariff pledges. After one month in the House and four in the Senate, notes the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), "the lowest successful tariff measure since the Civil War" goes to conference "with only friendly differences to consider." The same paper adds:

"President Wilson and the progressive leaders of his party have acted with marked courage in their tariff course, and this fact, recognized throughout the country, will insure to the new law a fairer trial than it otherwise might expect.

"Only time can tell whether or not the bill is a wise one, but the people themselves, largely regardless of partizan concern, will be the judges, and they will be grateful to the Democratic leaders for presenting, through an honest bill, a clean-cut issue between low-tariff and high-tariff economic policies."

By the passage of this bill, remarks the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), the Democrats in Congress have accomplished "three things thoroughly worth while":

"They have redeemed a party pledge without equivocation. . . . . .

"They have exhibited a solidarity and sense of responsibility that bode well for the future. . . . . .

"They have acknowledged leadership in the White House, and thus brought into close and effective cooperation the executive and the legislative branches of the Government, friction between which has frequently rendered abortive all attempts to carry out clear-cut national policies."

Turning to the hostile criticisms of the bill, we find Mr. Hearst's New York *Evening Journal* (Ind. Dem.) joining with such Republican organs as the Philadelphia *Press* and the Boston *Transcript* in predicting evils to follow in its train. "If Mr. Underwood gains the advantage in the conference, the bill will be less bad than it is now, but it will not be good," says *The Transcript*, which continues its indictment as follows:

"From its inception to its conversion into the Wilson Bill the tariff legislation of the session has been inspired by a spirit of sectionalism. Neither revision nor protection has been uniformly spread over the industries of the land. The industries of New England have been flayed, whereas Louisiana is the only State in the South which has been subjected to similar treatment. Framed unscientifically, and inspired by partizanship, the new tariff will of necessity encounter both political and industrial opposition. President Wilson says that its passage will be a victory for the people. For what people? Assuredly not for the 7,600,000 voters who last year, by dividing their favor between Roosevelt and Taft, made Wilson's election possible, nor for the Northern toilers who will be thrown out of work, nor for the Louisiana plantation laborers. . . . . .

"The country is called upon to endure the new tariff with the best grace it can. If in operation that tariff sacrifices revenue as it has sacrificed protection, the experience of the country will not be unprecedented in view of the operation of the Democratic Tariff Bill which President Cleveland permitted to become law. Prosperity fell a victim to the first Wilson tariff. Let us hope it may survive the second of the same name at least until a Congress representative of the majority of the American people can come to the rescue a year hence."

This Tariff Bill was "devised in secret caucus and forced through both branches of Congress by relentless despotism exercised through the caucus machinery," declares *The Press*, which predicts a painful awakening on the part of the farmers when the new rates go into effect. And in *The Evening Journal* we find the following gloomy prognostications:

"The one certain result of a lower tariff is this: MORE AMERICAN MONEY WILL GO ABROAD AND MORE WORK FOR AMERICANS WILL BE DONE ABROAD. . . . . .

"Foss, of Massachusetts, elected as a Democrat, has gone back to the Republican party. That is nothing. He has moved his great factory from the United States to Canada. THAT IS SOMETHING.

"The work that American citizens did here in the United States for Foss will be done by Canadians in Canada. They will get the work and the wages—and we in the United States will pay the bills. . . . . .

"Hundreds of millions of American money that USED to stay

THE SENATE RAILWAY
"ME CHILD! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?
"I GOT BADLY BUMPED SEVERAL TIMES, BUT I DONT THINK I'M SERIOUSLY HURT
WILSON UNDERWOOD SIMMONS BILL
COME OVER TO THE HOUSE AND I'LL FIX YOU UP.
UNDERWOOD

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THE END OF A LONG AND PERILOUS JOURNEY.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

here will go out of the country under the new tariff. We may feel the need of that later.

"Merchants will be able to sell some things much cheaper. They will come from abroad and be the product of labor that costs less or of other cheaper foreign conditions. That will be very nice—cheap shopping is a delight—IF YOU HAVE THE MONEY WITH WHICH TO SHOP."

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE "HOUSE OF GOVERNORS."

Only twenty-five State Executives attended the sixth annual convention of the House of Governors, which held its sessions at Colorado Springs. One journal describes this institution as "proceeding aimlessly, but in the general direction of the setting sun."

A TOTTERING "HOUSE OF GOVERNORS"

THE FUTILITY of the Governors' conferences, of which the sixth has just been held at Colorado Springs, Colo., causes certain editors to wonder whether these gatherings might not better be ended. Epigrammatically recording the progressive decline of an institution founded by Theodore Roosevelt "to discuss questions of public importance," the Springfield *Republican* says: "First, it was the 'House of Governors,' then the 'Conference of Governors,' and now it is merely a few Governors hearing themselves talk." On the latter point we are informed by the press that out of forty-eight Governors of the States only twenty-five attended the Colorado Springs meeting, which, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "is not a sign of a special vitality in the institution from which much was hoped." The most obvious error of the conference, *The Post* points out, lies in its program of subjects for discussion. It is all very well, we read, to take up matters that involve, or may involve, Federal action, but the great purpose of the conferences was "uniform State legislation." Nevertheless, in examining the list of topics proposed as subject to such legislation, *The Post* is moved to ask whether all or even the most of them are in reality suitable to adjustment by uniform State laws. For instance, inquires *The Post*, "why should all the States make haste to have the same system of direct primaries?" and if Oregon wishes to try "the extreme of direct legislation," why should not her sister States stand by and profit by her experience? Looking at the matter from this point of view, *The Post* begins to doubt whether or not "the field apportioned to the House of Governors be much more limited in extent than was supposed"; and, in referring to the so-called "outside topics" introduced into the conference, it cites the proposal of Governor Hunt, of Arizona, to abolish legislatures and conduct State administrations through a Governor and his Cabinet, and the proposal of Governor Hodges, of Kansas, for commission government of States as tending "to make of the conference a body for the discussion of the theories of government."

Instead of attempting to cover "a wide range of big subjects," thinks the New York *Press*, more might be accomplished "if emphasis were thrown upon one topic considered thoroughly," but, adds *The Press*, unquestioning in its conviction of the value of the annual conference—

"Whatever is done by way of formal action or discussion, those congresses of Governors have become a notable institution in furtherance of intelligent treatment by the different States of the many problems which are common to them all."

Confident also is the tone of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which says that altho "the ideal of the inventors of 'the third house' is far from realization, yet it is not unattainable," and the New York *Globe*, praising the Governors' Conference as "an opportunity to exchange ideas and suggest reforms based on practical experience," calls attention to the fact that "these conferences . . . have always been productive of good in the past." Recalling that in the beginning there was talk of an authoritative organization of the House of Governors which should make it an essential part of the Government and that the idea ended in talk, the New York *Tribune* notes with satisfaction that while the meetings have continued to be "purely voluntary and unauthoritative" they have not "declined in interest or lacked profit."

Quite the opposite is the opinion of the New Orleans *Times Democrat*, which, as a failure, ranks the "House of Governors" with the Commerce Court, and says of the present conference:

"Far less attention has been paid to it than was paid to the earlier conferences—probably for the reason that the high hopes of practical results, awakened when President Roosevelt broached the plan, have been disappointed. It had been expected that the assembled Governors would find ways and means for closer cooperation, for securing uniformity of laws, etc. After several years' trial of the plan its expected good results are rather conspicuously absent."

Another New Orleans paper, *The Picayune*, finds that "it is not easy to see that anything useful or important can come from these meetings," but it hopes the Governors "will have a good time," while the New York *Times* says that, instead of a House of Governors, we should have "a House of Delegates, made up yearly of experts" specially charged to consider interstate measures covering some special field. Then there is the Providence *Journal*, which, speaking of "an institution fading away for lack of an objective," describes the House of Governors as "proceeding aimlessly, but in the general direction of the setting sun."

A GREAT BANK ACCUSED

THE GRAVE CHARGE that the largest bank in the country is carrying on a campaign of "misrepresentation" about the Currency Bill that is "intended to discredit the Administration" and "has the effect of poisoning the public mind and misleading public opinion" puts in concrete form the feeling that seems to exist between the bankers and the Democratic leaders in Washington. These are the words of Senator Robert L. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, and the bank he names is the National City Bank of New York City. Many recall that this is the second time the Democratic leaders have assailed this and other large banks that are suspected of being in a "money trust." Not long ago the Secretary of the Treasury declared his belief that New York bankers were purposely depressing the price of Government bonds to arouse hostility among the country banks against the pending legislation. The reply of Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, to Senator Owen's charge denies that his bank is "leading a movement against the Currency Bill," altho he admits having criticized it and declares he intends to criticize it further in accordance with his best judgment. The statements of Senator Owen were exprest as follows in a letter to James Simpson, vice-president of Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago:

"The propaganda now being carried on, led by the National City Bank of New York, which has circularized the country against the bill, is obviously intended to discredit the Administration and to make it appear that the bankers have not been consulted and that the committee is not well informed. This misrepresentation has the effect of poisoning the public mind and misleading public opinion. . . . . .

"The business men of the country need have no fear that their Representatives and Senators in Congress will act unadvisedly. The representatives of the big banks of the country have been given the most abundant opportunity to be heard. And after they had their Chicago meeting and presented anew their old contentions and requested further hearings, this opportunity was immediately afforded by telegraph and the hearings set for 2 o'clock Tuesday, September 2."

Taking up the cudgels for the bankers, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) reminds Senator Owen that the invitation to come to Washington was not extended to the bankers until they had "held a national convention in Chicago and unanimously approved amendments to the bill which they declared were indispensable," and the *Inter Ocean* adds:

"As a matter of fact, the most active circularizer that has been generally heard of is a Wisconsin 'country' banker who obtained a practically unanimous vote of the banks of that State against the bill as it now stands. The educational campaign for currency reform has been carried on from Chicago by the National Citizens' League, an organization of merchants and manufacturers chiefly, to which anybody can belong, and on whose governing committee there is one solitary banker, and he not a national banker. And the active leaders of the recent Chicago convention were not bankers from the neighborhood of 'Wall Street,' but from the West and South."

Mr. Vanderlip, who is described by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) as "president of the largest national bank in the United States, an institution known to represent in the financial world the men and interests that are now most powerful in controlling credits and most concerned in having the new system workable," is reported as saying in defense:

"I and other officers of this bank have endeavored to make an intelligent criticism of the pending Currency Bill, and we intend to keep on criticizing it as long as we feel that it does not adequately meet the needs of the banks and the business interests of the country. I am not opposed to currency legislation. I have preached it for years.

"It is foolish to attribute criticism of the bill by the National City or any other bank to selfish motives. There is just as much patriotism in banking offices as in the halls of Congress. Of course, if you believe we are all actuated by selfish motives, that is too bad. But it isn't true.

"We are not leading in any movement to kill the Currency Bill, but I consider any move for the purpose of bettering legislation a wise and patriotic thing. It is all moonshine about a propaganda to defeat the bill. I want to see financial legislation effected. This bill has some correct principles, but it must be changed according to the lines suggested at Chicago."

Hereupon *The Eagle* is moved to say that while believing Senator Owen and Mr. Vanderlip both to be patriotic Americans, "anxious to have such legislation as is best for all America," yet it doubts whether "the temper displayed by each of them" is calculated to bring about that result, and it explains that:

"Senator Owen should have avoided charging 'misrepresentation.' He knows well enough that the degree and extent to which bankers have been taken into counsel is a matter of public knowledge on which misrepresentation would be silly; and that the general information on banking subjects of the Senate and House committees is not a concrete issue, but a matter of opinion on which any man is free to think as he pleases. On the other hand, Mr. Vanderlip is peculiarly unfortunate when he permits himself to be goaded into saying that the pending bill 'must be changed according to the lines suggested at Chicago.'"

While granting that Senator Owen's charge "draws a red herring across the trail," the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) ventures that "in all likelihood his action will not divert the attention of the thinking part of the banking and business community from the shortcomings in the bill," but the New York *World* (Dem.) affects no surprize at the Owen charge, which, it says, reveals the National City Bank "in no new attitude." It has been for so long "a directing partner of the Government in financial affairs," *The World* goes on to say, that it "can not well know how to act differently now," but times are changed and—

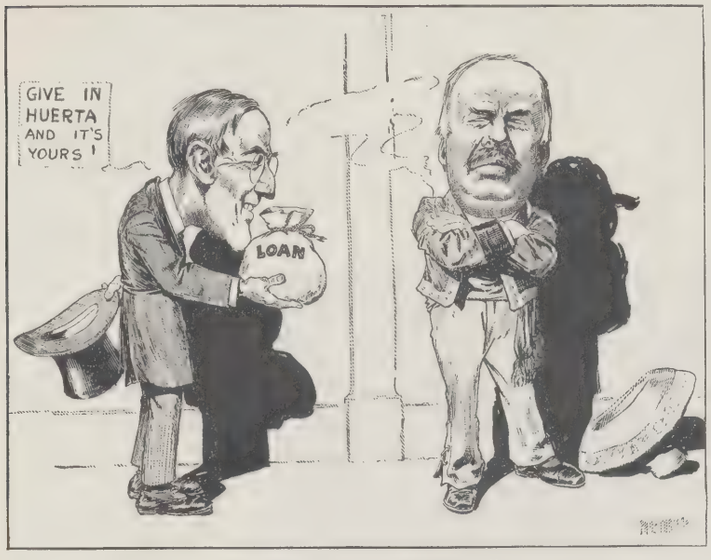
"It has been forced out of the State Department and dislodged from the Treasury Department. The old ways of getting back are hopelessly blocked. But if it can rewrite the Administration's Bank and Currency Bill into the Aldrich Bill, a new way of getting back will be opened which can not so easily be closed."

Another indication of the way the bankers are regarded by the men who have charge of the Currency Bill is shown by the remarks of Chairman Glass, of the House Banking Committee, on September 10, when he said in part:

"The whole fight of the great bankers is to drive us from our firm resolve to break down the artificial connection between the banking business of this country and the stock speculative operations at the money centers. The avowed purpose of this bill is to cure this evil. They do not want existing arrangements disturbed: they desire to perpetuate a fictitious, unscientific system, sanctioned by law, but condemned by experience and bitterly offensive to the American people—a system which everybody knows encourages and promotes the worst description of stock-gambling."

A Republican member of the same committee, however, while speaking favorably of the bill, pointed out that it must be made acceptable to the bankers or it may fail through their refusal to cooperate. Said Mr. Hayes (Rep., Cal.):

"But the most perfect banking and currency system in the world is useless if you can not put it into operation. The system created by this bill, or by any bill, can not be put into operation in this country, unless a large majority, of national banks, at least, go into it. On its face it appears to be compulsory upon all national banks, but, of course, in the last analysis this is not so. The time has gone by when the Government can confiscate a man's property or compel him to employ his capital and talents in any business that he does not think for his interest to engage in, even if he is a banker. Gentlemen are very much mistaken if they think that many men will engage in the banking business for the compensation of 5 per cent. on their capital. Good, absolutely safe bonds can be had that will yield 5 per cent., and all the holder need do is to cut off his coupons at the proper time and present them for collection. To get 5 per cent. on his capital,



THE NEW "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY."
—Porter in *Truth* (Boston).

THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
—Handy in the Duluth *News-Tribune*.

HUERTA'S TEMPTATIONS.

a man need not devote all his best energies to the banking business, sweat blood whenever there is financial or industrial disturbance in the country, and be the worst hated and most 'cussed' man in the community. . . . The failure of any large proportion of the national banks to go into the new system would weaken the proposed reserve banks to such an extent as to make them ineffective, and whether such banks reorganized under State laws or went into liquidation, they would in either case retire their circulation, thus producing an arbitrary and sudden contraction of the currency which might prove to be disastrous. It is of the first importance, therefore, that the bill be made sufficiently liberal to induce the banks generally to come under its provisions. I fear the gentlemen of the majority have not given sufficient weight in framing the bill to this consideration."

THE BYE-ELECTION IN MAINE

REPUBLICANS seem to be the most interested observers of the election in James G. Blaine's old Congressional District, the Third Maine. The Republican candidate, John A. Peters, received 15,106 votes, to 14,553 for William R. Pattangall, his Democratic, and 6,487 for Edward M. Lawrence, his Progressive opponent. The official Democratic view of these facts, says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), may be well exprest by Congressman Adamson's (Ga.) remark: "The Dutch have taken Holland. What of it?" But to Republican editors all over the country, and especially in New England, the result is immensely gratifying. Many of them expected to see the Democratic candidate elected, as did Congressman Gardner, who left his own primary campaign in Massachusetts to go down to Maine and work for Mr. Peters. "Who would have supposed," asks the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), "that in a district where only 7,000 Republican votes were cast last fall, and which gave Wilson a plurality, there would be, in the brief period of ten months, such a reversal of political opinion?" "The Progressive vote showed a falling off of about 50 per cent. from what Colonel Roosevelt received in November," notes the New York *Times* in a Portland dispatch, while, on the other hand, "the Peters vote was 108 per cent. greater than the Taft vote, while the Pattangall and Wilson vote showed very little variation." And this came about despite the efforts of two Cabinet members and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on behalf of the Democratic candidate and the aid of speakers of national reputation for the Progressive nominee. Hence the jubilant note in the Republican press and the optimistic interpretations of last week's election as foreshadowing the break-up of the Progressive party, the return of the Roosevelt followers to the Republican fold, and a popular reaction against the Democratic "free-trade" tariff policy, all of which will bring about the speedy return of the Grand Old Party to its former high estate. We quote a typical Republican editorial utterance from the Boston *Advertiser:*

"This was the first test of the Democratic party strength since the Underwood tariff measure was introduced in the House. That the Maine vote should come just as the bill was expected to pass the Senate will be taken as a heavy blow to the Democratic Administration and its tariff policy. The party counted strongly on yesterday's contest to back it up at Washington. It wanted to point to that contest and say that the American people, so far as the Third Congressional District of Maine could speak for them, had repudiated the protective tariff policy. It fought the fight on those lines. The result can not be called a victory for the Democratic party. The vote of yesterday shows clearly that there has been no such repudiation, so far as this district can speak. The message of Maine's Third District rings through the country.

"The Progressive vote crumpled to nothing, because the voters who left the Republican party last fall to go careering and shouting after Theodore Roosevelt stopt this time to think, and recognized the peril of giving ratification to a tariff policy that they, in common with all Republicans, believe to be economically unsound and practically destructive to the prosperity that has been this country's, and in which Maine has shared brilliantly. They found themselves facing a great national issue at a most critical time. The Progressive candidate, Mr. Lawrence, could not lead them into the fields where they romped last November. They united with the party of their other years, and faced the Democratic party forcefully and effectively. They recognized the issue and they placed their votes where they would count."

The Advertiser is unwilling to say "how much this indicates of the fate of the Progressive party in other States," but some of its contemporaries are more confident. The "passing of the Progressive party" is clearly seen by the Republican Albany *Journal*, Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, and Baltimore *American*. And independent dailies like the New York *Times*, *Sun*, and *Evening Post*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Boston *Herald* are inclined to take the same view. As the Detroit *Free Press* puts it:

"The Maine result, the Michigan elections of April last, the enrolment everywhere this year, all point plainly to the vanish-

ing of the new party. It is following the way of its forerunners, the Greenback, the Populist, and other independent movements that for a time were impressive, but that one and all frayed out and disappeared. . . . . .

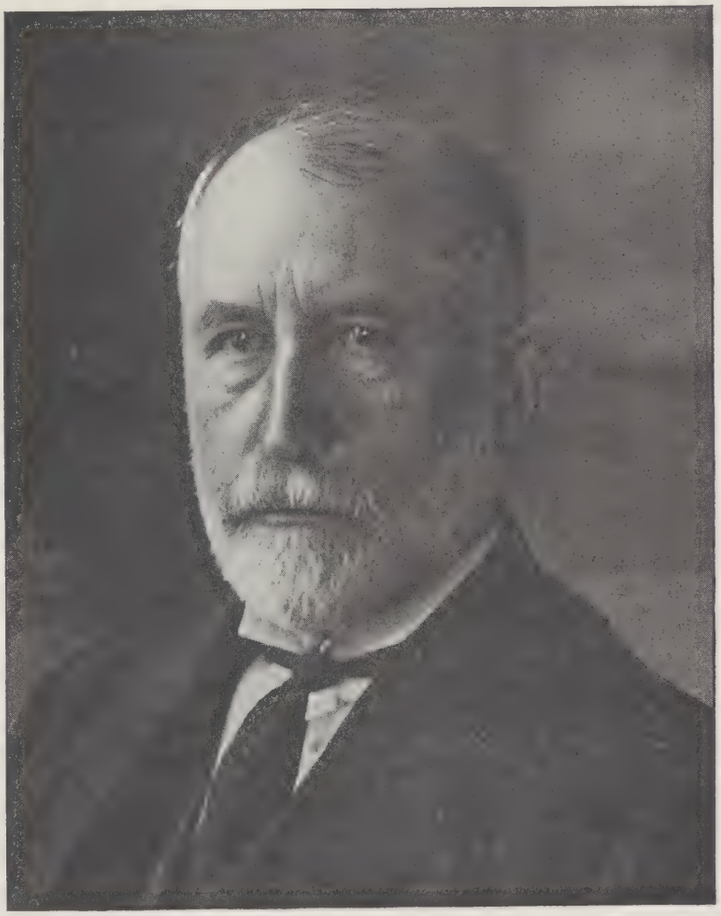
"It is only natural that proof of the decline of the latest independent movement in our politics should henceforth increase the speed of its disappearance. Nothing succeeds in politics like success, and nothing fails like failure. Let a party get the name of a weakling and men fall away from it rapidly. The election figures of Michigan and Maine are the hardest shock that has been given Mr. Roosevelt's organization."

On the other hand, the Democratic and Progressive papers, while letting the Republicans do the lion's share of the talking, do not seem to be particularly cast down. "To what a pass have things come," comments the Chicago *Post* (Prog.), "when the Republican party boasts itself upon carrying a Congressional district in Maine." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) declines "to see any certain sign of the receding of the Democratic tidal wave" in the election of a Republican to succeed a Republican by a plurality of 500 in a total vote of 36,000. When the Democratic vote in the James G. Blaine district remains at a standstill, "no popular reaction against the Administration can be read in the outcome," observes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*.

As to the Progressives, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) takes direct issue with its Republican contemporaries, saying:

"Possibly the fact that the Progressive strength did not fade entirely away is the most significant aspect of the election. There was nothing of the Roosevelt personality involved; yet more than 6,000 voters supported the Progressive candidate. Should so large a percentage of the Progressive strength remain intact as a separate political force in the Congressional elections of next year, the Republicans could not possibly regain control of the lower branch of Congress."

The same thought occurs to the New York *Globe* (Ind.), which does not find "much comfort to the divided party in the figures or any suggestion of a happy reunion." The Progressive New York *Evening Mail* and Boston *Journal*, however, concede that the result in Maine was "a distinct triumph for the Republican party." The victory was due, explains the Boston paper, "upon the one hand to the liberal expenditure of money by a powerful machine, and upon the other to the lack of money for either a complete organization or for proper publicity."



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WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

"I was not a bit afraid to die if that was God's will of me. I said to myself, just as well now as a few years from now. No one who contemplates the immensity of Almighty God and of his universe and his works, and realizes what an atom he is in it all, can fear to die in this flesh, yea, even tho it were true that he were to be dissolved forever into the infinity of matter and mind from which he came."

DEATH OF MAYOR GAYNOR

"I HAVE BEEN MAYOR." These words of Mayor Gaynor's, uttered only a few days before his death at sea on September 10, might well be taken to sum up the editorial characterizations of the man and his administration in the New York papers. Political opponents were not a whit behind the most zealous advocates of the Mayor's reelection in paying tribute to his courage, his independence, and his executive ability. Nor was the occasion simply one for recounting the achievements of an administration now ended, for mourning the loss of a strong, original, and picturesque personality. For Mayor Gaynor died on the deck of the *Baltic* just one week after he had accepted an independent nomination for reelection on the steps of the City Hall, and had begun a series of characteristically bitter attacks upon the political organization which had not seen fit to honor him with a second nomination. The Gaynor candidacy was clearly an anti-Tammany cause. Now the political experts in the great city are wondering, will the Gaynor followers flock to Mitchel, or to McCall, or to some new candidate who will suit them better? A nomination which the leaders of the Gaynor movement offered to Mr. McAneny was at once rejected by him. There are now, as Chairman Hapgood of the Fusion Committee points out, "only two tickets left in the field—one a straight Tammany ticket and one a straight anti-Tammany ticket." As many of the late Mayor's active supporters "as are honest in their opposition to Tammany will," declares the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "promptly declare their intention of supporting Mr. Mitchel, for he is now the only hope of keeping the Mayoralty out of the boss's hands." So, too, argues *The World* (Dem.), and *The Globe* (Ind.) holds that for these "Gaynor independents" "to vote for McCall or to be inactive against him would insult the Mayor's memory in a glaring way." *The Press* (Prog.), which, with Gaynor in the running, "was emphatically for him and emphatically against Mitchel," is apparently convinced by the argument, and says:

"Yesterday has passed; another condition presents itself to-day. It is Mitchel or Tammany, and between these two *The Press* is for Mitchel."

So it appears to the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.), just across

the Hudson, that Mayor Gaynor's death "should have the effect of making Mitchel's election certain by attracting to him the entire opposition to Tammany." Yet the New York *Herald* (Ind.) recalls that much of Gaynor's backing in his campaign for reelection came from conservative business men who "were out of sympathy with the radical views of John Purroy Mitchel and feared to place him in the Mayor's office, while at the same time they could not come out openly and advocate the election of the Tammany Hall ticket." According to *The Herald* the Fusion leaders themselves do not expect to get the bulk of this support, and *The Sun* (Ind.), which was supporting Gaynor, asserts that the "very first concern" of the good citizen "is to save New York from the immeasurable disaster of the socialistic or semisocialistic experiments portended by the continued presence of Mr. John Purroy Mitchel at the head of the Hapgood ticket."

Irrespective of their opinions as to the wisdom or unwisdom of his official acts, and whether they were attracted or not by the strongly individual personality of Mayor Gaynor, editors and men of prominence throughout the country and in all walks of life regret the passing of "a great public character." The salient points which imprest themselves upon those who knew the man are thus happily sketched by the New York *Sun:*

"There have been reformers dry as summer dust and austere as an old rural slate gravestone. There have been popular idols who were nothing but sanctity and sawdust; there have been orators and writers who were nothing but words and style, personally hollow as drums. Mayor Gaynor had plenty of faults; he was irritable—there was plenty of physical excuse for it in his last days—he sometimes went too far and fast both on and off the bench; he fought without gloves; his humor and temperament did not always tempt him to be charitable to his opponents, who, to be sure, were seldom charitable to him; he liked to swat; he was more than 'a good hater,' he was a pitiless scorner of many; he turned not the other cheek but the other fist to those who assailed him; he was hot-tempered, like many generous and placable natures; he saw his enemies in hell's own black, his friends in rose colors; he was impatient sometimes; he seemed a little fickle politically sometimes; far enough from a saint and right down near the passions, prejudices, hatreds, affections, the sympathies, and the laughter of common men.

"He had a constituency, a public which took in most of these United States. He brought 'that halting slave' Epictetus 'down to the people,' as Zarathustra would say. His letters, pithy, at times bitter, humorous, ironical, saturated in the strong juices of his character, enriched with long serious study and experience, ranging without effort from the so-called heights or depths of scholarship to the more difficult and dangerous art of saying the right thing to a child: there is one monument of his engaging and unusual mind. He had more than a little of Dr. Franklin in him, the shrewd, kindly, philosophic, life-studying and life-enjoying, tolerant pagan Franklin; and he had enough of that 'unequaled instinct for the jugular vein' which Rufus Choate attributed to John Quincy Adams."

As Chief Magistrate of our greatest city, "in a long line of commonplace and slate-colored mayors of New York," to use the New York *World's* phrase, William J. Gaynor "towers a giant among pygmies. In almost every respect, says *The Globe*, "the Government of New York has been improved during the period that Mayor Gaynor has been at the City Hall." A Socialist daily, the New York *Call*, has "no doubt that Gaynor was the most effective and intelligent chief executive this city has had in years." More specific approval comes from *The Evening Post*, which opposed his reelection:

"No politician, or group of politicians, dictated his policy; and he was afraid neither of labor organizations nor of newspapers. His masterful dealing with the garbage-men's strike was a signal proof of the former; and, tho his sweeping denunciations of newspapers in general often overshot the mark, the predominant feature in them was a scathing contempt for yellow journalism. . . . . He set his face firmly against the Tammany idea of city government, stood stanchly by the merit system in subordinate offices, and from the first stamped upon the city's affairs as a whole the mark of a business administration."

At this time his critics lightly pass over whatever errors of temper and judgment they may have noted, and which in their opinion clouded "the substantial work for progress and good government which he accomplished."

The last scene is considered worthy of his eventful history. Of his early life little is known. As the press sketches tell us, he was born in Whitestown, New York, in 1851, and was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn in 1875. His successful and dramatic fights upon political corruption in the persons of McKane and McLaughlin brought him his first fame and elevation to the State Supreme Court bench in 1893. His success as a judge and increasing popularity brought offers of nominations for higher judicial office, for Mayor, for Governor. All were refused. In 1909 he accepted independent and Tammany nominations for the Mayoralty of New York. He was elected. In office he remained, as most newspapers admit, independent of Tammany, but without antagonizing it. The attempt to assassinate him in 1910, which left him permanently weakened in body, brought messages of sympathy and expressions of approval of his work from all parties in city and nation. The police disclosures brought about by District Attorney Whitman "shook the grip of Gaynor upon the popular regard," says *The Evening Post*. Yet his prestige revived, it adds. But the Fusionists would not consider him as their candidate, and the powers that reign in Tammany councils also rejected him. Then came bitter attacks upon Murphy from the City Hall, a popular non-partizan nomination—"under the shovel," the emblem of subway digging—and a departure for England to gain strength for the campaign. The last scene of all is the sudden death on the *Baltic*. And in the closing days of his public career, as in the first, it is Gaynor, the foe of the boss. In his last message to the people of New York, he was confident that they would not throw the government of the city "into the control of a vulgar gang of grafters all of one stripe." And a friend is told in confidence in the quiet of the stateroom that—"I will tell the whole damnable story. I propose to strip the Tammany gang bare. . . . I will show the people just what Murphy and Tammany means."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT'S about time for Governor Colquitt to live up to the last half of his name.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

MR. TAFT may be president of the American Bar Association all he pleases.—*Newark News.*

MR. MCADOO has announced buttermilk as his favorite drink. The split in the Cabinet, so long waited for, has arrived.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IF you have bought any veal lately you will appreciate the reckless generosity of the old man toward the prodigal son.—*Chicago News.*

VIGILANT government officers have seized a consignment of spurious grape juice that arrived in Washington. The great connoisseur must be protected.—*New York Telegraph.*

WITH Thaw and Jerome both placed in jail by the impartial Canadian authorities, the weak hope arises that Sulzer and Murphy will be persuaded to carry their fight across the Dominion border.—*Chicago News.*

IF Mr. Carnegie is so rampant for peace, why doesn't he offer to pension Huerta?—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

NEW YORK, you may have noticed, was not represented at the Conference of Governors.—*St. Louis Republic.*

ONE great trouble about the politics of New York City is that most of the reformers commute.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

WITH the employment of policewomen, inspectors will now watch the side doors of the department stores.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE President of Cuba is suing a man for slander who said he was like Roosevelt. What the Colonel is going to do about it is not announced.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE billion dollars Americans have invested in Mexico can't get away, and the Mexicans are not at all inclined to furnish it with passports.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

A PEACE THAT IS NO PEACE

THE TREATY of Bucharest receives the approval of not a single European journal, as far as we have seen. Dr. Dillon, a specialist in Eastern affairs, speaks of it with horror and contempt. The great mistake appears to be that the Powers have sanctioned a division of territory without regard to racial differences, and various peoples are jumbled up together as if cats and canaries were put into one cage. That the end can only be confusion and bloodshed is the universal opinion of all sections of the press. Even the St. Petersburg journals join in the hue and cry against Sir Edward Grey and the "puppets" he set up at the Bucharest Conference. Russia is credited by Dr. Dillon with having the balance in her own hands, but Mr. Sasonov, the Russian Minister, has made no move either toward driving the Turks out of Adrianople, or doing justice to Bulgaria, who, tho victor over the Turks, is admittedly in a worse position than before the war. The rich territory Bulgaria loses to Roumania is considered more valuable than the barren mountain region gained from Turkey. Already clamors are being raised in favor of revising the treaty, and the Russian press are united in demanding such revision. We are told that the treaty will fall to pieces of itself unless its provisions be changed on principles of common sense and justice. Hence we find Mr. Menshikov writing in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) in the following strain:

THE NEW BALKAN MAP.

"Gently! Don't crowd, or else there'll be ructions again."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"The Treaty of Bucharest, in which the territorial principle, and not the ethnographical, has once more triumphed, is a manifestly absurd composition, which contains . . . the elements of rapid dissolution. Judge for yourself: Servia, according to the treaty, gets 1,200,000 new subjects, of which there are a small number of Serbs, half being Bulgars and half Albanians; Greece gets about 200,000 Bulgars, and Roumania almost as many Bulgars, too. Little Montenegro, whose strength has until now been in unity, will get about 200,000 Albanians. Bulgaria herself will gather into her bosom several thousand such tarantulas and scorpions as Greeks, Turks, and Armenians. The diplomats have once more revealed a lack of understanding of the national principle and the psychology which generates discord. The diplomats had before them geographical maps and tables of population, and they cut territory with inhabitants like stuffed pie, disregarding popular wishes and interests. For this rude disregard of nature . . . the Balkan Peninsula will again be punished by God, and not only with short fratricidal wars, but also with internal ills which aliens bring into every country. After a criminal war, having concluded a not altogether honest peace, the Balkan nations are pledged to new crimes: the aliens, of course, will dream of secession, and the native population of their assimilation, that is, there will begin the same historical process which has brought Turkey to her downfall. Each of the Balkan States wanted to play the rôle of a little Turkey, and has seized as many aliens as it could. Each acted like ancient Troy, which dragged within her walls the wooden horse of the Greeks. Instead of the peaceful and harmonious life of a nation bound by ties of blood and language, there will begin everywhere an internal struggle resembling Austrian or, if you wish, Russian political life. . . . Nothing good can be prophesied for this group of nations which have despoiled each other."

Nor does the *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, the leading Liberal organ of Moscow, think that the treaty ends the troubles of the Powers:

"The conclusion of peace does not mean that the Balkan affairs have been settled. On the contrary, there are a good many questions which will yet long occupy the attention of European diplomacy. The question of the southern boundaries of Albania and her future governmental organization remains unsolved. The fate of the Ægean Islands is not decided, because Italy evidently wants to retain forever if not all, at least some, of the islands occupied by her during the war with Turkey. The Turks are still in Adrianople, and the Powers are vainly trying to find means of getting them out. And, lastly, the very decisions of the Bucharest Conference, at least that part of them which concerns the cession of Kavala to the Greeks, will be subject to revision by the Powers. Thus there still remains much work for diplomacy in the Balkans, and the difficulty of solving all those questions is complicated because of the discord among the Powers and because diplomacy has not yet had time to orient itself in the changed conditions in the Near East. The majority of the Powers do not manifest in this case an inclination to intervene in the Balkan affairs; the sessions of the London Conference are proceeding with extreme slowness and threaten to continue endlessly. Just as slowly are proceeding the negotiations regarding the measures to be taken against Turkey, and there are no grounds for the hope that the revision of the Kavala question will be conducted with greater energy. None of the Powers wants to take the initiative in a more active step, and it is probable that the questions of Adrianople, the Ægean Islands, and Kavala formally will remain unsolved; that, while not giving their official sanction to the existing state of affairs, the Powers, nevertheless, can not do anything to change it in one way or another."

The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) remarks in the same bitter spirit:

"The Bucharest Treaty will remain a sad document, no matter how the question of Kavala will be solved. The Roumanian brokerage has helped to put a tombstone over an entire country and a whole nation—over Macedonia and the Macedonians. Instead of liberators, it will be necessary to speak of oppressors. . . . But the body of Macedonia is not a dead body, it is a live one. This is well known to the Turks and to Europe. To deliver it into Greek and Servian hands does not mean to decide its fate. It only means to change the aim and direction of the struggle for Macedonian independence."

In the *Golos Moskvy* (Moscow), the transfer of Kavala, a busy seaport, from Bulgaria, who claimed it as one of the spoils of war, to Greece, is spoken of as "an extremely imprudent act," for "Greek Kavala will always be a dangerous menace to peace."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INFLUENCE OF THE HAGUE IN ENDING WAR

SNEERS AT THE FUTILITY of The Hague peace conferences are plentiful as the delegates end their twentieth session in Mr. Carnegie's magnificent Peace Palace, amid the echo of the Balkan and Tripolitan conflicts. The fact that a great European war was averted in circumstances that once would have started a general slaughter is hardly mentioned. The most influential papers of France, Germany, and England refer to the gathering in a lofty tone, as if its doings were of no serious importance, except in an incidental way. The essays, the theories, the resolutions, are generally spoken of either as futilities or, at least, at the present time, Utopian impracticabilities. They are futile because they are impracticable, and impracticable because they take no account of human nature and the political and economic rivalries of the nations they are intended to influence and reform. Yet, admit some, the tendency of such congresses may ultimately conduce to the education of the world in the way of peace. This result is, however, as far off as ever, declares the London *Morning Post*, and the method of arbitration which was intended to do away with international bloodshed and settle international disputes has proved a failure. Thus we read:

"Arbitration could never have solved the problems in the Near East. How could any Court have judged between the Allies and Turkey in a way that would have been acceptable to both, or between Bulgaria and her rivals? No nation worthy of the name will allow what it regards as vital rights and interests to be disposed of by the verdict of the most impartial tribunal. Even the United States, which claims to lead the world along the path of arbitration, is unwilling to submit the Panama Canal dispute to The Hague, and would certainly never allow such a Court to settle the question of Oriental immigration."

A tone of somewhat severe, even bitter, ridicule and depreciation marks the comments of the London *Times*, which observes:

"The proceedings of the twentieth International Peace Congress illustrate once more the old truism that the advocates of a cause are often its worst enemies. The thousand or so delegates who have assembled at The Hague claim to represent and to be working for a movement that, more perhaps than any other

PEACE IN THE BALKANS.

PEACE—"Oh dear, Oh dear! The beach is horribly painful this year." —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

movement of the times, aims at a complete readjustment of the moral values of mankind and a radical change in the political arrangements and instincts of nations and governments. It is a movement, therefore, that can only make any headway against the well-nigh immeasurable obstacles in its path by taking frankly into account the world as it is and human nature as we know it to be. But this is precisely what its supporters at The Hague decline to do. Their method of overcoming difficulties is to ignore them, and their notion of recommending their propaganda to the judgment of the average man is to evolve from some inner consciousness a series of perfect schemes for regulating a world inhabited by perfect beings. The average man remains profoundly unimprest by all such futilities. It does not

KISMET.

How Ferdinand neatly hooked the Crescent.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

in the least interest him to hear that a German professor has elaborated a treaty of fifty-five articles for limiting naval and military expenditure. He could do as much himself, and do it more briefly, with half a sheet of notepaper and the necessary lack of any sense of humor."

The same opinion prevails with other London papers, as *The Daily Chronicle* and *The Daily Mail*, which latter speaks of this "vain talk about peace," but approves the Congress because it witnesses to the growing desire of the nations for the abolition of war, altho such a Congress has no legislative authority and no true representative power to enforce peace legislation. Diplomacy in the various chancelleries rather than debates in a peace palace have done everything that has been done so far to sheathe the sword and still the bugle, in the opinion of these papers—a view which is also found in the German press. To quote the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"It might be said that in view of the fact that the Adrianople question has not yet been decided and that a collision between the United States and Mexico seems to be impending, the time is scarcely to be considered auspicious for the calling of such a Congress, and both the German and foreign press are filled with utterances making light of the 'peace enthusiasts' at The Hague and their 'Utopian aims.' Editors point to the irony which lies in the contrast between these peace orations of The Hague and the Balkan horrors."

Yet this writer allows that since the Italian invasion of Africa and the Conferences of London and Bucharest, the "peace idea" has made considerable progress. All the Powers have experienced a dread of war, and no one is anxious nowadays to rave about "military glory." Further:

"It would be too much to say that we are indebted to the direct propaganda of the pacifists for the present maintenance of peace in Western Europe. In a sense this may be true. But one thing is certain. The protracted diplomatic discussions of the present year have shown us that the sword remains more fast in its sheath than ever and people no longer regard war as a 'cleansing tempest,' but as a great calamity that must be avoided at any cost. The popular sentiment against armaments

so generally prevailing is the first faint intimation that an international conscience is wakening up through the efforts of these friends of peace. To give more life to this international conscience is the aim of all friends of peace, and this is the work of the delegates to The Hague."

But the Socialist organs of European opinion simply deride the Hague Congress and express the opinion that Socialistic inter-

A "SORT OF PEACE" PALACE.

MADAME—"A very pretty idea, darlings, and really quite charming—to look at." —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

nationalism, and the doing away of frontiers and governments, can alone bring in the age of peace under the domination of the organization styled the International. This opinion has been frequently dwelt upon in *Vorwärts* (Berlin), and the *Intransigeant* (Paris) speaks of the "great popular movement," which shall "weld together all the peoples on this plane and realize the advantageous union of universal labor, high and low," adding:

"It is on us Socialists that this work is incumbent, and on no others. We are the sole agents who are preparing in every country the ranks of the peace army which sooner or later shall set to rights all causes of division, of conflict, and of hatred, and which even now, in spite of its relative weakness, maintains, from time to time, some check upon the murderous caprices of the ruling classes and of those who prey upon the nations."

Perhaps the weightiest and most influential of all the Paris dailies is the *Journal des Débats*, which speaks of the pacifists in the following impartial and magisterial tone:

"Doubtless such demonstrations as those at The Hague can not be destitute of good effects, if it is only by asserting the principles of right and justice. They also serve to lay impartially before the public certain verities such as those expounded by Professor Quidde, of Munich, who acknowledged that Germany was responsible for the recent increase of armaments among European nations. But let the pacifists beware of quitting this domain of sentimental demonstration and launching out into the domain of instant practical realization. From the moment they begin to demand measures that warrant and guarantee peace, even a police of the peace which could not possibly be created except by the gradual education of the majority of mankind, they at once betray the crudity of their Utopian dreams. Of course, the spectacle of their candid naïveté is in harmony with the temper of a country whose characteristic it is in accepting fine theories to mistake them for possibilities. The newest heaven-sent remedies against war which pacificism proposes to this Europe of Balkan imbroglios can not as yet be considered substitutes for the expedients handed down to us by the ancient wisdom of the nations."

"The great Hague joke" is the term applied by the London *Standard* to the inauguration of the Palace of Peace and the discussion of the delegates. It remarks:

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie does not, we imagine, add to his many meritorious qualities the 'saving grace of humor.' We can not therefore suppose that his gift to The Hague, a 'Palace of Peace,' is an elaborate and expensive jest. The project has been conceived and we presume carried out in all sincerity; the munificent donor of this edifice does no doubt really imagine that the gift is seasonable and appropriate. . . . But it was not the Hague Court that resolved the Morocco crisis of 1911, when three Great Powers drifted very close to a quarrel. What could the Hague tribunal do on this occasion? What has it done to keep the Balkan nations from flying at each other's throats? One must really ask whether it is worth while for our own Government, or for any other Government, to take part in a repetition of the foolish farce of a conference upon peace among nations all armed to the eyes for war? We must face the fact that while every nation sincerely desires to keep the peace as long as possible, all of them are convinced that they have no guaranty against aggression but their own ability to defend themselves; and that no peace conferences or whole volumes of international acts and declarations will give them any other."

ENGLAND'S PANAMA "BLUNDER"

THAT A BLUNDER, or worse, has been made by England in refusing to join the Panama Fair is the opinion of the most eminent exhibition experts and authorities of the Kingdom. The columns of the London *Times* and other leading organs have been flooded with letters on this subject, and arguments have been marshaled, hopes held out, and participation advocated principally on two grounds —sentimental and economic. "Blood is thicker than water," and while strangers and foreigners are to gather at a celebration of a great engineering feat accomplished to draw closer the market centers of the world, why shall an Anglo-Saxon and kindred race refuse to share in the festival which Uncle Sam appoints in honor of his sons and friends, especially when it is an occasion of seeing and being seen as a manufacturer of world products? Perhaps W. H. C. Hoover, in a letter in *The Times*, has given one of the clearest statements of these two arguments. He is an authority deeply versed in international trade, and speaks as follows:

"The action of the Government, based on the belief that there is no adequate return to be had from a participation in the Panama Pacific Exposition, would appear to rest on some lack of imagination, both from a sentimental and an economic point of view.

"From the sentimental side the Exposition represents an appropriate national celebration at the completion of the Canal. The Canal is conceded to be the greatest engineering triumph of the race, and one pregnant with wide economic results to the

"STILL LEADING!"

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

English people, and, despite any squabble over tolls, is sentimentally a matter in which the English people should take much pride. The Exposition represents the greatest of efforts by the Pacific Coast people, and upon it an expenditure is being incurred greater than that of any other American exposition.

"As to the economic value to the British trader of being properly represented in this Exposition, while the British trade

with the Pacific slope has not been hitherto particularly large, it must be patent that this has been due to inaccessibility, now remedied by the Canal. Several factors should be borne in mind regarding the economic situation of this territory. The Pacific slope is a highly productive region isolated from the rest of North America by 1,500 miles of desert and mountains. Its products are in mass raw material, particularly cereals, fruit, timber, and oil. The region, owing to the lack of adequate coal and iron deposits, is not, nor ever likely to become, a manufacturing center. The cost of goods transported across this 1,500 to 2,000 miles from eastern American manufacturing centers is greater than from Europe by sea via the Canal. This region will seek sea-borne markets for its raw material, and these will be paid for by the import by sea-borne manufactured goods."

While Mr. Hoover dwells upon the advantages European, and especially English, traders will have on the Pacific shores over the land-borne trade of the Eastern States, *The Times* particularly emphasizes the sentimental side of the question and scores the Asquith Government for ignoring it. Thus we read:

"We have already exprest our conviction that the Government are extremely ill-advised in refusing to take part in the Panama Exhibition. The decision of the German Government not to be represented on that occasion—a decision which German commercial organs condemn—does not at all affect our judgment. We wish, for all manner of reasons, that the Exhibition may be the striking success which its promoters will strive with all their might to make it. We believe that they will make it such a success, even if the two chief manufacturing and commercial Powers of the Old World do not officially participate in it. What would please us best is that they should appear there side by side, and in friendly rivalry submit the best that their brains can devise and their hands can fashion to the judgment of the vast jury who will assemble at San Francisco.

"We do not yet despair of seeing that wish fulfilled. The decisions of governments on such matters are not as the laws of the Medes and Persians. It is always annoying to be obliged to acknowledge a mistake, but we credit our rulers with statesmanship enough not to persevere in a blunder, when they understand that a blunder has been made. The contention that because Germany has followed our example we can not reconsider it will not bear examination. Does any Englishman seriously consider that our relations to the United States are the same as those of any other Power? Of course they are not. We are never tired of saying that they are not, or of welcoming American assurances that they are not. They never can be the same. Race and history, institutions and language forbid that they should be. We have had many differences and a few quarrels with the Americans. We may not impossibly have more. But in our hearts we have felt, and they have felt, that these have been family squabbles, and that to repeat once more the words of an illustrious American, which no time can stale and no iteration can hackney, 'blood is thicker than water.'"

England's own autonomous Dominions are setting her an example which it would be suicidal not to follow, adds this great organ:

"If we need example, on a matter where our course is so straight and plain, it has been given us by our own self-governing Dominions of Canada and of Australia. They are going to take part officially in the Exhibition. They are going to do so, first, as an act of courtesy and friendship to a great English-speaking democracy, and, next, as a sound business investment. They, whose territories are washed by the Pacific, have a deeper and a truer insight than some of our officials at home into the future of the vast new markets which the Exhibition will help to open. They know what the trade of the Pacific Coast may become, and they will not let slip this unique opportunity of getting their share in it. We could wish that on such an occasion the world should see the mother country and the daughter States working hand in hand for the commercial renown of the Empire."

THE NEW PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE,

Whose influence is regarded by the press of Europe as rather problematical.

The London *Daily Chronicle* thinks that even if the British manufacturers hold back and complain that the conditions imposed by the Exhibition authorities are "unduly restrictive," there are reasons why "the time is opportune" for England to respond to the American invitation. "The Government should act independently of manufacturers or other exhibitors," and provide exhibits from its own resources. To quote further:

"There are strong reasons why we should be represented at San Francisco. The western part of America, also, should offer a growing field for our traders. It appears to us, too, to be important that it should be remembered that all Latin America will be represented, and that will draw to the Exhibition traders from South America, before whose eyes it would be well to bring British products. But apart from such considerations there is that of emphasizing the friendship between England and America especially in the year of the celebration of a century of peace. Again, the Dominions will be represented, and it will, in that case, appear invidious if this country is absent. If Canada thinks it worth while to spend half a million dollars and Australia a sum approaching that, surely there is reason for Britain to be there. But any sum in reason that we spend will be well spent in exchange for what will undoubtedly result—increased good will and friendship."

THE BRITISH ATHLETIC SLUMP

ENGLAND'S athletes take third place among the nations of the world, as shown by the results of the so-styled Olympic games. From the victory of Coroebus in the foot-race at the first Olympic festival the Greeks dated the beginning of their chronology, as Christendom does from the birth of Christ, so important was this victory considered. And now England is roused because she has no Coroebus to win the crown for her, and the London *Times* publishes an appeal signed by such patriotic men of eminence in war and statesmanship as Lord Grey, Lord Harris, Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona, and the Duke of Westminster, demanding that the people of England raise £100,000—half a million dollars—to train and provide for a band of men fit to represent the country's athletic power in the Olympic games at Berlin in 1916. How England, to quote the Duke of Westminster, has lost "her ancient supremacy as the mother of sport" is shown by the following table of successes in athletic games, which the Duke characterizes as "a tale of national disaster" for England:

Polo	America
Rackets	America (Jack So[illegible])
Yachting	America (holders [illegible]e Cup)
Lawn-Tennis (Singles)	New Zealand (A. F. Wilding)
Lawn-Tennis (Davis Cup)	America
Tennis	America (Jay Gould)
Boxing	France and America
Billiards	Australia
Swimming	America and Australia
Rugby Football	S. Africa and New Zealand
Lacrosse	Canada
Cycling	England
Trotting Horse	America
Running Horse	America
Horse-Jumping	France and Russia
Fencing	France
Shooting (King's Prize)	Canada
Skating	Sweden
Athletics (100 yds.)	America and S. Africa
" (220 yds.)	America
" (440 yds.)	America
" (880 yds.)	America
" Hurdles (120 yds.)	America
" High Jump	America
" Pole Jump	America
Putting the Weight	America
Throwing the Hammer	America

Two important protests have been raised against this appeal. One is from Frederic Harrison, who says England ought to enter no names in the Berlin events of 1916. The whole affair, to this writer's mind, "stinks of gate money" and "professional pot-hunting." The head master of Sherborne, one of the great public schools of England, says that "these pseudo-Olympic games are rot," and "the newspaper advertisement of them and the £100,000 fund for buying victories positively degrading." This distinguished scholar and administrator, who declares that men in his position are being constantly lectured by the press for encouraging excessive athletics, thus gives his idea of "sport":

"Have these semiprofessional modern athletic games and contests anything to do with the prestige in sport of which we have been so proud? Surely our distinction lay in this—that Englishmen in their leisure devoted themselves *con amore* to field sports of all kinds, and in doing so developed certain qualities of pluck, resource, self-control, good-fellowship, and what not, and went about the world as—with all their faults—conspicuously healthy-bodied and healthy-minded men. But what has this to do with these Olympic games or with cup ties, or even with county cricket? . . . It is ridiculous, as *Punch* has found no difficulty in illustrating, to pretend that heavily financed efforts to win more events than Germany or America are going to foster sport throughout the population. Every one knows that a very few carefully selected and trained athletes will 'recover our prestige' or not (as the case may be) whether the ordinary British boy or man plays games or not. The only question is, how long the ordinary British boy and man will think it worth while to pay. The prestige which we lost at Stockholm is after all—indirectly, I grant you, but none the less really—a question of money; and when it has gone for good along with our Old Masters, to the land of the almighty dollar, perhaps we shall begin to value again, and recover, our prestige as a 'nation of sportsmen.'"

It is charged by "An Old Rugby Forward," writing in the London *Standard*, that England goes down only before "the spurious amateurism of the foreign competitor." Englishmen, he says, know what is going on and are disgusted by the knowledge that "immense sums are now being spent to buy men and to turn them into professional record-breakers." This is why, he avers, "there is no response from the great public to the appeal for £100,000, which leads people to think that it is proposed to adopt American methods."

On the professional amateur's method the Newcastle *Daily Chronicle* grows cynically sarcastic and remarks:

"It will be quite worth spending £100,000 to train teams of professionals and send them to Berlin. It will, at any rate, be just as good fun as backing horses in obscure alleyways. And it will permit the genuine amateur to proceed on his way in peace. He will go on playing cricket and football, running with the harriers, or having an occasional round with the gloves, happily indifferent to the wiles of the highly salaried 'coach,' and appreciating, tho not envying, the exploits of those who are being paid to do these things, and, being paid, naturally do them much better than he can hope to do them. But even tho we spent £100,000 and still remained out of the running at Berlin, we should not have any reason to shed tears."

Any success at Berlin, also argues the London *Daily News*, would not really revive the "national prestige" of English sport, for only a few highly trained and expensive specialists would be put to the front and this would not imply the creation of "a system of universal physical education." Therefore:

"It is really more sportsmanlike to do our best in such events, and, where inevitable, accept defeat, than to try and purchase with a great price an altogether unrepresentative victory. The lavish expenditure of the United States on its selected athletes has no doubt resulted in their securing a considerable number of trophies."

The appeal for funds is, however, supported by *The Times*, in whose editorial columns we are told that because money is spent on athletics it does not necessarily result in turning the amateur into a professional. Witness the boat-race at Oxford, which is "one of the more costly forms of amateur sport, and yet is more free than any from the taint of professionalism." *The Times* wishes England to cut a figure in the games of 1916, and therefore backs the appeal and encourages English athletics to enter at Berlin. This paper admits that some incidents of foul play disgraced former Olympic games, but complacently adds:

"We protested strongly at the time against some of the incidents which disgraced the games of 1908. But since then, tho the games at Stockholm were not altogether clear of reproach, a distinct advance has been made. We venture to believe that, owing to the greater length of its traditions, the British conception of sportsmanship has had a certain dominating influence in forming international opinion in this matter. If that is so, it may be reckoned as a really valuable result of the Olympic games, and even as an argument for their continued existence. But in any case continue they must. Great Britain can not at this stage, as Mr. Harrison wishes, retire from the contest. Not to go to Berlin would be an insult to our German friends and prospective hosts, as well as to the other nations engaged, which would be far more harmful than the possibility of international complications, which the games have sometimes threatened to produce in the past. The country, as we have said more than once, is committed to the contest. That is why we support the appeal, which Lord Grey and his fellow signatories have put before us, as a national duty. Not because we should look like sulky children who will not play in a game in which they have been beaten, but because we are in honor bound to send to Berlin the best team that we can get together, we commend the fund to the generosity and public spirit of our readers."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE NECESSARY ENGINEER

ANOTHER WRECK on an Eastern road already too well known for this sort of thing revives interest in the problem of automatic train-stops. In this latest accident the engineer says there was not time to stop his train after he saw the signal set against him. He also says he had been doing two men's work in the days preceding the wreck. It is clear that the danger-signal did not stop the train, at any rate, and instances of this kind have been so numerous that for years inventors have been trying to devise some practical method of doing away altogether with dependence on the engineer's mental equipment in emergencies, and of making it possible for the signal-man actually to stop a train, instead of simply directing it to stop. The outcome has been the invention of many so-called "automatic stops," some of which work well under certain conditions. The fact that a prize of $10,000, offered by the very road on which this last accident occurred, for a successful device of this type, is still unawarded, may serve as an index to the difficulties encountered in adapting automatic stops to miscellaneous railway service. An exposition of these difficulties, with a somewhat pessimistic conclusion, has been contributed to *The Signal Engineer* (New York), by A. H. Rudd, signal-engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We quote portions of an abridgment made for *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York):

THE "BANJO" SIGNAL,

Now being discarded by the New Haven road. Other roads are said to be using them, however, without accidents.

"Automatic stops are not a 'cure-all' for the dangerous features of railroad operation. They will not prevent derailments due to failures in rolling stock, track, or bridges, or to excessive speed, washouts, or landslides. . . They may prevent collisions and excessive speed over short crossovers. While some automatic-stop systems have indicators in the engine-cabs, none gives indications for diverging routes. Should the apparatus fail, the engineman would be without any signal system until repairs were made, probably at the end of his run, unless the engine were immediately side-tracked as disabled and another substituted.

"It follows, therefore, that, for safe operation, none of our present safeguards may be abandoned. We can not save in the maintenance of track or structures, reduce our policing, nor relax our vigilance in any degree. Our men must still be keyed up to watch their track and signals. We can effect no saving in cash or brains. The automatic stop must, if installed, be used solely as an adjunct to our present systems. The engine-runner should be constantly alert and should watch his track for obstructions which can not be anticipated by advance information. A [visual] cab signal constantly taking his attention from the outside observation is not only useless, but a positive detriment. The engineman is not an automaton, and the installation of anything tending to lessen his feeling of responsibility would be most unwise, to put it mildly. . . . . .

"Not over 9 per cent. of the big accidents which attract so much attention might be prevented by automatic stops, but if the signal system were complete and efficiency tests were regularly and adequately carried on, 55 per cent. of these accidents would be eliminated without the use of automatic stops. In fact, taking the Pennsylvania Railroad record as a criterion, the figures would be nearer 60 per cent., it being acknowledged that 35 per cent. are not preventable by any signal system. And it should be remembered that a stop will not prevent an accident caused by a train, after properly stopping or being automatically stopt, speeding up and passing the next signal at too great speed.

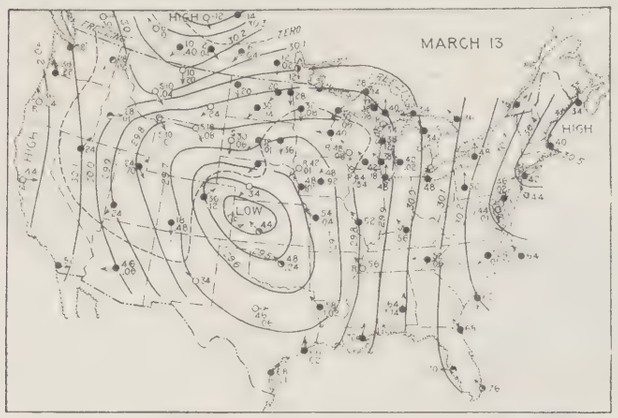
"An automatic stop can not be located at the distant signal or between the distant and the home, for, if an engineman has obeyed the distant signal and is approaching the home prepared to stop, he is doing his duty and should not be interfered with. It must, therefore, be located at the home signal, but must be so located that, if a train passes it at highest speed, it may be stopt before it has reached the danger-point, preferably with a service application. The automatic stop therefore must be located at a stop-signal at least 4,000 feet from another stop-signal placed at the danger-point."

Where the signal is to be "stop and proceed," as is often the case, means must be provided to enable enginemen to release the stop after a train has stopt according to rule. This device must be inaccessible until the train has stopt, as, otherwise, it might be used wrongfully. This inaccessibility will impose delay at each "stop and proceed" signal which would be particularly onerous in congested districts; in many cases would require additional tracks to handle passenger-traffic promptly. Mr. Rudd goes on:

"Automatic stops are impracticable in large terminals and at busy junctions and crossings. While they might be used in congested districts approaching such points, the cost of additional tracks and signals must be added to the cost of installing the apparatus on the ground and equipping all locomotives. . . . Money available could be more advantageously expended on visual signals and other safeguards which are still needed and which would prevent more accidents than would automatic stops.

It is, of course, impracticable to equip each car with a stopping device—detached cars would not be affected by its operation. Apparatus must be so arranged that the leading engine on entering the block will not apply the brakes on the second engine of a double header or on a pusher engine; and so that switching movements will not be affected by it. . . . . .

"Stops using electric contacting devices are not reliable, altho they may have satisfactorily met certain demonstrative tests, and no stop having contacting devices of any kind is desirable. There remain a few other types which may be but are not yet fully developed to meet steam road conditions. . . . It may be said that some of the automatic stops have been tested



A GOOD DAY FOR WIRELESS.

Weather-map for March 13th, the day on which Professor Taylor was in communication with a larger number of distant stations than any other. The black dots denote cloudiness.

with perfect success during winter months. But the exact conditions that will throw the whole system out of operation may not occur in several winters. The difficulty in keeping trains moving during winter storms is great enough without having them stopt by wholesale failures of an automatic device.

"The installations in our tunnels at New York, on the Manhattan Subway, etc., are successful, but simply because the exceptional conditions existing at these particular locations make the problem an easy one.

"An automatic stop located at the proper point for fast trains would require slow trains to stop at an unnecessary distance from the danger-point. Unnecessary stops of heavy freight-trains, or stops far short of the points where stops are really necessary, have a serious effect on the operation of a busy road. It takes time to start such trains and get them up to speed. The problem with which many railroad men are struggling is to keep the slow freight-trains moving rather than to get them stopt. . . . . .

"The sum and substance of the matter is that automatic-stop devices must meet the test of approval by the judgment of practical railroad men, based on years of experience with actual railroad conditions and with appliances employing similar mechanism. . . . For the present any funds available should be devoted to the expansion and perfection of our existing block and interlocking systems, which must be provided in any event and which will eliminate the great majority of collisions; and then, if it is conclusively shown that improved discipline and pride on the part of locomotive engineers in their honorable profession such that they will, of their own accord, cooperate with the managements in their efforts to eliminate careless or incompetent men and make greater efforts to perform their duties more perfectly, all fail to produce the desired results, the general use of a speed controller should be required to check against the single kind of human failure, which is its only function."

COOPERATION OF ANTS—Instances of the apparent cooperation of ants in the removal of relatively large objects are sent us by Rev. Dr. J. O. Thompson, of St. Petersburg, Fla., from whose letter we have space for only an extract. It will be remembered that a recent student of the subject absolutely denies such cooperation. Writes Dr. Thompson:

"One day recently, in a business meeting at the church which I attend, my attention was called to the rapid motion of a dead cockroach on the floor. It was steady and quite rapid, and absolutely without hesitation or change of direction. The motive power was a number, I estimated a hundred, small ants, no one or five of whom could have so much as moved the burden, which was, as I judged, a good deal heavier than the whole crowd of insects which were moving it. Occasionally a fly gets into my house. . . . I have a fly-killer at hand and as soon as one appears I kill—'swat' is the word in common use here—him. The body falls on the floor and in a few minutes it begins to move, and always steadily and undeviatingly in the same direction. I assume that is in the direction of the ants' nest. The motive power is a dozen or two or more very diminutive ants. Now if in these instances ants do not cooperate, how does it happen that there is never any halt or change of direction in the movement, and that if I kill half a dozen flies in an afternoon they all move in exactly the same direction?"

CLOUDS HELPING WIRELESS

SUNSHINE is bad for wireless, the operators tell us. The "reach" of their instruments is much longer by night than by day—sometimes several times as long. The accepted explanation is that the electric waves are absorbed in sunny weather, the absorption being favored by the "ionization," or atomic disintegration of the upper atmosphere by the ultra-violet rays of sunlight. Not only is night favorable for wireless, but Prof. A. H. Taylor, of the University of North Dakota, goes further than this, and believes he has proved that cloudy weather, by interfering with this sunlight effect, is distinctly favorable to wireless transmission. He has noted the occasions when it was unusually easy to converse with far-distant stations, and on each of these the weather-map showed great areas of cloudiness between the stations or in their vicinity. Professor Taylor, in an article contributed to *The Electrical World* (New York, August 30), remarks that if the ionization due to sunlight is unfavorable for wireless, then "it might reasonably be expected that on a night following a day which has been sunny over a long stretch of country between any two stations the transmissivity would be low, while if cloudy conditions prevail over the same area the transmissivity would be high." And "on the other hand, it may be argued that the ionization occurs in regions above the clouds, and that no connection between transmissivity and cloudiness should be expected." This is an interesting and important point for investigation, and, as he notes, there are few stations in this country more favorably situated for the investigation of the problem of absorption over land areas than the radioelectric station of the University of North Dakota, situated, as it is, in Grand Forks, just 1,200 miles from each coast, and within easy reach of the lake district.

After describing the plant at his University and citing in detail a number of conspicuous instances where cloudiness appears to have greatly improved wireless transmission, Professor Taylor goes on to say:

"It would be possible to multiply greatly these instances of the connection between cloudiness and transmissivity, as I have made many random observations after sunny days of the early winter when signals from very few stations were heard, and more often none at all. So far, of some thirty observations I have found only two which do not clearly indicate that a general daytime cloudiness over a wide area is sure to be followed by an evening of high transmissivity. It still remains to be shown whether cloudiness at transmission station or at receiving station is more favorable, altho I am inclined to think that the transmissivity is better when the sunny area, if there is such, affects only the receiving station and its neighborhood. The transmissivity is even then not so good, of course, as it is when the cloudy area includes both the receiving and the sending stations.

"If the connection between cloudiness and transmissivity be conceded, it will be apparent that the general atmospheric absorption does not occur in the regions above the clouds to anything like the same extent that it does in the regions of lower level, which is contrary to previous speculations on this point.

"It would also appear that far northern stations operating in

summer when the period of sunshine is of long duration should have a shorter range than in winter. It would be of interest to know if the operators of Alaskan and northern Canadian stations have any data bearing on this point."

The editor of *The Electrical World*, while not disputing Professor Taylor's facts or denying their importance, is inclined to think that he has not hit upon the right explanation. Ionization by sunlight, he says, is almost certainly confined to high altitudes, and such conducting layers as exist below cloud-levels could hardly extend their influence over a region 1,500 miles wide. He has another suggestion:

"The rôle of high-frequency currents in the earth's crust is daily being more seriously considered in connection with the problems of radio-signaling. There is a strong probability that at great distances a very large portion of energy received by wireless is set up by free transverse earth-currents. It is known that transmission over water or damp ground is easier than over desert or other dry land. It, therefore, seems easily within the bounds of possibility that the observations of Professor Taylor might be further interpreted by considering that after a cloudy day the earth's surface retains more of the moisture deposited nightly, and so permits the passage of radiated waves and their accompanying earth-currents with smaller conduction losses. It is hoped that other investigators who have made studies of similar conditions may be prevailed upon to place their data before the radio-engineering public, through our correspondence columns or otherwise. Only by comparison of many observations is there any hope of securing sound explanations of phenomena so complicated as those involved in radio-transmission."

MISUSED MATHEMATICS

THAT A MISTAKE is being made by our schools in teaching mathematics as an end in itself, instead of as a mere tool, especially in the case of engineering students, is asserted by a correspondent of *The American Machinist* (New York, August 21) signing himself "Entropy" and hailing from Worcester, Mass. Says this gentleman:

"A serious difficulty in most schools arises from the fact that mathematics is taught as an end rather than as a means, and by mathematicians rather than engineers. To a mathematician the solution of an intricate problem gives all the joy that a square meal does to an engineer. Fortunately there are few mathematical people who look on mathematics as an end, for the world has but a limited number of square meals to offer for that kind of work, commendable as it may be. To the vast majority the only excuse for mathematics is its use as a tool.

"A well-stocked tool-chest and skill in the use of the tools in it is a very desirable thing for a workman to possess. Next to that is a tool-chest with a limited number of the most essential tools and great facility in their use for jobs which may vary slightly from those for which the tools were designed. There is very much of mathematics with which engineering graduates should be much more familiar and sure than they are, and there is much that is usually taught that seems like a great waste of effort.

"Take, for example, the theorems of Euclid; the larger part of them involved labored proofs of perfectly obvious things. Why prove that the opposite angles made by two intersecting lines are equal? Why prove that only one perpendicular can be erected at any point on a line? The only excuse for proving these things is that they train the mind to think logically. All the geometry which an engineer uses with any degree of regularity covers only a very few pages of his handbooks. Why require more from engineering students?

"I do not mean by this that I would take away from students the privilege of studying much more, but it has always seemed to me that a technical school should require very near perfection of attainment in some things and a reading knowledge of many more. Take calculus, for example: very few men have any chance to use it at all. Of these few an infinitesimal percentage use it enough to keep it fresh in their minds. I occasionally, very occasionally, want to use it. Between whiles I forget it, so I wrote out all that I could find any application for, including the common integrations. It takes fifteen typewritten pages and fourteen figures. I did this nearly ten years ago, and this includes all the additions during that time. I am glad to have been through calculus. I am glad in the sense that one feels the power that comes from solving a difficult problem or climbing a mountain. It is probably about the same feeling that impels a hen to roost always on the highest perch. I would like to see a few such things printed in good black type where they occur in a text-book on calculus and then see the professor give his pledge to the class to base his examination on those few things with a 90 per cent. standard for a passing-mark. Would not his students be in a position of still greater power by his so doing?"

Courtesy of "The Electrical World."

THE ROLLER-SKATE IN INDUSTRY.

The deliberate stock-room boy receives a new acceleration.

A NEW USE FOR ROLLER-SKATES—Roller-skates may be profitably used to enable employees to traverse the distances of large warehouses with greater speed, thus giving the injunction to "get your skates on" a new force and potentiality. *The Electrical World* (New York, August 30) cites an actual instance:

"Employees in the storerooms of central stations where the distances traversed are relatively large might find their work facilitated by the aid of roller-skates, a novel departure which is actually in use with considerable success by the Union Street Railway Company, of New Bedford, Mass. This company's storeroom attendants are fitted with skates to accelerate their movements, and they thus save considerable time in getting at stock. When one of the men receives a request for material at the delivery window he skates back to the section of the storeroom containing the required article and promptly returns with it to the delivery window. The use of the skates does not hamper the storeroom employees in mounting ladders for the purpose of reaching elevated bins in which material may be stored, as experience has shown that they are able to mount ladders to reach such places without removing their skates."

PIANO-PLAYERS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

WHERE SCIENCE touches commerce or industry, popular interest in it is apt to become intensified. When Prof. G. H. Bryan, in a paper on the vibrations of a piano-wire, read before the Physical Society of London last April, gave his opinion that mechanical piano-players could never exactly duplicate the touch of an expert pianist, he probably did not know that he was laying the foundation for a very pretty little quarrel. The manufacturers of mechanical players could never let such an assertion as this go unchallenged, and as for human performers, they seem to have as many opinions as they have individualities. Printed correspondence on the subject has been accumulating rapidly, and THE DIGEST has on file more manuscript material than it can print, from all points of view. It will be remembered that the question at issue is chiefly this: Does the sound of a piano depend only on the velocity and mass of the hammer as it strikes the wire, or can something happen to affect the tone while the hammer remains in contact with the wire? If the former, there should be no reason why a machine could not do all that a human finger can; if the latter, the variations of pressure on the key during contact would be difficult or impossible to achieve mechanically. So much interest has been manifested in this matter that some later opinions than those quoted already are given herewith. In *Nature* (London, June 26), Dr. F. J. Allen, of Cambridge, England, writes:

"Three variables appear to be possible in pianoforte touch, namely:

"(1) The energy of the blow of the hammer.

"(2) The duration of contact of hammer with wire.

"(3) The resonance of the woodwork.

"Of these, (1) will be admitted by every one; (3) should be in abeyance as much as possible, since it is brought into evidence chiefly when the key is struck too hard—beyond the capacity of the wire for harmonic response. . . . . .

"(2) Is assumed by many persons; but the possibility is doubted by others, because the player can not hold the hammer in contact with the wire. The hammer, as mentioned by Professor Bryan, is disconnected from the key, so that at the time of striking the wire it is a projectile.

"At some point in the mechanism, between the key and the hammer, is an arrangement called the 'escapement,' which disconnects the key from the hammer when the player's touch is so deep or firm as to cause the risk of blocking; but when his touch is shallow the escapement is scarcely brought into action.

"In the upright pianos of fifty years ago the hammer was hinged on to a vertical rod called the 'hopper' or 'sticker,' which pulled it back with a variable force, the escapement being below, between the hopper and the key. With a shallow touch in such an instrument it is just possible to avoid bringing the escapement into action, and thus not to hasten the return of the hammer, but the effect is decidedly difficult to produce, and the mechanism has become obsolete owing to its unsatisfactory working.

"In modern uprights the hammer is more free. . . . In the grand piano the hammer is left as independent as possible, so as to ensure rapid repetition. . . . Therefore in the horizontal piano (and probably in the ideal upright) the hammer at the moment of hitting the wire is an unencumbered projectile, and the variables (1) and (2) are not separable.

"It should be remembered that *staccato* and *legato* effects are functions, not of the hammer, but of the damper. But, after all, the most important element in a good touch is the player's ability to strike the different notes in chord with different intensities. The artist instinctively gives their relative importance to the various notes of a chord as surely as to those of a melody; and this is one of the features which distinguish him from the mere executant or the most perfect player-piano."

In a later issue (July 10), Prof. W. B. Morton, of Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland, takes up the discussion:

"With regard to the much-disputed point as to whether it is possible to vary the quality of the note independently of the loudness, this must, I think, still be regarded as an open question. Very positive affirmations are made by musicians on both sides. From a physical point of view the suggestion made by Mr. Tobias Matthay in his work on touch seems to be the only possible way to explain the effect, if it exists, viz., that the quality can be spoiled by vibrations of the hammer-shaft at the instant of striking the string. In accordance with this, Mr. Matthay holds that the tone is good when the final velocity is given to the key gradually, and is bad when the same velocity is imparted by a sudden blow. . . . On the other side, recent German theorists, such as Breithaupt, Steinhausen, and Ritschl, deny the effect altogether. The last-named author holds that good touch consists in the power to produce fine gradations of intensity and in complete mastery of *legato* and the use of the pedal."

Replying to some of his critics, Professor Bryan (July 17) will not abandon the idea that possibly something may happen, after all, in the extremely brief interval when hammer and string are together—something caused by the behavior of the finger that set the hammer flying.

At any rate, Professor Bryan is still sure that the mechanical player can not compete with one having a brain, altho he thinks that it may be greatly improved. He says:

"I think it may be safely said that the mechanical self-assertiveness of the instrument can be reduced to a small quantity of the second order, and can be further reduced by a method of successive approximation. So soon as dynamical considerations are introduced the possibility of accenting notes in chords (*i.e.*, proper chords, not the miserable arpeggios which are so often substituted for them in recently cut music-rolls) becomes evident, and the production of variations of tone-quality by differences of touch is probably much easier when effected this way than when the keys are played by hand. . . . . .

"The absence of these capabilities constitutes the great defect of the commercial player. But the ordinary 'practical man' can not understand anything based on the principles of dynamics and physics; consequently he treats the pressure as if it were constant instead of a very variable function of the time, and the result is an instrument which is mechanical and little else, and can only be played with an unnecessary expenditure of energy.

"I have heard a professional pianist perform a very delicate pianissimo passage in which the accented notes rang out clearly and brilliantly above the background without being played any louder. It was simply a difference of tone-quality produced by a corresponding difference of touch. My dynamically controlled piano-player is quite capable of giving a very approximate reproduction of this effect, whereas I have heard an expert break down hopelessly over a similar passage at an exhibition recital of a commercial machine."

More recently, in the pages of the same paper (July 31), Spencer Pickering tells of some practical experiments that rather favor the commercial player. He says:

"Personally, I have always held, probably with the majority of people, that touch is dependent on such peculiarities, but the evidence seems to be decidedly against it. A note was struck one hundred times in succession so as to produce sound of as nearly as possible the same intensity; on half these occasions it was struck in a pressing, or caressing, manner; in the other cases it was struck sharply; the different kinds of blows were intermingled irregularly, and according to a list previously drawn up, and the damper was held up while the note was being struck. As each note was struck a verdict as to its quality was given by a person sitting out of view of the piano, and this verdict was compared with the character of the blow given. The observer, it should be mentioned, was not a trained musician, but was exceptionally appreciative of what is called touch.

"Discarding all cases where the note had accidentally been more or less loud than the average, it was found that in 49 per cent. of the cases of uniform loudness the effect on the auditor coincided with the character of the blow given, in 51 per cent. the reverse. In another series of 100 notes the values were 51 and 49 respectively. It is evident, therefore, according to this, that different quality of touch produces no difference in the quality of the sound produced."

A correspondent of THE DIGEST, Mr. P. A. Cogswell, an engineer of New York City, writes to us as follows regarding his experience with mechanical piano-players, with which he has evidently been experimenting for some time:

"I found that in about one-third of the compositions in which

I was interested, I could get as good results as the average trained pianists; in another third, the results were not entirely satisfactory, but the effects produced were still worth while, since one could get a very fair insight into the structure and the musical essence of the compositions. Another third was 'impossible.' In this class were a few of the nocturnes [of Chopin], the Berceuse, etc. By a careful study of tone-color and the mechanism of the piano-player, and, above all, the psychology of listening, I found that in many cases the player gave results superior to the average well-trained pianist, for with the player the tendency was always away from a certain sloppy sentimentality which pervades a great deal of piano-playing and is variously considered to be 'expression.' The player, when skilfully used, has sufficient flexibility to prevent 'woodenness' and to give a dignified, yet thoroughly expressive, interpretation."

TO HUSH RAILROADS AT NIGHT

THE FACT THAT a Middle-Western railroad advertises that it is a "noiseless route" and asserts that nocturnal employees are "sworn to silence," moves an editorial writer in *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, August 29) to commend this effort to cater to the public desire for sound and soundless sleep, and to suggest that obnoxious sights and smells might be avoided on trains, as well as ear-torturing sounds. Says this paper:

"It is good . . . to set a high standard, and to let it be known to the public. The ideal having been published in the newspapers, all hands will have a stronger incentive to live up to it. And the high degree of noiselessness already attained on our best roads is only an added reason for making the requirements still more strict; passengers make so many all-night journeys with no disturbance whatever that a single occasional offense becomes a notable annoyance. . . . We would suggest that the trainmen and switchmen are not the only offenders. Various other night noises frequently disturb and annoy the sleeping-car sleeper. . . . . .

"Many passengers find it convenient to board trains at 11 o'clock, or earlier; and in summer they thus lie by an open window in the station for an hour, and may wish to sleep. Among the things which in such circumstances prevent sleep are the pop-valves of waiting locomotives, and the noisy trucks of the men loading express-matter, mail-bags, and baggage. The fact is, that in undertaking to make a big station quiet, even in the night, the railroad manager makes a big contract, and a good many different people have got to be 'jacked up' now and then. Not unnaturally, the switching crews in the freight-yard—who often bang the cars so that the noise penetrates the ears of passengers many rods distant—look upon the demands of the sleeping passengers as pretty stiff, and as based on refinements that workingmen can not sympathize with; nevertheless, passengers have acquired the habit of expecting quiet; in the great majority of cases it is easy to accommodate them, and therefore there is nothing to do but strive for perfection. And in abating nuisances the superintendent or train-master can do good work with sights and smells, as well as noises. Often a passenger in a berth has some little trouble in adjusting the curtains so as to avoid annoyance from a powerful electric light. Barrels of fish on a baggage-truck, under the car-window, sometimes make a passenger wish that he had gone by another road. If the waiting sleeper is set on a track out in the yard, to avoid the noises in the shed, offensive odors from adjoining buildings, swamps, or gutters sometimes intrude.

"Live-stock trains are sometimes stopt alongside of passenger-trains needlessly. The officer who sets out to straighten all unpleasant things of this kind may be tempted to think that he is wasting his time on excessive refinement; but 'trifles make perfection.'"

HE EXPECTS TO FIND A CURE-ALL.

Prof. Paul Ehrlich is looking for a remedy that will be fatal to all disease germs, but not to the patient.

THE SEARCH FOR A CURE-ALL

THE PANACEA, or drug that will cure all diseases, was the dream of the ancient student of medicine. It has not yet been found, nor is it likely to be; yet there is at least one great medical authority who expects to discover it for one particular class of diseases—namely, those caused by bacterial infection. There is nothing illogical in the idea of a substance that is fatal to all bacterial organisms. Indeed, we know already of such substances, but unfortunately those with which we are familiar will kill the patient as well. In an address before the recent International Congress of Medicine, in London, Prof. Paul Ehrlich, famous as the discoverer of salvarsan, announced his hope of obtaining what he calls a "complete radical cure" of all infective diseases. We quote from a report in *The Hospital* (London, August 16). Says this paper:

"Many people associate Ehrlich simply with the much-talked-of salvarsan, his sensational discovery of three years ago; and, outside bacteriological circles, this is perhaps his chief title to fame. It is well to realize, however, that Ehrlich is a man of most exceptional genius, whose bold speculations and imaginative theories have been the outstanding features of bacteriological progress any time this last twelve or fourteen years. Backed by masses of facts, patiently accumulated and ably arranged, Ehrlich's theories had won appreciation and acceptance all over the world long before the conception of his *therapia sterilisans magna* [great sterilizing cure] was given to the world, or salvarsan ('606') invented and put upon the market.

"In the general address, Professor Ehrlich dealt mainly with his theories. . . . He was at great pains to defend his 'complete radical cure' idea of dealing with infective diseases. What he aims at—and had at first hoped to accomplish with salvarsan—is to find some substance so inimical to the microorganisms and parasites of disease that a single injection of it shall kill every one of them existing in the patient. This could, as a matter of fact, probably be accomplished as things are; but only by such a dose of some powerful bactericide as would kill the patient too. Ehrlich's ideal is to find a drug which will kill off the parasites, and yet do no harm to their host, the patient. . . . . .

"This startling conception, nothing less than the cure of all infective diseases by one dose of one wonder-working drug, has not yet been attained, needless to say. But Ehrlich believes he will attain it, or at least that it is attainable; and his accomplishments in the past have been so extraordinary that it would be unduly skeptical to deny altogether the possibility of his dream being realized. Salvarsan, it is now fairly well established, is efficacious against a good many infective diseases, tho it has not the immediate complete radical curative effect which the German professor hoped it would have. Still, it is certainly the most potent drug in existence; and it behooves us to remember that in it synthetic chemistry has achieved a triumph over organic materia medica which would have been deemed totally impossible a few years ago. Now synthetic chemistry is an infant science at present, whereas materia medica is not; so there is no telling what the future may bring about. Abstruse as Professor Ehrlich's defense of his theories was, his audience thoroughly enjoyed his address, and he was given a great reception.

"It will not be surprizing if by the time of the next International Congress in London, Ehrlich's name has been promoted to the company of the immortals—Lister, Pasteur, and the rest. As a matter of interest we may note that the professor is nearly sixty; so that if he lives to see that Congress, and if it meets in London after a similar interval of time to that which elasped between this just concluded one and its predecessor, he will be well over ninety years of age. We wish him length of years to visit us again when that times comes. *Prosit!*"

LETTERS AND ART

"FAUST" AS A NOVELTY

IT MAY BE a comfort and solace to fearsome souls who are apprehensive of innovations in music to know that previous panics have been successfully survived. "Faust" seems staid and commonplace enough now, but the same fears invaded our fathers' or grandfathers' breasts when this antediluvian opera was a novelty as now come with the strains of Strauss, Debussy, and Dukas. Whether we find it easy to believe or not, we have the word of Clara Louise Kellogg that fifty years ago Gounod's masterpiece was "just as startling, just as strange, just as antagonistic to our established musical habit" as the innovations of to-day. And she ought to know, for she tells us in *The Saturday Evening Post* the story of the first production of "Faust" in America when she figured as the first *Marguerite* of the New World. And she gives us, too, a glimpse of the revolution that has taken place in the intelligent appreciation of music, as well as the intellectual curiosity concerning it:

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG-STRAKOSCH

About the age when she sang *Marguerite* in the first production of "Faust" in America, under the management of Max Maretzek.

"There was very little general enthusiasm before the production of 'Faust.' There were so few American musicians then that no one knew or cared about the music. Neither was the poem much read. The public went to the opera-houses to hear popular singers and familiar airs. They had not the slightest interest in a new opera from an artistic standpoint.

"I had never been allowed to read Goethe's poem until I began to study *Marguerite*. Then even my careful mother was obliged to admit that I should have to familiarize myself with the character before I interpreted it. It is doubtful, even so, whether I entered fully into the emotional and psychological grasp of the rôle. All that part of it was with me entirely mental. I could seize the complete mental possibilities of a character and work them out intelligently long before I had any emotional comprehension of them. As a case in point, when I sang *Gilda* I gave a perfectly logical presentation of the character; but I am very sure that I had not the least notion of what the latter part of 'Rigoletto' meant. Fear, grief, love, courage—these were emotions that I could accept and with which I could work; but I was still too immature to have much conception of the great sex complications that underlay the opera that I sang so peacefully. And I dare say that one reason why I played *Marguerite* so well was because I was so ridiculously innocent myself.

"Most of the *Marguerites* I have seen make her too sophisticated, too complicated. The moment they get off the beaten path they go to extremes, like Calvé and Farrar. It is very pleasant to be original and daring in a part, but anything original or daring in connection with *Marguerite* is a little like mixing red pepper with vanilla blanc-mange. Nilsson, even, was too—shall I say, knowing? It seems the only word that fits my meaning. Nilsson was much the most attractive of all the *Marguerites* I have ever seen, yet she was altogether too sophisticated for the character and for the period, altho to-day I suppose she would be considered quite mild.

"Lucca was an absolute little devil in the part. She was also one of the *Marguerites* who wore black hair. As for Patti—I have a picture of Adelina as *Marguerite* in which she looks like Satan's own daughter, a young and feminine *Mephistopheles* to the life."

There was in those days nothing like the recent first-night rush to hear "Salomé" or "Electra":

"On the first night of 'Faust' there was a good house, because frankly the public liked me. Nevertheless in spite of me the house was a little inanimate. The audience felt doubtful. It was one thing to warm up to an old and popular piece; but something untried was very different. The public had none of the present-day chivalry toward the first try-out of an opera.

"Mazzoleni, of the cheese addiction, was *Faust*, and on that first night he had eaten even more than usual. In fact, he was still eating cheese when the curtain went up, and munched cheese at intervals all through the laboratory-scene. He was a big Italian with a voice as big as himself, and was in a measure one of Max Maretzek's finds. Maretzek had taken an opera company to Havana when first the war slump came in operatic affairs, and had made with it a huge success and a wide reputation. Mazzoleni was one of the leading tenors of that company. He sang *Faust* admirably, but drest it in an atrocious fashion, looking like a cross between a Jewish rabbi and a Prussian gendarme. Of course, he gave no idea of the true age of *Faust*—the experienced, mature point of view showing through the outward bloom of his artificial youth. Very few *Fausts* do give this; and Mazzoleni suggested it rather less than most of them. But the public was not enlightened enough to realize the lack.

"At first every one was stunned by the new treatment in the opera. In ordinary accepted operatic form, there were certain things to be expected—recitatives, andantes, arias, choruses—all neatly laid out according to rule. In 'Faust' everything was new, startling, overthrowing all traditions. About the middle of the evening some of my friends came behind the scenes to my dressing-room with blank faces.

"'Heavens, Louise,' they exclaimed, 'what do you do in this opera anyway? Every one in the front of the house is asking: "Where's the prima donna?"'

"Indeed an opera in which the heroine has nothing to do until the third act might well have startled a public accustomed to the old Italian forms. However, I assured every one:

"'Don't worry. You'll get more than enough of me before the end of the evening!'

"The house was not much stirred until the love-scene. That was breathless. We felt more and more that we were beginning

to get our audience. There were no modern effects of lighting; but a calcium was thrown on me as I stood by the window, and I sang my very best. As Mazzoleni came up to the window and the curtain went down there was a dead silence. Not a hand for ten seconds. Ten seconds is a long time when one is waiting on the stage. Time and the clock itself seemed to stop as we stood there motionless and breathless. Maretzek had time to get through the little orchestra door and up on the stage before the applause came. We were standing as tho paralyzed, waiting. We saw Maretzek's pale, anxious face. The silence held a second longer; then the house came down. The thunders echoed and beat about our wondering ears.

"'Success!' gasped Maretzek. 'Success! Success! Success!'

"Yet read what the critics said about it. The musicians picked it to pieces, of course, and so did the critics, much as the German reviewers did Wagner's music dramas. The public came, however, packing the house to more than its capacity. People paid seven and eight dollars a seat to hear that opera, an unheard-of thing in those days when two or three dollars was considered a very fair price for any entertainment. Furthermore, only the women occupied the seats on the 'Faust' nights. I speak in a general way, for there were exceptions. As a rule, however, this was so, while the men stood up in regiments at the back of the house. We gave twenty-seven performances one season; seven performances in Boston in four weeks; and I could not help the welcome knowledge that, in addition to the success of the opera itself, I had scored a big personal triumph.

PAULINE LUCCA.

Who, tho she looks mild enough here, was "an absolute little devil" in the part of *Marguerite*.

"As I have mentioned we often took wicked liberties with operas, such as introducing the 'Star-Spangled Banner' and similar patriotic songs into the middle of Italian scores. But nothing could give any one so clear an idea of the universal acceptance of this custom of interpolation as the following criticism, printed during our second season: 'The production of "Faust" last evening by the Maretzek troupe was excellent indeed. But why, oh, why, the eternal Soldiers' Chorus? Why this everlasting, tedious march, when there are so many excellent band pieces on the market that would fit the occasion better?' . . . . . .

"Of course I did not know what to wear in my new part. My old friend, Ella Porter, was in Paris at the time and went to see Carvalho in *Marguerite* especially on my account, and sent me rough drawings of her costumes. As I did not like them very well I studied Von Kaulbach's pictures and those of other German illustrators and designed my own costumes. In the face of all comment and suggestion I wore in the first act a blue dress trimmed with brown, and it looked very well. Every one said I ought to wear white. Another one of my points was that I did not try to make *Marguerite* angelically beautiful. There is no reason to suppose that she was even particularly pretty. 'Henceforth,' says *Mephisto* to the rejuvenated *Faustus*, 'you will greet a Helen in every wench you meet!' In the church-scene I wore gray and at first a different shade of gray in the last act; but I changed this eventually to white, because white looked better when the angels were carrying me up to heaven.

"As for the cut of the dresses I seem to have been the first person to wear a bodice that fitted below the waist-line like a corset. No living mortal in America had ever seen such a thing, and it became almost as much of a curiosity as my wonderful golden wig."

SONGS THAT SAILORS SING

IT IS A RATHER curious contradiction that the supposed "sailors' songs," as the world accepts them, find no favor with the "salts" themselves. Such a one was "Nancy Lee," which everybody ashore sang a generation ago and straggling vocalists manage to revive now when the demands of ragtime are not too imperious. The composer of "Nancy Lee" has lately died in England, and tho he published under the name of Stephen Adams his real name was Michael Maybrick. This song is not his only title to fame, however; for "The Blue Alsatian Mountains," "The Midshipmite," "The Star of Bethlehem," and "The Holy City," were his also, and the last of this list may still be heard on popular programs. Some of the notices printed about this composer in English papers scout the idea that so well-written a song as "Nancy Lee" can ever lose its popularity. It is a "breezy song of the sea," says the London *Evening Standard*, "which Englishmen loved and adored because it gave an ideal picture, all Englishmen being at heart idealists." The peculiar quality of this song leads *The Standard* to give some interesting facts about sailors' songs:

"Probably Mr. Michael Maybrick himself never for a moment imagined that he was writing a real sailors' song of the sea. In fact, such a thing hardly exists. The songs chiefly sung and beloved by sailors refer to the land. 'Mother Kissed Me in My Dreams,' and 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home with Me Now,' are their favorites. The somewhat mawkishly sentimental seems to agree with the constitution of the 'troglodytes' of the fo'c's'le. Nor are they to blame. The inclination is at least as old as Dante, who, being translated, wrote 'Now was the hour that wakens fond desire In men at sea and melts their thoughtful heart,' etc. Next to these sentimental ballads sailors have loved what might be called the utilitarian chantey with long-drawn out and mostly meaningless phrases suitable for lightening the weary jobs centered in the capstan or windlass. The French sailors' 'J'ai du bon tabac dans ma tabatière' is an example, or that best of all the chanteys, which Sir John Tenniel was once so fond of singing, 'Farewell and adieu to you, Spanish ladies.' A good second to this came 'Sally Brown, she's a bright mulatter,' which also, it will be observed, has nothing whatever in it of delight in the sea. It is the landsmen who hymn the glories of the sea. Shakespeare could write of the 'cradle of the rude imperious surge' without once going on shipboard: neither Ruskin, who chanted of 'the subtle, fitful, implacable smiting of the black waves, all the Atlantic rushing on behind them to their help,' nor Shelley, who sang of how 'the Atlantic's level powers cleave themselves into chasms,' knew much more of the sea than the Channel.

"Mr. Maybrick wisely took the idealist line, composed and sang songs which the sailor may possibly sing in some future epoch of the world's history, tho not a single sailor chants them now. In this he was possibly less fortunate than Dibdin—another landsman—whose 'Tom Bowling' did actually have a certain vogue among the sailors of Nelson's fleets and even contributed not a little to the allaying of the discontent which

came to a head in the Mutiny at the Nore. But it is all the man in Dibdin's song: there is no breath of sea air, no swing of the waves."

Mr. Maybrick's "fighting-song," "The Midshipmite," is "even further away from actuality":

"It contains none of that tremendous enthusiasm which inspires Rouget de Lisle's great song, and, on the other hand, it is above the standard of the rather whining and sentimental, or

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

According to Mrs. Strakosch "the most attractive of all the *Marguerites*," yet "altogether too sophisticated for the character and the period." To-day she "would be considered quite mild."

callous and thick-skinned, or frankly farcical ditties sung round watch-fires. Two of the most favored songs in the Indian Mutiny were: 'We Will Catch the Whale, Brave Boys,' and 'Oh, Save Me a Lock of Your Hair.'

"Perhaps the chief failing of Mr. Maybrick was that he allowed the fashionable sentimentalism of the day to color his songs. The old ditties, if not jovial in the text, were astonishingly light-hearted in their music. That fine old Irish song, 'My Love, Nell,' with its refrain, 'Oh, I weepit and I wailit, as the big shipe sailit To the shores of Americee,' had an air that was full of jaunty and comical music. Later on it was slowed down to suit the demands for pathos. The same transformation has frequently been practised. Battle-songs again are frequently almost brutal in their callous joviality. Meredith hit off the right spirit exactly in his 'Chillianwallah,' with its lines, 'Twas as good to be there as at Donnybrook Fair, With no police when the fun is over.'

"Yet human nature undoubtedly demands pathos in its songs, in practical America as much as anywhere else. What so pathetic as 'The Old Folks at Home,' or 'Dixie's Land'? So Mr. Maybrick's 'Holy City' will live with all its tender melancholy, live longer perhaps than that song which has already taken its place in the repertoire of morris-dancers, 'The Maid of the Mill.' Tho sentimental, there is nothing mawkish about these compositions. They ring true."

"Nancy Lee," we are told, is almost as familiar in Germany as in England or America.

ITALY'S NOVELIST OF LOVE AND CRIME

TO DEPICT the crime of murder with a sympathetic view of the murderer would be a difficult feat for Anglo-Saxon novelists. But the South of Europe presents a life where love and death are often swift upon each other's heels, and their appearance in the literature of that country is consequently frequent. It is an odd fact that women in Italy succeed so well in this difficult literary feat. Hitherto it has been the Neapolitan Matilde Serao whom the average English reader has best known for her powerful tales of passionate southern life. But Sardinia, it appears, furnishes a writer of equal attainments in Grazia Deledda. She has a large public, we are told, not only among the people of her native land, but also among the Italian population of America. Her recognition in France and Germany is also wide, according to Mr. Herbert Stegemann, who pays her a glowing tribute in *Die Literarische Echo* (Berlin), the more impressive since he is obviously no great admirer of female abilities in general. He calls Deledda the greatest exponent in Italian letters of the psychological romance, "which, whatever one may think of its esthetic value, remains the weightiest human document of the present—the only form adequate for the complicated life of our day." So far only one of her novels, "Ashes," has appeared in an English translation.

Signora Deledda was born, some forty years ago, in Sardinia, and her love of portraying the scenes and characters of her birthplace has led to the accusation that she is too circumscribedly a "local colorist." Mr. Stegemann answers this criticism by saying:

"It is true that she never feels so much at home as upon the mountainous soil of her native Sardinia, whose mighty nature and whose primitive, antiquely sublime civilization—entirely different from that of the rest of Italy—correspond so peculiarly with her tragic temperament. But the spiritual conflicts which she portrays lift themselves above the level of the merely local to that common humanity which is the first and last goal of all great art."

Moreover, the critic finds that she exhibits the same keen observation as in her Sardinian stories when writing of a different theme, as when describing lower middle-class life in "Nostalgia" and "Shadows of the Past." He continues:

"The art of the Deledda shows that precious freshness and immediacy of sensation and portrayal which are not often found in the work of artistically creative women, but when it is so found is exceptionally marked in character. If she is a psychologist the temptation to which most of our modern psychologists fall victims is far from her—the temptation to present a psychological thesis . . . instead of living characters and molded destinies. The Deledda's primary vision is always of characters—sharply defined, living figures; suffering, struggling, hoping human beings, and her problems are an outgrowth of these characters."

In the preface to "Nostalgia" Signora Deledda asks that her work be regarded as "a simple portrayal of a slice of our modern life, so multiform and interesting, which, now merry, and oftener sad, but always beautiful, is like an autumnal tree laden with rich fruit, some of which is worm-eaten, and bearing both green and withered leaves." Mr. Stegemann continues:

"This, then, is the theme of the Deledda—the human soul in struggle with strong passions, with those mighty elementary instincts which have always formed the chief strength of the heart and which draw men aside from the well-paved paths of duty and propriety. The authoress is not without a certain sympathy for these elementary tendencies, and at any rate she so illumes them with the light of her art that her heroes, if not absolved, are at least psychologically comprehensible. . . . In 'Nostalgia' her hero sinks so deep as to sell his love; in the 'Paths of Sin' she shows us a robber and murderer whom every bourgeois moralist would shun with deep abhorrence. But both act under the resistless compulsion of the *daemon* who causes the

strongest to fall; both become criminals through that passionate love which ennobles humanity even in its downfall."

The critic finds this the dominant motif in all of Signora Deledda's strongest work. She does not shrink from portraying the most violent emotions, and in her most beautiful romances, in "Elias Postolu," "The Ivy," "After the Parting," "The Path of Sin," the action is based on murder.

"It is not crime in itself which attracts her, but the whole human being, from whose individuality under certain conditions crime is an irrevocable necessity. In the art of the Deledda there is a breath of the antique Fate, no longer shown as an iron external compulsion, but as the rigid mechanics of events, environment, and inherited disposition. In the shadow of this Fate the hero seems to us even in his fall still great and worthy of the purest sympathy."

The drama "L'Edera" ("The Ivy"), which appeared only last year, is accounted Grazia Deledda's finest work. Mr. Stegemann finds in this an illustration of the remarks just quoted:

"*Annesa*, the daring and deeply feeling heroine of 'The Ivy,' this creature compact of the purest love and the most heroic self-renunciation, . . . kills an old sick man incapable of defending himself—and this after the calmest and completest consideration. It is a striking witness of the power of characterization of her creator that in spite of her crime our sympathy for the heroine never wavers for an instant. We perceive that her act is based on a higher law of love—that love which is uplifted far above mere desire and is gradually transformed into that sublime *caritas* before which, in Schopenhauer's noble words, all the wisdom of the world grows pale as torches and candles before the sun. This sublimated love is the ultimate expression to which the whole art of the Deledda tends—it is the word which alone can solve the riddle of this tangled and suffering existence. . . . It is unforgettable how *Annesa*, after the murder which she has committed to save her lover, *Paul Decherchi*, is crusht by the sense of guilt, how she makes atonement by a life of penance and humility, being at last united to her lover only when both have grown old: here all that is essentially erotic is stript away, and that love which thinks not of man and woman takes its place:

"In 'Ashes' also love is the final word of all wisdom: *Anania*, proud and ambitious, is wrecked because he can not comprehend his relation to his unhappy mother from the standpoint of love, but only from that of abstract duty."

The critic finds Signora Deledda at her best in the limning of feminine characters, of which her works present a rich variety of types:

"In contrast to *Annesa's* elemental simple magnanimity, stands the complex Mme. Bovary type of *Regina* in 'Nostalgia,' this passionate, fanciful creature stretching out her hands to all the glitter and gaiety of life and driving her husband, *Antonio*, to deeds of sin and shame. He sells his love to a wealthy foreigner in order to furnish his beloved with the means of luxury. The psychic development of this husband and wife . . . is portrayed with great penetration, and that of *Regina* especially lays bare the depths of the female soul. . . . . .

"One of the most interesting female characters to be found . . . in all recent fiction is that of *Maria Noina* in 'The Path of Sin.' She is nowise the ordinary siren who drags her victim on to the path of sin, but an aristocratic figure surrounded by the most delicate charm of femininity, and passionately craves all things great, beautiful, and sublime. At first she can not bring herself to listen to the servant *Pietro*, socially so far beneath her. She demands bold and decisive deeds from her lover before she bestows herself upon him. Rather would she belong to a criminal than to some humble and bloodless creature. *Annesa*, *Maria Noina*, *Regina:* these three figures alone would assure their creator of a lasting place in literature, and assuredly they breathe warmer and deeper life than the countless pathologic female persons with which modern writers seek to entertain us."

Mr. Stegemann finds many other interesting types in the Deledda gallery. She is lacking, however, "in the humoristic figures beloved of the English novel," which he finds natural because of the tragic cast of her temperament. She has no gift for depicting mundane types, either, but is at her best describing the scenes as well as the people of her native Sardinia.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRIDGING EAST AND WEST IN ART

IT SEEMS that Kipling's lines about the East being East and the West West may have other significances than just his idea of the eternal separateness of Occident and Orient. There have hitherto been an occident and orient in art matters in our own little United States, but that "the twain" may meet at last in the Panama-Pacific Exposition is the hope of the interesting little journal of the American Federation of Arts—

GERALDINE FARRAR.

Who with Calvé goes to extremes in the part of *Marguerite*, and produces the effect of "mixing red pepper with vanilla blanc-mange."

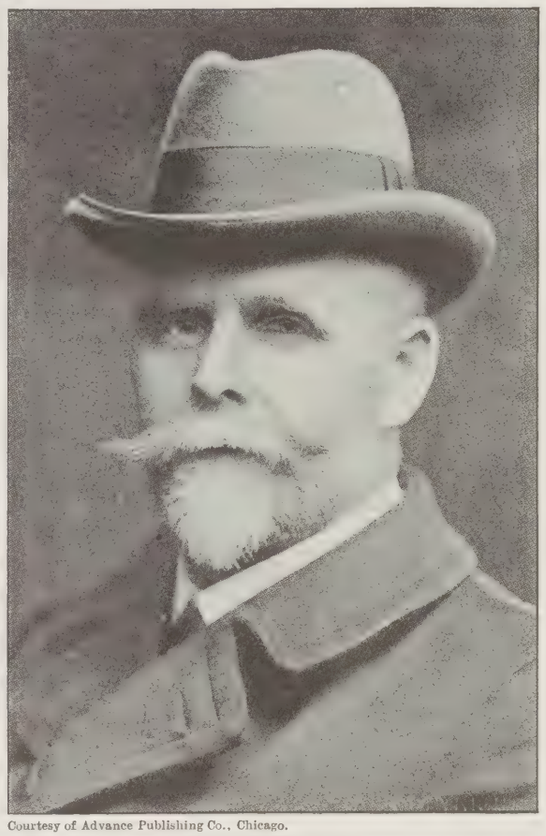
Art and Progress (Washington). The service hoped for from the exposition is of this nature:

"It may, and we trust it will, bring into closer fellowship the artists, art institutions, and art lovers of the East and the West. At far reach, the Orient and the Occident—nearer home, the Atlantic and the Pacific slopes. There is no lack of love of art on the Pacific Slope, nor of art production. Notable, indeed, are some of the private collections in Portland, San Francisco, and other Pacific Coast cities. But it is true that at the present time the Pacific Slope is cut off from participation in the general activities in the field of American art which would seem to extend as far but, generally speaking, no farther than Denver. The traveling exhibitions sent out by the American Federation of Arts, or by the several museums, rarely cross the Rocky Mountains; the artists of the Pacific Slope seldom exhibit in Eastern cities. To be sure the cost of transportation is a large factor in this situation, but it is not wholly responsible; there is a barrier which, while natural, can be overcome. Contact will do it, and this the Panama-Pacific Exposition should provide. Artists from the East are working with artists of the West, designing the buildings, decorations, landscape features, and sculpture which will combine to make a city of dreams such as has not been seen before. They are working now shoulder to shoulder, side by side, and they are unconsciously cementing unions which will survive. In 1915 the stream of travel will turn to the Pacific Coast. . . . And the works of the Eastern artists will be shown with those of the Western artists, and their achievements and efforts will thereafter be of interest to one another; the East will invade the West and be no more shut out."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

DAN CRAWFORD, OF AFRICA

A MAN who has shot more lions than Theodore Roosevelt ever saw, who has met the African negro in a jungle as dense as Livingstone ever knew, and who for an unbroken stretch of twenty-three years has carried the Word of God and the white man's knowledge hundreds of miles into the Dark Continent—such is the picture given by a writer in *The Advance* (Congregationalist, Chicago) of Dan Crawford, missionary, explorer, and author of "Thinking Black," which he calls "the most original and fascinating book in African missionary literature." After Dan Crawford has preached a little while "to us pagans in America," we are told, he will return to Africa "in the hope of dying a few hundred miles farther inland and marking with his grave another mile-stone of the advance of Christ's kingdom." Altho he has seen bloody murders, "unnamable cruelties, and unmentionable abominations in life and conduct," yet he is cheerful, exuberant, optimistic, with "a twinkling eye, a merry laugh, and a sunny faith." The bad African, he says, is almost as bad as the bad American or Englishman, and he thinks "the worst men among them have barely conscience enough to light them to hell." Dan Crawford speaks to the writer in *The Advance* in English, he remarks of himself, "but I think in Bantu, the language I had to learn in Africa,—a wonderful language into which I had the incomparable privilege of translating the Word of God." He reminds us that when he went into the land "the natives had no books and used only a spoken language," and he proceeds:



Courtesy of Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

DAN CRAWFORD,

Who speaks English, but thinks in Bantu, the language into which he translated the Bible.

"When I took to Oxford the other day my grammar of that language, I showed them a tongue that has 33 tenses for the verb, 10 voices, and 19 genders. What is your puny English to that? What has English in the way of tenses? Almost nothing, no aorist, no future! Oh, yes, I know, you have faked a future tense with the verbs 'shall' and 'will'; but this is no future tense, and you adopt all manner of devices to make tenses your poor, cold, bald language does not have. We have futures, several of them. We have an immediate future and a proximate future, and a deferred future, and a progressive future, and a completed future.

"We have 19 genders. The African is far too modest to make sex—the most private and delicate of all distinctions—the basis of his categories in the classification of nouns. There are 19 categories. Everything that has a vascular system is in one. All long things, palms, cane, tall grass, are in another; all short, blunt, or round things in another; all hard things in another; all soft, flabby things in another. You would need an adjective for each of them. Not so the man who thinks black. He has 60 sounds. It is difficult to represent them with 24 letters. A changed prefix makes the difference. The thousands of verbs all end in 'ali'—a most musical ending. And can you imagine a language thus highly inflected and in which it is impossible to speak ungrammatically? It is so; the initial letter of the principal word gives all—as if you were to say, not 'God is love,' but 'God gis gove.'"

It was many years, however, before Dan Crawford completed his grammar and his translation of the Bible. All that time he had to be "a walking, talking Bible," and he says of his labors:

"Missionary work is hard, but there is a great glory in going without. I could tell you the romance of a pair of shoes that came to me in my need in the heart of the jungle; Elijah's God is not powerless now. Then there is the great law of compensation. The natives have no note-books, but they have wonderful memories; I visit them once in ten years and they can repeat my sermon, word for word, so keen is their memory. They have no artificial light; they call such lighting 'lighting God,' for they think that he has drawn down the blinds for them to go to sleep, but they have instead most wonderful eyes. They have no shoes; David Livingstone, who first came among them with boots, is called all over Africa Mr. He Hath No Toes. But their ten toes are so strong that they can trust them where I with my boots dare not go. God compensates us in his own way.

"Civilization is creeping up toward them from the south, where it means mines and liquor and sadness. When I told my native friends, as I left them at the head of the railroad, of all your wonders to-day, traveling in and under the earth and water, and tried to impress them with these modern 'improvements,' they said: 'Better off is not to be better.' In that is a whole system of ethics. They know the immortality of the soul; it is not even questioned from one coast to the other; with them the body is but the cottage of the soul, death is not departing but arriving. God is his own pioneer, and in the heart of Africa, black, 'heathen' Africa, he had preceded us, and there everything tells of him."

As did Cecil Rhodes, so Dan Crawford went to Africa to be cured of consumption, and he was cured. Also as did Cecil Rhodes, he found wealth there, not material wealth, "but the riches of human life awaiting the Gospel." His greatest obstacle in dealing with the aboriginal black, he tells us, is the slave-trader; and when his interviewer brought up the question of cannibalism, Dan Crawford retorted:

"Cannibalism? Oh, to be sure! It is not nice! I make no apology for it. But try for a moment to 'think black' with me. Come, and let us tell some of these cannibal people that in the Balkans white men fought till 4,000 were killed on one side and 5,000 on the other, and he will cry out in horror, 'Oh, venom of the serpent who slays, and not to eat!' Murder is not very pretty anywhere, and what is done with the flesh afterward is

not the only point worth considering. After all, when you read of war between white men, how much do they lack of being cannibals? . . . Even our most glorious message meets the taunt of the black man. Once when I was telling the story of the cross, a chief named Malemba interrupted me, saying: 'You white men are a bad lot. You killed the Boso One: we kill only criminals, and instead of being ashamed you cross the sea to come and tell it!' Do not think I apologize for their sin—and it is sin. . . . The Gospel of God is what we need and what they need. The night cometh when no man can work. Afar the golden-crested crane is calling. I must go back to Africa!"

VACATION BIBLE-SCHOOLS

THE DOORS of the regular day-schools have opened in nearly every city and the vacation Bible-schools have for the season passed into history, but the session of 1913 records 50,551 pupils in attendance in the 216 schools scattered throughout 34 cities. It is fourteen years since they were first started, and their growth has been continuous. They make use not only of idle children and idle churches, but idle college students as teachers. Of these latter the past summer employed 921, representing 28 colleges. In New York City there were 31 schools, with 6,009 children enrolled. Wellesley, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, and Yale maintained schools in New York this summer. Mr. John Wanamaker, who is interested in the movement, said at the opening of the season that thus was provided "a practical demonstration that the church is not only a place of worship on Sundays, but is to be used all the week in service to humanity." *The Christian Herald* (New York) observes:

AMONG THE CHINESE CHILDREN

Of New York is one of the most interesting vacation Bible-schools.

"It is easy to become enthusiastic about this good work. It goes far toward solving a number of problems that have long caused much perplexity. The problem of the idle child on the city streets is no easy one. With the restraints of school discipline and school tasks lifted, it is much easier to fall into mischief than to be good. Then, too, the problem of getting the Bible into the minds of our school children is one that is baffling the wits of religious leaders. Further, there is the problem of the cold, grim church, dull and forbidding, and shut during the sunny summer days. It has been an easy matter for children to come to think of the church as a place in which it was difficult for childhood to feel at home. The Daily Vacation Bible-School answers all these problems at once. It throws the churches open to week-day sunshine and week-day childhood; it gives the children a chance to study their Bibles under regulations something like those of their public-school life and at the same time to the accompaniment of a kind of cheer and play that are out of place in the Sunday-school; it takes them off of the streets and keeps them interested for a good many week-day hours in wholesome work and study and recreation."

In the New York *Press* an article by Mary Kendall Hyde attributes the origin of this movement to Mrs. W. A. Hawes, from whom Mrs. Hyde quotes as to the origin of the schools:

"The first summer Bible-school was held in Hoffman Hall, 324 East Seventy-first Street, in a room that had been a beer-garden. The school was started July 12, 1899 (two weeks after the close of the public schools), with an attendance that first day of 114 boys and girls. So many children made it necessary to rent three rooms instead of one. The session was held from 9.30 to 11.30 every day except Saturday. Three teachers gave instruction.

"The following summer (1900) the Epiphany Baptist Church Sunday-school room was used for the first two weeks, but owing to the complaint that it was too far from the children's homes and they felt they must dress differently to go into that neighborhood, the loan of the Alumni Association building of the Normal College on East Seventy-second Street was obtained for the remaining four weeks. With the public-school buildings open in the same block, and all sorts of games going on, the school was overcrowded with children who wanted to learn the Bible. The teachers could not receive all who applied. Besides learning the Ten Commandments, the Beatitudes, the Lord's Prayer, and many psalms, they were taught much of the Old and New Testaments.

"The third summer, 1901, a whole house, No. 183 East Seventy-third Street, became the home of the East Side Institute, as the school was then called. The following year Knox Presbyterian Church, on East Seventy-fifth Street, was obtained, and found to be admirably adapted for the purpose, having six separate rooms, besides the main auditorium. There was an average attendance of about one hundred boys and girls, and a modest leaflet of four pages—3 x 4 inches in size—was issued as an appeal for contributions in order to enlarge the work."

From such beginnings has grown a movement national in scope. Mrs. Hawes called hers an Every-day Bible-school. She engaged three teachers, who taught one hundred children. A little more of history is here given:

"Various denominations and religious organizations have developed the original idea along individual lines, altho there is general similarity of plan and program. As Mrs. Hawes was a Baptist that denomination naturally was the first to espouse the cause, and in 1901 the Baptist Mission Society began to use the unoccupied rooms of mission churches for summer schools. Four years later the Federation of Churches united in the work, and churches of many denominations thus became actively interested.

"In 1907, the National Federation of Churches, responding to a demand for similar schools in other cities, undertook to extend the work, and subsequently the National Vacation Bible-school Committee came into existence. Then the denominational note sounded again, and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, through its department of immigration, began in 1911 to locate vacation schools in densely populated immigrant communities. The newest group—the baby among Bible vacation-schools—has appeared this year, when several of the Episcopal churches united for reasons of economy and efficiency.

"Yet withal, there is unity of purpose and ideal . . . much the same line of Bible stories and teachings is followed."

ABSENTEE SHEPHERDS

THE CRUX of the rural-church problem of the South and West is to be found in its absentee pastors. For the most part ministers live in places other than their preaching-posts, and visit these pulpits as a lecturer comes to a platform. What the country people most need is a pastor, says the Rev. Warren H. Wilson in reviewing the discoveries made by the work of the Department of Church and Country Life of the Presbyterian Church. With the pastor at hand it would be easy to conduct the evangelistic work the country places so much desire and need. "In the country the people are ready for evangelistic work," asserts Mr. Wilson, in *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati). "It is their customary method throughout the United States, and it is an excellent method." But, continues this writer, "the hardest task we have faced is the enlistment of pastors for rural congregations."

ST. AUGUSTINE'S VACATION-SCHOOL.

"One of the practical demonstrations," says Mr. John Wanamaker, "that the church is not only a place of worship on Sundays, but is to be used all the week in service to humanity." There were 216 such schools held this summer.

"We have found it almost impossible to find ministers who will live in the country with the farmers. Among the forty-four churches of this presbytery, only two have installed pastors giving all their time, and only four have pastors living at any of the points at which they preach. The other men live where they do not preach and preach where they do not live. This is the rule throughout the West and South. The Presbyterian system, with its conception of a pastor living with his people, has broken down in the open country, or, rather, we have never yet built the system for which our Church stands. Puritanism—all that Protestant tradition which is associated with an educated ministry—depends for its furtherance upon the life of the minister as a part of the life of his people. We inherit not merely a preachment. The very gospel we preach depends for its administration and its application upon the 'teaching elder' and pastor who lives among the people and ministers to them all the days of the week in the things of the Word. This is the great issue in country life: to bring the churches of the country up to the standard which has been attained in some measure in our older States, and to make the minister of our church not merely an absentee preacher, but a watchman and a statesman on the lookout for his people all the time, and mindful of their every need.

"In Ohio we found that of the owners of the farms three out of ten are absentees, but of the preachers in the churches nine out of ten are absentees. In this the Presbyterian churches differ but little from the others. We found that the presence of a resident pastor in the villages and rural churches doubles the evangelistic power of the churches, for of the churches with pastors just twice as many are growing as are to be found growing and increasing among the churches without resident pastors. The main essential, therefore, to evangelistic power and the extension of the Church is the settled pastor."

What is true of Ohio must be repeated with amplification in the country districts of the West and South, where the number of ministers is less, where big cities are fewer and colleges and seminaries are not so many nor so near at hand. What this Department is endeavoring is—

"To awaken among the people themselves in these churches the conception of the church as a home of the people and a house of God. We find that the officers and the members of the churches are keenly alive to this use of the church, and we believe that young people will be attracted to the ministry and young men will offer themselves as candidates for the ministry, just in so far as they see the church is a great, and not a little institution, a house of every religious and human interest, rather than a mere preaching station to be used one day in the month.

"For the custom in wide territories is to close a country church on three Sabbaths of the month for preaching and to open it on only one Sabbath of the month. This results in the strange situation that one-half of the Presbyterian country churches are closed for preaching every Sabbath of the year. The actual number is 3,323 country churches, which on any Sabbath of the year are not open for the preaching of the Gospel. In this the Presbyterian Church conforms to the custom of other rural denominations. The missionary secretary of one Southern communion is responsible for the statement that 6,000 churches of their denomination are closed on every Sabbath of the year, and the missionary secretary of another Southern church adds that, of their denomination, 10,000 country churches on every Sabbath of the year are closed.

"Our difficulty in the country is the difficulty which confronts every missionary board in its work for the extension and establishment of the church. It is to assemble the divided and fractional work of the rural ministers into pastorates. That is, to bring back again the ministry of a man of God to a combined and unified people. . . . . .

"In a Missouri conference last fall a non-Presbyterian minister, who was a late speaker on the program, acknowledged, with grim humor, that he had come to rebuke us for lack of sympathy with the country situation, but he was forced to acknowledge that he himself—and others like him—was the sinner; for, he said, 'I live in Louisiana (Missouri), where I do not preach. On the first Sabbath of the month I preach nine miles from Louisiana; on the second Sabbath, twenty-five miles in another place, passing on my way to that church several Baptist churches; on the third Sabbath of the month I preach forty-one miles from Louisiana, and on the fourth Sabbath of the month sixty from Louisiana.'"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

OUR NAVY IN THE REVOLUTION—MRS. DE KOVEN'S "JOHN PAUL JONES"*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

TO HIS interesting series of studies in our early naval history previously published Mr. Gardner Allen has added a very complete and attractive account, in two volumes, of the American Navy in the Revolution. And our knowledge of that most interesting period in our sea history is further increased by a new life of John Paul Jones, also in two volumes, by Mrs. Reginald de Koven. The two books, which, altho they differ in size, contain about the same amount of material, can with great pleasure and profit be studied together. Both of them attain the very highest order of excellence in their several fields.

With discriminating care, Mr. Allen has gone to original sources for the material he presents. I am very familiar with the period. I have read and studied all the American Naval histories from Cooper to Paullin, and I have no hesitation in saying that this is the best of them. If it has a fault, it may be that it is more of a source book than an attempt to set forth naval history in one's own language. For, wherever possible, the actors in the various events described have been permitted to tell their stories in their own way with all their ingenious variations of spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and grammar. Some of the accounts are quaintly amusing. The effect is sometimes that of a scrapbook, yet on the whole, I think it is well that we should have these various recitals, drawn from innumerable sources and indicating almost an unbelievable amount of industrious research on the part of Mr. Allen, in the words of the participants.

Anybody with a facility in literary expression can tell a story after the facts are set before him. There are a racy tang, a rich freedom, a sailorly frankness, a bluff roughness, if you will, to these personal accounts of daring exploits which are worth volumes of rhetorical description.

Except in a few instances, the part played by the Continental Navy in the struggle for the achievement of our independence is more or less unknown. Popular information and interest are centered upon a few characters—Barry, Manley, O'Brien, Biddle, Coyningham, Nicholson, Dale, and others, with, of course, John Paul Jones standing preeminent and in a class by himself. But there were literally dozens, I might say hundreds, of bold, hardy seamen who commanded Continental, Colonial, and State ships who performed incalculable service. Like the Confederates in the Civil War, the Continentals largely clothed and armed themselves at the expense of their enemies. Ship after ship laden with munitions of war, clothing, and provisions fell into the hands of the Americans.

The enterprise and vigilance of these somewhat nondescript naval forces compelled Great Britain to maintain a very large and expensive armament on the coast of North America during the war. And what was of even more importance, the boldness with which American public- and private-armed ships raided European waters brought about an almost ruinous and impossible increase in the insurance rates, and did more to create a demand for peace on almost any terms than the defeats sustained by the British armies at Saratoga and Yorktown.

The regular Continental Navy was gradually eliminated by capture, but it made itself felt amazingly, considering its disparity in size, before it was finally put out of commission. Let it be noted that the first regular war vessel taken fell to John Barry, and that the last action resulted in the defeat of a British frigate by the same John Barry. The Americans came out of the war with a very high naval prestige which the United States has never lost.

All students of history, and especially those of naval matters, are indebted to Mr. Allen for this scholarly, comprehensive, impartial presentation. It is to be hoped that he may continue these studies. A discussion of the War of 1812 on the same lines is naturally inevitable. But I venture to point out to him two fields which have been but little treated by naval writers. One is, the various naval expeditions in which the colonies participated in prerevolutionary times; the other is, the work of the Navy between the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Both of these periods were rich in adventure and fruitful in lessons. Each of them might occupy a volume which would certainly be warmly welcomed and much appreciated. Many people have done the great wars of the United States, so called, but few have attempted these interesting periods.

Now I turn from the general to the particular. Do most Americans think that Paul Jones was practically the whole navy in the Revolution? I am afraid they do. Did Paul Jones think so? With no depreciation of his character, I am afraid he did. And there is some justice in the claim; for without making invidious comparisons with other gallant officers, Barry especially, Jones was the only one who achieved not only a national but an international, and, it might even be said, a world-wide reputation. As a personality he stands far above all of the others put together. He fought the most important naval action of the Revolution and one of the most famous single-ship actions of all history. Indeed, it might be called, in the full significance of the term, an unique frigate action. It was fought, as it were, in the face of the whole world, and the engagement was carried on under the most dramatic conditions.

In war, as Napoleon, who certainly knew, said, men are nothing, a man is everything. Never did the remark receive more signal illustration than in the case of Paul Jones and the *Bon Homme Richard*. "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be," says Solomon, "and there is no new thing under the sun." But a wide acquaintance with history discloses to me no parallel to that engagement, either before or after it. It made Jones deservedly famous—indeed immortal. His naval career elsewhere was about on a par with that of the best of the other naval officers of the Revolution, but in this action he leapt to the front rank of his fellows and to the front rank of single-ship captains everywhere and anywhere. What he might have done with a fleet is, of course, only a surmise. The Russian fiasco, which was not due to him, is scarcely sufficient for determination.

I do not know whether Napoleon ever made the remark attributed to him in which he exprest his regret at the death of Paul Jones and wished he were alive to lead the forces of France, nor do I know whether even the genius of Paul Jones could have compensated the disparity in naval efficiency between the English and the French; but if Jones had commanded in place of De Grasse, or Villaret-Joyeuse, or Brueys, or Villeneuve, the English admirals opposed would have known that they had been in a fight and they would not have had the easy time, comparatively speaking, which they enjoyed at the expense of these other brave but thoroughly unfortunate Frenchmen.

But I must refrain from pursuing that tempting theme further. Mrs. de Koven has done a splendid piece of work. There have been a number of biographies of Jones, the two most recent being written some ten years ago by the late Mr. A. C. Buell and myself. These two came out simultaneously. Mr. Buell differed from the writer on many important points. The critics almost unanimously accepted Mr. Buell's contentions and explanations, backed as they were by citations and references to alleged authorities. Those who knew Mr. Buell will at once acquit him of any deliberate attempt to deceive, difficult as this may be to reconcile with the fact that his authorities were non-existent or non-discoverable and his conclusions on every disputed point invariably wrong. But sweet are the revenges of history. Mrs. de Koven's book quietly demoralizes nearly every contention in Mr. Buell's book, and in every disputed point of importance corroborates my own statements. I can not resist calling attention to this.

But Mrs. de Koven is very far from stopping there. She goes on to illuminate and explain matters which no one before her has been able to explain, and she clears up obscurities which no one had been able to do more than call attention to. She has spent years of research in the archives of the various capitals of Europe to which Jones's story is related, and in our own archives.

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* **Allen, Gardner W. A Naval History of the American Revolution.** 2 vols. 12mo, pp. xx–752. Boston, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin Co.

De Koven, Mrs. Reginald. The Life and Letters of John Paul Jones. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xxii–980. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Crawford, M. MacDermot. The Sailor Whom England Feared: Being the Story of Paul Jones, Scotch Naval Adventurer and Admiral in the American and Russian Fleets. 8vo, pp. viii–424. New York: Duffield.

She has had advantage of collections of documents which have been secured by the Government since she began her work, and she has set forth the result of her conclusions in a simple, direct, plain, and convincing way which makes her biography definite, and perhaps the final word, so far as anything human can be final, about the great little sailor.

It is difficult to see how any one could do any more with Jones than she has. Appreciations and estimates of him there will be without number, of course, but it is probable that all the get-at-able facts are now set forth. And some of them are very astonishing facts; as, for instance, Jones's service in his boyhood as a midshipman in the British Navy; his reason for coming to America; his adoption of the name Jones; his relations to the various women to whom he gave his affection, or perhaps it would be better to say, who gave their affection to him. It is all clean-cut, convincing, and altogether admirable. Mrs. de Koven has dodged no issues, glided over no thin ice; she has faced every problem honestly, and so far as a human being could, she has conquered them. American seamen and American citizens generally owe her a debt of gratitude. So far as this author and sailor can, he is delighted to pay it in this tribute.

The book will doubtless receive the approval of the Navy Department and ought to be included in the historical reading courses of every institution in this land which discusses naval matters and naval problems; and it could be studied with profit and satisfaction even in other countries which have an interest in sea power. I do not except England. Even there, I assume, candid and impartial historians will now have the magnanimity to eliminate Jones from the pirate and buccaneer class in which they have persistently sought to include him, and will give him his high and rightful place as the greatest seaman and fighting man of the Revolution, with a personality distinguished, unique, among the striking and mysterious figures of the world.

Two admirable books, these, from the Massachusetts man and the New York woman. I have read them with avidity and with the greatest of pleasure. I am grateful to both of them.

I append a brief notice of a third book. In this instance, the last is also the least—decidedly so! Mr. Crawford possesses some qualifications for the writing of interesting books—namely, lively style, vivid imagination, and an open mind. It is a pity that these are not conjoined to a sound critical judgment and a true historic sense. His book is a gossipy biography. It is full of amusing anecdote which ought to be true if it frequently is not. He has endeavored to be impartial and has, in a large measure, succeeded. No new or original material appears; minor mistakes abound, as, for instance, when he speaks of witch-burning at Salem and calls a seventy-gun ship a frigate. Consciously, or unconsciously, he seems to have depended largely upon Mr. Buell's now thoroughly discredited volumes. No attempt at critical judgment appears. The book is handsomely put forth with interesting illustrations and no maps. Whenever it differs from Mrs. de Koven's conclusions it is an error, and it differs a good many times. It is a pity that a book which will probably have a large sale in England, where it was published, should not live up in its facts to its author's ability to write. Perhaps the best thing that I can say of it is a free translation of the old Italian proverb, "Even if it be not true, it is very well told."

COLONEL GRACIE'S BOOK ON THE "TITANIC"

Gracie, Colonel Archibald. The Truth About the "Titanic." Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 330. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25 net.

To Colonel Gracie's clear and comprehensive account of the greatest sea disaster of modern times readers will turn for various reasons. Those whose friends perished when the mighty ship went down and those who themselves escaped in her life-boats will eagerly search the record to confirm their own memory or to find some last pathetic tidings of the beloved lost. Most carefully, with a presence of mind which was amazing, Colonel Gracie noted every person and every incident on that fatal night as if he foresaw the miracle which was to save him and to give him the opportunity, which he has so nobly met, to bring some comforting message or some last news from those who went down with him into the deep but did not rise again. To the student of the human mind and the human race the record of Colonel Gracie's own emotions during this supremely testing experience furnishes a remarkable chapter. To read such a record is a spiritual tonic. The ancient promise was fulfilled to him.

When he passed through the waters he was not afraid. That perfect love which casteth out fear shone out of many a brave heart on that dark night. Who can ever forget that transcendent instance of sublime and cheerful resignation and fearlessness in face of death when a reluctant refusal of assistance from an overcrowded life-boat met the ringing response in a deep and manly voice, "All right, boys! Good luck! God bless you!"—and the unknown hero sank out of sight? One must have a dull and a hard heart to read many of these pages without a mist before the eyes. On a few pages, altho Colonel Gracie utters no condemnation, the record brings a burning sense of shame. Some residents of New York will not proudly hand this chapter of their experience down to posterity. Indeed, some of those most prominently heralded as heroes seem to have borne a strangely passive part. To the general reader, aside from its great human interest, the book will furnish material for reflection in regard to the safeguards of ocean travel. It is a touching fact that Colonel Gracie's miraculously preserved life came to an end, as 1912, the year of the disaster, was closing, and when the brief conclusion which he had purposed is added by another hand. It was heroic to write the book, to live over and over again in memory and conversation the terrible scenes from whose effect he never recovered, in order that he might adequately describe them. Everywhere the fineness of his character, its chivalry and spirituality, illuminate the story.

MICHELANGELO'S LETTERS AND PAPERS

Michelangelo: a Record of His Life as Told in His Own Letters and Papers. Translated and edited by Robert W. Carden. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 335. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

For more than three centuries biographies of the great Michelangelo Buonarrotti have continued to appear since first the pen of his friend, Vasari, told the story of his life. Mr. Carden has sought not to imitate these, but to make use of the abundant and easily accessible material provided by the artist himself in the letters, memoranda, and contracts which survived him. To let a man interpret himself is wise indeed. But the matter which Mr. Carden presents may not properly be called a record of the life of Michelangelo. It is not a full interpretation either of the artist or of the man, but it is genuinely valuable as a source from which to study certain remarkable phases of his character. Michelangelo himself could never have dreamed or wished that a part of his immortality should consist of these casual notes to his family about business matters, often vexing, sometimes exasperating. But they have a deep human interest. They reveal his great ambition for the resuscitation of his family name, his eagerness to endure any labor or privation that he may support his father, his brothers, this beloved nephew in ease and comfort, his constant practise of private charity "for the good of my soul," his dependence upon prayer. The letters to his nephew are especially entertaining. Lionardo's handwriting annoyed him! "Do not write to me again; every time one of your letters arrives I get an attack of the fever because of the trouble I have to read it."

Still more was his unselfish heart tenderly distrest when his nephew sent him eight beautiful shirts or a case of wine, tho he himself eagerly provided the young man's entire support, living at times in such self-denial for that purpose that he shared his bed with his three workmen. "The almost grandmotherly letters" which he sends to Lionardo, who, at his uncle's desire, is in search of a wife, are beautiful in their generosity, their anxiety, their pride in worthily perpetuating an honorable family name. We are glad when his solicitude over the choosing is happily ended and he may affectionately send "a fine string of pearls" to the bride. But what a sacrifice of divinely given genius, of power to create beauty for all the world and all time, it was, when this gifted man, this great artist, spent himself to support in idleness his untalented kindred, submitting to excessive hardships and a thousand anxieties that he might minister to their needs! Lest we regret it overmuch, we must summon our powers of spiritual discernment to the proof that through this self-effacing devotion there was wrought out in the soul of the artist that which is of higher and more lasting beauty than even his own skilled hand could bring from marble or canvas.

Mr. Carden's preface gives an excellent résumé of the most vital parts of the letters. It was surely, however, far from his intention to call Michelangelo by the least deserved of all titles, "the self-appointed drone of the family,"—did he not mean "drudge"?

GERMANY AND THE GERMANS

Collier, Price. Germany and the Germans. From an American Point of View. Cloth, pp. xii–602. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Wile, Frederick William. Men Around the Kaiser, the Makers of Modern Germany. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xiv–279. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75 net.

Usher, Roland G., Ph. D. Pan-Germanism. Bibliography. Cloth, pp. vii–314. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75 net.

"A factory town with a garden attached surrounded by an armed camp." This is

(*Continued on page* 480)

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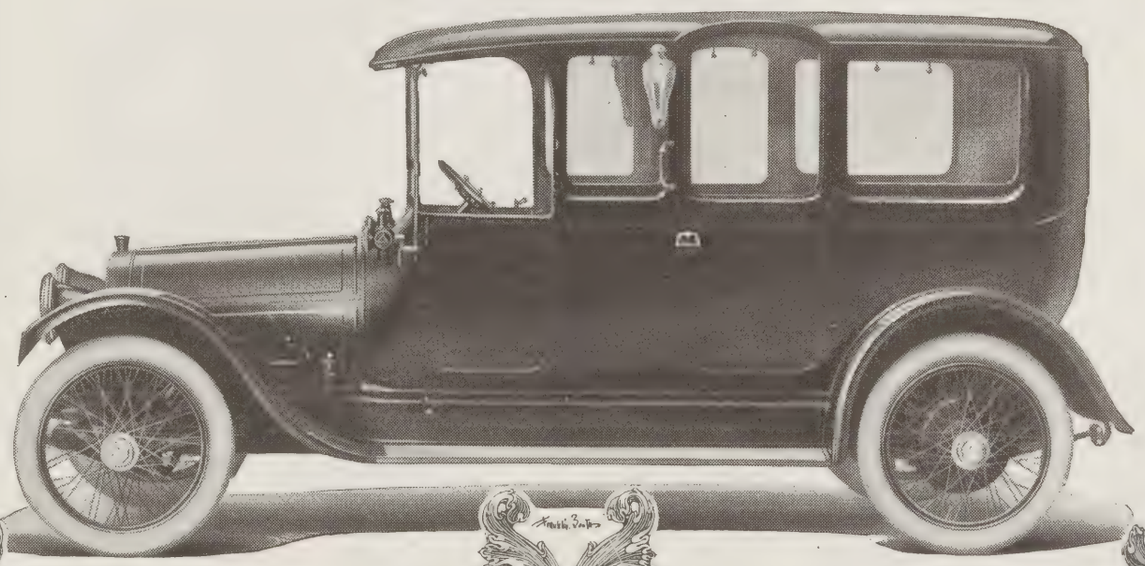

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W. K. Kellogg

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 478)

modern Germany as Mr. Price Collier sees it. He finds much more than this, however, and reports it all in the clear epigrammatic style which has made for his earlier books so wide a circle of readers. Yet he is more than a reporter. He is a student of national character of very keen insight. When this is added to a thoroughly devoted "American point of view" the reader's appreciation of what it is to be an American as well as what it is not to be an American is considerably heightened. The resulting sense of responsibility gives zest to the reading.

Mr. Collier finds Germany in an adolescent stage in the family of nations—anxious to be considered one of the grown-ups, and regarding the wearing of long trousers and a pipe the demonstration of success. Yet it is a forced rather than a natural growth.

"A steaming orchid-house is not the place to go to learn to grow the fruits of the earth in their due season for the nourishment of a free people. You will find some brilliantly colored flowers there, in the gay uniforms of the artificial tropics, but they shrink and shrivel in the open air. They have been trained to grow luxuriantly in this stifling atmosphere, but they feed no one, please no one, who will not consent to live in a glass house with them."

The basis for such a severe judgment as this is laid in the preceding pages. After two chapters of historical and political description the Emperor comes upon the stage—"When the sun is behind any phase or department of Germany's life, the shadow cast is that of Germany's Emperor." Following a discussion of politics and journalism come three brilliant chapters—"Berlin," "'A Land of Damned Professors,'" and "The Distaff Side." From the study of Germany's people that these bring out the author turns to Germany's Army, her problems, her international relations, and concludes with the question whether the German national ideal is one to pattern after. "She has shown us that the short-cut to the governing of a people by suppression and strangulation results in a dreary development of mediocrity. She has proved again that the only safety in the world for either an individual or a nation is to be loved and respected, and in these days no one respects slavery or loves threats. From an American point of view, any sacrifice, any war, were better than the domination of Prussian methods of nation-making." We hope that some day Mr. Collier will write on the United States "from an American point of view."

Mr. Wile, who has represented for several years the London *Daily Mail* and the New York *Times* in Berlin, has given us the quintessence of the German "Who's Who." He has painted swift pen portraits of thirty-one of the men who lead modern Germany—not so brief as to be indefinite, yet concise enough to be of real use for reference. The selection includes leaders in art, drama, and music, among whom are Reinhardt, Strauss, Liebermann, and Hauptmann, as well as such men as Von Heydebrand, the late August Bebel, and Dernberg, in politics; as Ballin, Thyssen, the Krupps, and Von Gwimmer, in finance and manufacturing; as Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Prince Fürstenberg, and Von Bülow in statecraft; and many others. One receives a vivid impression of the real strength and eminence of Germany. The addition, however, of a scholar—as Harnack, for example—and of a theologian or ecclesiastical magnate would round out the representative character of the book still further.

In addition to studies of Germany's leaders and of her national characteristics, there is at hand also a serious and extended examination of the policies for which she seems to stand and by which she is said to be aiming for the dominant position in Europe. Professor Usher, in the book before us, investigates the weakness of England and the strength of Germany in their international relations—giving some attention to an often unrealized factor—what each thinks of itself. Russia and France are also considered in casting the balance of power. The steps which have appeared so far in the Pan-Germanistic scheme are discust, and its justifiability and prospects of success are carefully weighed. The author's conclusion is that "nothing short of the breaking of the alliance between England, France, the United States, and Russia can permit the German scheme to obtain anything more than a temporary and partial success. The first three of the allies can not leave the alliance without endangering everything they hold dear. The fourth can only do so by the renunciation of ambitions which have been the very backbone of Russian policy ever since Russia herself emerged upon the plane of European politics."

MRS. BARR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Barr, Amelia E. All the Days of My Life: An Autobiography. Pp. 512. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. $3.50.

It would be almost impossible to find a more direct, frank, and simple account of life than these "red leaves of a human heart," by Amelia Barr. She tells her story truthfully, the story of a woman who has earned her place in the world by good work. She writes for "the kindly race of women," and says if her experience "can help any sad or doubtful woman to outleap her own shadow, and stand bravely out in the sunshine to meet her destiny, whatever it may be, this book will be its own excuse, and justify its appeal."

Amelia Huddleston was born in England in 1831. She speaks of herself as a very fortunate child because she brought a good spirit into a fair and favorable environment. She is proud that she always possest a faculty for recollection. She gives every detail in the development of her life. The telling itself becomes a delight from its appealing frankness. The comments she makes on all about her are the comments of a clean, normal, wholesome spirit.

Throughout her record of eighty years, there are evidences of great spiritual sensibilities. She seems to have been always "en rapport" with spiritual powers, who warned her by dreams or visions of approaching death or danger. As the daughter of a Methodist preacher, she had to be accustomed to frequent changes of residence, but every change added to her

(*Continued on page* 482)

Blanket Robes Combination Sets Scarfs and Ties

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Two of our special bargains. Have trade-mark and guarantee like new machines. Are thoroughly rebuilt, and perfect in appearance. Satisfaction guaranteed. We can save you $25 to $75 on any machine. BRANCH STORES IN LEADING CITIES.

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is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

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Made without alcohol. Lasts 50 times as long as other perfumes. We make this special offer of a dainty miniature bottle so that you may try Flower Drops (Concentrated) at our risk. Your money refunded if you are not delighted. Choice of odors: Lily of the Valley, Rose or Violet.

Send Today Now—take advantage of this miniature bottle offer by enclosing 20 cents, coin or stamps with your name and address. Don't wait. Mention your dealer's name.

Exact Size Regular $1.50 Bottle

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Paris New York San Francisco

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 480)

fund of experience and memories, and each had its influence on the development of an impressionable child. Teaching took her away from home, and in 1850 she was married to Robert Barr. Renunciation began. Robert Barr was unfortunate in his choice of business associates and soon lost the wealth that seemed secure, but he never wavered in his devotion to his wife and children, nor did his wife's loving loyalty ever fail him. Finally, misfortune drove the Barrs to America. We follow their varied vicissitudes of love and anxiety from Chicago to Texas, where they finally settled and where Mrs. Barr had to endure her supreme sorrows, the loss of husband and several children.

From this time on, her record is one of a brave fight for life and living, in which she had the sympathetic cooperation of her daughters, Mary, Lilly, and Alice. Returning to New York, she tried her hand at anything that offered an honest livelihood, principally teaching. She was nearly forty before she began to write successfully and laid aside teaching. Success crowned her efforts. From her arrival in New York she made a brave and daring fight and forced success by an indomitable spirit, after she had faced sorrow, disaster, and poverty. She won a victory with the power of her heart and pen. It is an appealing life and full of the best in human nature.

FICTION OF THE SEASON

Earls, Michael. The Wedding Bells of Glendalough. Pp. 388. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.35.

There is not as much romance in this book as the title would lead one to suppose. It is, rather, a narrative of certain families of Boston, their pride and prejudices, as evidenced by their devotion to, or defiance of, the influence of priest and Church. The atmosphere is that of Roman Catholicism. The heroine (if there be one) shows her strength in renouncing temporarily the convent which she longs to enter. The hero does not find complete peace and happiness because his inner call to the priesthood is so long deferred. The different episodes in which these young people figure all illustrate the power of the Church to regenerate the sinner and inspire the good. The "Wedding Bells" are those which are bought with Oliver's gift to the Church on his accession to the priesthood, and are rung for the first time at his sister's wedding.

O'Connor, Mrs. T. P. Little Thank You. Pp. 262. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Laying aside this charming little book, one is at a loss to tell just why he has been so moved and delighted. All the characters are fascinating—the dainty young widowed mother, big-hearted and weak Billy, and little Thank You; but it is the fascination of simple heart interest, pathetic rather than passionate, with no dramatic side-lights to complicate situations. Virginia with its beautiful country alternates with New York City as a background. The love-story is the story of three,—not the usual triangle of marital faithlessness and broken hearts, but the union of three clean

(*Continued on page* 484)

Warm as Toast

and Body Free

THERE is joy in a winter's hike. The cool, fresh air, the crisp snow under foot, your body warmly clad and in healthy glow from the vigorous exercise. Just the right sort of protection is important—underwear which is proof against cold, but light and pliable—never cumbersome—underwear which lets the skin breathe freely and absorbs perspiration—which does not chill you when you stop to rest.

WRIGHT'S SPRING NEEDLE TRADE MARK RIBBED UNDERWEAR

Wright's

WRIGHT'S SPRING NEEDLE TRADE MARK RIBBED UNDERWEAR

Spring Needle Ribbed Union Suits

give comfort, warmth and wear. Knitted with plenty of stretch and give on Cooper patented improved spring needle knitting machines. A garment wonderfully elastic. Keeps its shape even with the hardest wear. Whether made of wool, cotton or "mixed," it has no fear of the laundry and washes perfectly without matting or shrinking.

A Crotch Which Cannot Fall Open

Wright's Union Suits are all provided with a crotch which cannot fall open, affording the same protection as a pair of drawers and giving absolute comfort. No open edges to draw, pinch or chafe. No buttons between the legs. Flap is woven into the garment—no rough seams. Only one button and that in an easy-to-reach position. The flap, even if left unbuttoned, cannot fall open or roll into uncomfortable folds. Wright's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear is made in wool, cotton and wool, and cotton. So you can get just the material you want, but get it in these really superior goods.

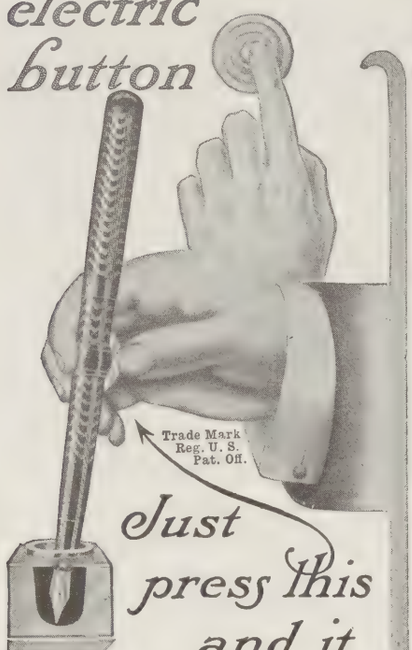
Wright's Health Underwear

An underwear with a fleece lining which provides an air space, keeping the body heat in, cold out, and giving ventilation for the skin. Absorbs perspiration and prevents the skin from becoming chilled. It protects perfectly from colds, making it a true health underwear. Its reliability has been tested for over 20 years with ever increasing popularity. In weave and material it has all the good points of Wright's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear. Made in separate garments or in union suits.

Ask dealers to show you the underwear bearing either of the Wright labels shown in this advertisement

Wright's Health Underwear Co., 74 Leonard St., New York

Simple as pressing an electric button



Just press this and it fills itself

IN hardly more time than it takes to wet a steel pen with ink, the Self-Filling Conklin *refills itself* and goes on writing. It is the one pen that permits writing without interruption.

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requires only a dip in any inkwell, a simple pressure on the "Crescent Filler," and then back to the paper. Every filling flushes the inkfeed and thus prevents clogging.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 482)

souls, illustrating the power of childhood and the unconscious strength of baby fingers. Little Thank You is a precocious youngster, but he is a "dear," and you don't wonder that "Billy" loved him as well as "mama." It seems quite plausible that gambling had no power strong enough to lure Billy back to "wrong nights." It is a sweet and sunny story, appealing to that which is best in our nature.

Soulie, George. Strange Stories from the Lodge of Leisures. Pp. 166. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

George Soulie, of the French consular service in China, has given us here a translation of twenty-five stories from a Chinese work which contains more than three hundred similar tales and belongs to the second half of the eighteenth century. They are imaginative and subtle and are supposed to throw an extraordinary light on Chinese every-day life and to illustrate in a striking way the Chinese conception of the other world. The magicians of the Tao religion play a conspicuous part in most of the stories, and the Buddhist idea of metempsychosis gives many opportunities for complicated situations. The stories are all short, and are characteristic of the old Chinese Empire. Most of them are combination love- and ghost-stories possessing a delicate charm of imagination. Each has a suggestive moral, more or less clearly defined, while their very unusual character and phraseology make them singularly charming. "Fault and Its Consequences" is especially apt, illustrating the tremendously far-reaching and accumulative power of a single wrong act.

Onions, Oliver. The Debit Account. Pp. 295. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.25.

This peculiarly constructed book is not to be read lightly nor thoughtlessly. One finds himself bewildered by the subtle and confusing style of the narrator, who leaves the reader to deduce much of the story from rather vague expressions. Even the reader is not taken wholly into the confidence of the hero, who tells his own story. The entire book is devoted to the life of one J. H. Jeffries, and his wife Evie, from the day of their marriage through steps of progressive prosperity. An undercurrent of inevitable fate, constantly alluded to, rather confuses the directness of the message, if there is one. Of course there is "another woman," who loves the hero and knows that he murdered the former sweetheart of the young wife, but she evidently knows why, and we don't. In spite of Jeff's unswerving devotion to his wife and children, complications arise, busy "friends" foster misunderstandings until the story comes to a tragic dénouement. Whether the account is settled in the end remains an open question.

Wilson, John Fleming. The Princess of Sorry Valley. Pp. 302. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 1913. $1.25.

The first impression and promise of this novel of the South Sea Islands are hardly borne out by its later development, but it contains some good material and has stimulating situations. Moira Sanderson, a Bryn Mawr graduate, determines to return to her childhood home on the island of Atui, even against the advice of her father and all her friends, believing that she can demonstrate her theories in regard to happiness and its dependence on health and beauty. Tom Sanderson is practically king and director of the islands, and when he understands what Moira wants he puts her in command of the conduct of affairs and gives her free rein to establish Bureaus of Beauty, with the power to banish all imperfect inhabitants to "Sorry Valley." Moira shows herself very blind in her estimate of character, and altho there are some very good ideas suggested, the book just misses being clever and becomes rather ordinary, but the reader can not help being interested in the failure of the beauty scheme and the development of revolution, bloodshed, and disaster, as a result of Moira's ineffectual efforts to create new conditions instead of making people contented under existing ones. There are several love-stories involved. They all reach the "happy-ever-after" conclusion.

Parker, Gilbert. Imperial Edition. Vols. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Six additional volumes of Parker's works in the "Imperial Edition" are now ready. Vol. XI contains the first and the last of the stories that Mr. Parker wrote of the Province of Quebec, and also the series of "Parables of Province," which, in his estimation, contained the spirit of French Canada, but were too symbolic for the every-day reader, and consequently slow in justifying the author's faith in them. Vol. XII contains the best known and most universally discust of the Parker novels, "The Right of Way," a book finished in 1900, and to which its author refused to add any explanation, saying: "This book has been written out of something vital in me. I mean the humanity that becomes one's own and part of oneself by observation, experience, and understanding got from dead years." The character of Charley Steele was "a type, an idiosyncrasy of modern life, a resultant of forces all around us." Steele was the beginning of a new epoch in Sir Gilbert's literary life.

Vol. XIII contains "Michel and Angèle," "John Enderby," and "There is Sorrow on the Sea," the first of which in book form was known as "The Ladder of Swords," which seems telepathically to connect the days of Elizabeth with our own. Vol. XIV is a collection of Egyptian Tales under the title, "Donovan Pasha." The germ of most of these stories came from actual experiences. Mr. Parker visited Egypt four times before he began to write of Egyptian life. These stories were really an "avant-courier" for the "Weavers," which was published soon after. Dicky Donovan was real and lovable, and "there was nothing he did or said or saw or heard which had not its counterpart in actual things in Egypt."

Vols. XV and XVI are devoted to "The Weavers." Tho David Claridge was a creature of the imagination, the author was so saturated with all that had been written about General Gordon that doubtless something of the great man found its way into his character, but the true origin of the book was his short story in "Donovan Pasha" called "All the World's Mad," aided by the author's interest and understanding of Quaker life. Mr. Parker's own

(*Continued on page* 486)

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All Colors and Weights

MEN'S	WOMEN'S
50c, 75c, $1 Pair	75c, $1, $1.50, $2 Pair

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HIGH Quality, Correct Style, Fair Price—these three features are made into every Mallory hat. Besides, they have an advantage *no other hat can possibly possess*—they are Cravenetted. This keeps a Mallory hat new looking and makes it last longer. A Mallory is not an "assembled hat," but is made (from raw fur to finished hat) under our own supervision in one of the world's largest and most complete hat factories.

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Look for the Mallory trade-mark. It stands for newest hat styles and great hat value. Also look for the Mallory glass sign at your dealer's. It's a sign of the best in hats.

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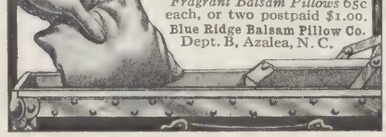

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 484)

conception of the value of this novel is both interesting and instructive: "I believe 'The Weavers' represents a wider outlook of life, closer understanding of the problems which perplex society, and a clearer view of the verities than any previous book written by me, whatever its popularity may have been."

Richmond, Grace S. Mrs. Red Pepper. Pp. 339. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

It is delightful to read a novel that has problems not concerned with the sex question. These pages, in which Mrs. Red Pepper shares the honors with her already famous and popular husband, have no lack of heart or head interest, and yet is as sweet, clean, and wholesome as one could desire. That does not mean that the story is wishy-washy and uneventful. On the contrary, the problem involved is real and vital. The love-story includes not only the strong, restful happiness of the Red Peppers, but a dramatic plot which involves friends of the Doctor and his wife. How Dr. Leaver loses his nerve and finds it again, and how Charlotte Ruston bravely faces poverty and disappointment, and the reward they earn, are satisfactorily and convincingly set forth.

Seaman, Augusta Huiell. Little Mamselle of the Wilderness. Pp. 405. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co.

Here is a story written around the life and achievements of Robert Cavelier de la Salle, the hero of the Mississippi, and the man to whom "America owes an enduring memory, for, in this masculine figure, she sees the pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage." All the characters are historically real except "Little Mamselle," and the little Indian Alisippa. The romance is well told, and thrillingly are portrayed the hardships and dramatic incidents of La Salle's adventurous pioneers. The secrecy surrounding Mamselle's presence in the little band of explorers and the truth about her birth and station in life are finally explained, but in the solution of the problem are threads of warfare and strife, love and treachery, devotion and privation. The love-story is sweet and wholesome. The scenes in which the story develops are startling and powerful enough to hold any reader's interest.

Street, Julian. Welcome to Our City. Illustrated. Pp. 176. New York: John Lane Company. 1913.

This is a collection of four papers, previously published and all written in the same vein of satiric humor. The author assumes that he is playing host to a stranger in New York and "shows him the sights," at the same time keeping up a running commentary which reveals an appreciation and lively contempt for the foibles and gullibility of the New York spender. It is the gay life of New York that the stranger sees, and the system by which he is separated from his money, first, last and all the time. The illustrations are apropos, and the pages of the little book are alive with a sparkling and witty spirit. Mr. Street speaks with feeling of the costumes "which reduce both bank account and modesty." It is the present mode to "reduce everything but prices." The New York point of view is described

(*Continued on page* 488)

Here Are Styles To Arouse Your Enthusiasm

There's a dash, a vigor, a sprightly personality about these striking Society Brand Models that's captivating to young men—and men who stay young.

They are designed by an artist—a man who is young enough to enter into the spirit of the young men's age, and whose experience fits him to create the models that young men want.

In the admiration of the perfect style and swing you forget mere details of workmanship—you scarcely realize the care with which these garments have been made. But the workmanship is there, for it is this added feature of Society Brand Clothes by which the style-beauty of each garment is *tailored* in.

Ask your dealer to show you the new Fall Styles. Try them on. Note the beautiful fit, the distinctive cut, the smartness, the just-enough "swagger" that mark Society Brand Clothes as so different from ordinary clothes. You'll find yourself well repaid when you see them.

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Our Fashion Panels
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Proof against the effects of moisture, dampness, mold and the ravages of time or decay — fire-resisting, durable and absolutely immune from dangers of discoloration or of cracking — "KNO-BURN" is the logical plaster *base* wherever plastering work is *required.*

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 486)

in this motto—"It is a shame to take your money, but we need it in our business." In a jesting spirit, the author says many a true word, and little bits of suggestive philosophy drop from his pen with a joke. "It is not the theater, but the theater-goer, that grows artificial. The actor and actress are the only human beings who are paid for being other than the Creator made them; the rest of us are doing it for nothing." "If we have vulgar 'shows,' it is because we have vulgar people to attend them. The audience can make the theater what it wills, but the theater can not make the audience." The reader will get many a laugh from this little volume; he will also get other things worth while if his mind is alert.

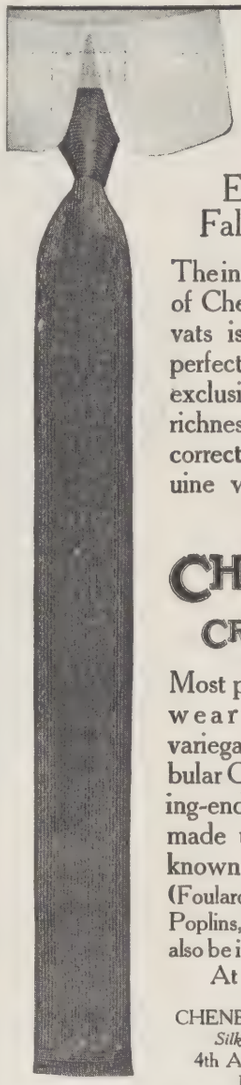
PLANT LIFE

Ganong, William G., Ph.D. The Living Plant. A Description and Interpretation of Its Functions and Structure. Large 8vo. Cloth, pp. 478. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1913.

One of the most interesting and significant facts in current civilization is the disposition of the leading thinkers of all classes to share their thoughts with the average intelligent masses. The best products of human effort are thus being made an integral part of men's consciousness, to an extent never before realized in the history of mankind. This book of Professor Ganong's is an illustration of the part that scientists are taking in thus making the most up-to-date knowledge democratic. It is one of the American Nature Series, that is being published by Henry Holt & Company, and falls in Group III of that series, which treats of "The Functions of Nature."

The author tells us in his preface that his book "is not designed as a digest of our present scientific knowledge of plant physiology for the use of experts in that subject, but, in conformity with the aim of the series of which it is a part, it seeks to present, to all who have interest to learn, an accurate and vivid conception of the principal things in plant life." "I was once myself such a learner," says Professor Ganong, "and I have tried to write such a book as I would then have delighted to read." That he has succeeded in realizing the aim of the series, and his own ideal, no one will doubt who gives even a cursory glance at the book. Scientific the work is, and it satisfies the demands of exact knowledge, but it is more. It is a work of literature, and illustrates in a conclusive manner what many men have long believed in the face of much assertion to the contrary, that a scientific man can give a personal coloring to truth and yet remain truthful. In every chapter there is not only a record of the facts of plant life, but a point of view and a style of expression that are personal. Professor Ganong has signally vindicated Milton's statement in his "Areopagitica" that "books are not dead things, but do body forth the spirit of him that writes them."

Important as is this work for the literature of scientific knowledge popularly presented, it is still more important for the literature of interpretation. It not only informs the minds of its readers; it also infuses the spirit of science at its best, and gives vision of the universe of truth that makes one a different individual for having read it.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE PLIGHT OF THE RAILROADS

THAT the railroads of the United States "continue to do an increasing business, but without drawing any additional profits by reason of that fact," is the contention of *The Financial Chronicle* in its leading editorial article of September 6. The roads, in fact, are doing "a larger business then ever before," but their net income is diminishing. Gross revenues show "practically uninterrupted gains," but these, unfortunately, "no longer furnish any criterion of the course of net earnings," the fundamental cause being "the rising cost of operations." Meanwhile additional burdens are being assumed by the roads in providing new capital for betterments, "thus extending their interest and dividend requirements."

It is several years since the rise in expenses began, but it has remained "persistent" ever since, and is now "gaining very rapid momentum," so that a stage has been reached which "furnishes occasion for the deepest solicitude." Returns for the first month of the new fiscal year (July) "tell an eloquent and harrowing tale of the hardships the roads are experiencing." Their significance should not be underestimated, inasmuch as they are "uniform in their character and tendency." Returns showing "moderate, or larger, gains in gross earnings, coincident with heavy reduced net," have been received in "a veritable succession."

The Pennsylvania returns are cited as one illustration. The lines east and west of Pittsburg together showed an increase in gross earnings for July of $1,995,053, and yet, in the net returns, there was an actual loss of $732,746, due to an increase of $2,727,799 in expenses. The record for seven months tells the same story as the record for one: gross revenue increased $16,944,763, but expenses more than wiped out this sum; they increased in the huge sum of $21,862,113, leaving the road $4,737,358 worse off in net than it was the year before.

The same has been the case with the New York Central; a July increase of $838,904 in gross became a decrease of $147,773 in net. When the entire system of this road is considered, the showing is still worse; an increase of $2,348,994 in gross became a decrease of $841,025 in net. From other parts of the country similar reports are received. The Southern Pacific, owing to increased expenses, found itself in July poorer in net by $786,183 and the Union Pacific was poorer by $671,836. The writer finds that this rise in expense is "assuming steadily growing proportions." He adds in detail:

"The Chicago & Northwestern added $733,861 to its receipts, but expenses and taxes increased $741,098, leaving the net $7,237 short. The Rock Island lines added $75,823 to gross, but suffered a shrinkage of $359,537 in the net. The Northern Pacific, with $322,144 gain in gross, has lost $20,540 in net. The 'Soo' road, tho having enlarged gross by $250,085, suffers a decrease of $19,177 in net. Southern roads are not exempt from the general tendency. The Louisville & Nashville, it is true, has managed to save for the net $61,281 out of a gain of $424,018 in gross, but the Southern Railway sustained a decrease of $30,000 in gross, attended by an augmentation of $126,946 in expenses, thus producing a loss in net of $156,946. The controlled properties, like the Mobile & Ohio and the Georgia Southern & Florida, likewise have losses in net contemporaneous with improvement in the gross.

"With net thus being reduced, while gross earnings quite generally continue to rise, what may we expect now that further expansion in gross revenues seems in jeopardy by reason of the corn-crop shortage, while other drawbacks to expanding revenues loom up as the result of tariff revision and uneasiness concerning banking and currency legislation? Even the Canadian systems, which have been having such a wonderful record of expansion, are beginning to make unfavorable returns, the Canadian Pacific for July having suffered a decrease of $59,337 in gross and of $331,384 in net."

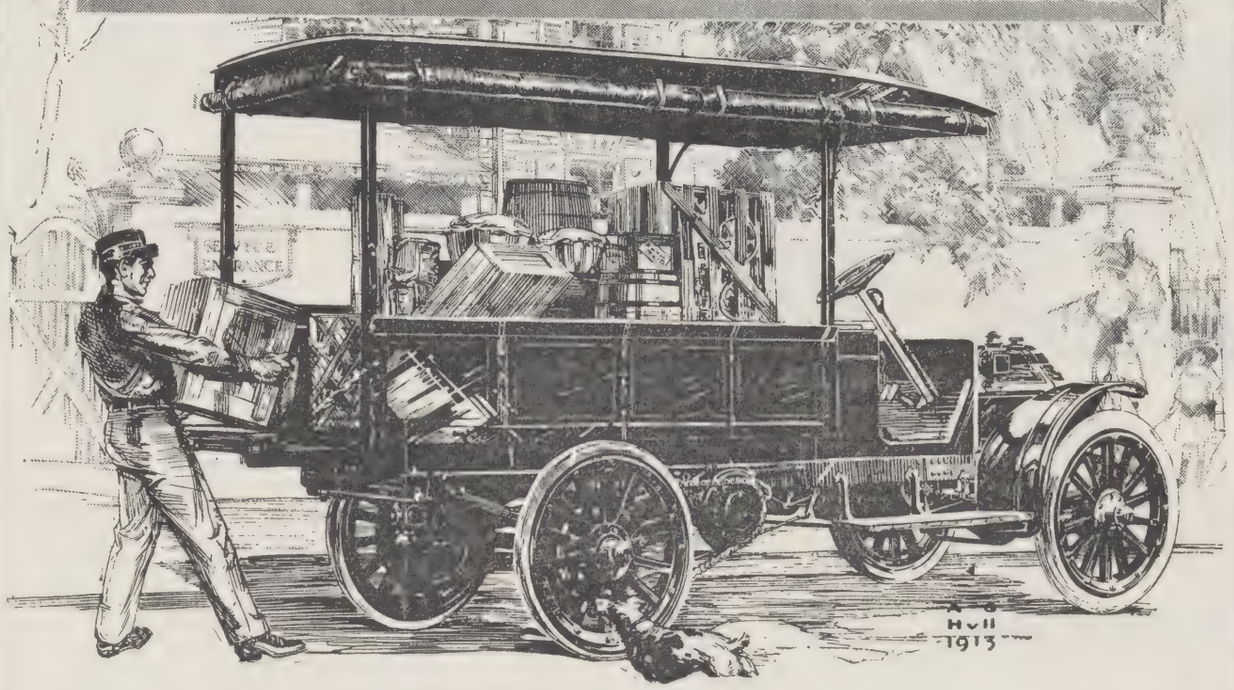
FAILURES FOR EIGHT MONTHS

Economic writers in the past two or three years have sometimes contended that a notable business revival could not take place until there had been a considerable increase in the number of commercial failures. Further liquidation in business, it was contended, was still necessary before an upward movement of great strength and considerable permanence could set in. Statistics for the present year show that this awaited condition has prevailed in notable degree, and especially in August. For August the number of failures reported to *Bradstreet's* was 1,088. This was an increase of 2.1 per cent. over July, 1913, and 6.6 per cent. over August last year. No preceding August since 1896 saw so large a number of failures as August of this year. There were more failures by 8 per cent. than in August, 1908, while the excess over August, 1906, a year of great prosperity, was 73 per cent. The liabilities of those who failed in August of this year were 35 per cent. greater than those in August of last year. Following is a table showing the record of failures for eight months—for the first and second quarter of the present year, for July and August of this year, and the figures for corresponding periods last year.

1913	No. of Failures	Assets	Liabilities
January	1,566	$8,404,342	$15,619,192
February	1,114	16,159,858	29,802,170
March	1,235	8,308,715	19,411,481
First quarter	3,915	32,872,915	64,832,843
April	1,148	12,473,968	20,404,323
May	1,104	7,574,645	14,589,588
June	975	6,505,193	14,017,313
2d quarter	3,227	26,553,806	49,011,224
Six months	7,142	59,426,721	113,844,067
July	1,065	39,374,368	55,253,745
August	1,088	13,181,559	23,022,018
1912			
January	1,701	10,766,526	20,120,690
February	1,208	8,491,853	14,964,948
March	1,101	9,200,649	17,911,667
1st quarter	4,010	28,459,028	52,997,305
April	1,079	6,262,121	14,182,704
May	1,111	6,281,278	12,852,527
June	1,018	11,327,332	18,784,230
2d quarter	3,208	23,870,731	45,819,461
Six months	7,218	52,329,759	98,816,766
July	1,073	7,080,138	16,533,304
August	1,020	5,769,827	14,912,021

(*Continued on page* 492)

Willys Utility Truck



200% more efficient; 30% less cost

IT'S not so much what a Willys Utility Truck *can* save as how much more it *does* accomplish. What you want is Dollar *Production*, not Penny *Reduction*. You have got to tune your business up-to-date and up to *meet* and *beat* competition.

You use many modern business necessities—not because they are cheap to install but because they save that which you are continually figuring and fighting against—time.

A Willys Utility Truck can make from five to ten delivery operations where the horse makes one. It will do 200% to 300% more work than any team and do it so that the cost of your individual deliveries will be the lowest in the history of your business. And *your* business means any business that requires the transportation of merchandise.

As to cost, it is the *lowest* priced truck of its size and capacity built. On the average it costs you 30% *less* than any other similar truck made.

It is the *only* truck at the price that has a chain drive. The powerful 35 H.P. motor is controlled by our patented governor. The pressed steel frame is built to stand the most severe strains. It is thoroughly reinforced. Both the front and rear axles are unusually rugged, and are made in our drop-forge plant. It has a three-speed transmission—three forward and one reverse. The tires are 34-in. x 4½-in. pneumatic on the front wheels and 36-in. x 3½-in. solid on the rear. Its capacity is three-quarter ton.

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Go to our nearest dealer. If there is none in your town, write us at once and you can deal with our factory direct.

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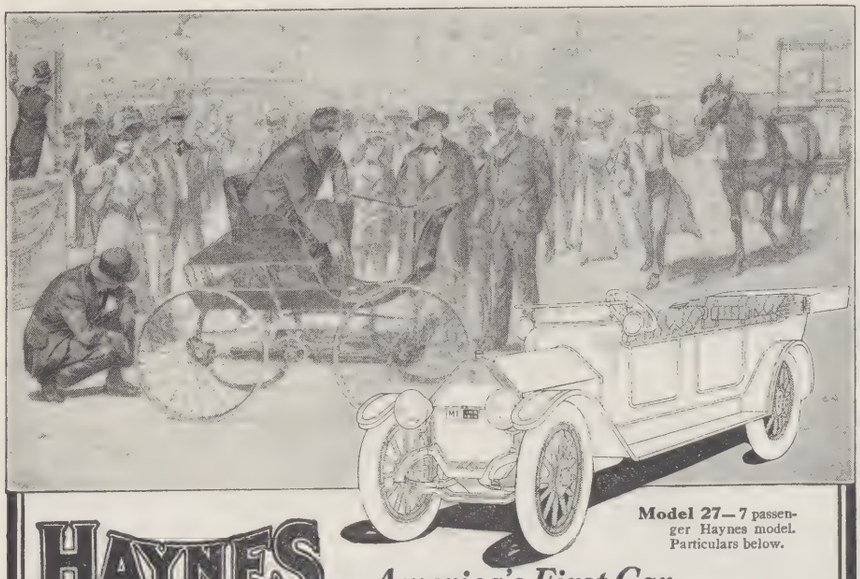

Model 27—7 passenger Haynes model. Particulars below.

HAYNES

America's First Car

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The early models of the Haynes, America's First Car, when exhibited at County Fairs, drew spectators from many miles around.

Today, thousands of people are visiting the display rooms of Haynes dealers everywhere to see the new cars with the wonderful feature—

Gears shifted by electricity

The hand-lever shift is superseded by a dial of push-buttons on the wheel, and a mere pressure of the finger brings the desired gear changes instantly.

Electric Lighting and Starting, too

—and many other great conveniences such as mechanical tire pump, pressure gasoline feed and Collins quick adjusting curtains. Haynes cars are more beautiful than ever, and back of all is the famous Haynes engine and sturdy reliability that's the result of 20 years of car building.

Three great Models

Model 27 (illustrated)—6 cyl., 65 H. P., 136-in. wheelbase, 6 or 7 pass. $2785; limousine $3850.
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Model 26—6 cyl., 65 H. P., 130-in. wheelbase, 2 pass. roadster, 4 or 5 pass. touring, $2700; coupe, $3200.
Hand lever optional at $200 reduction.

WRITE for Elwood Haynes' Automobile Book. This book, "The Complete Motorist," contains a great fund of automobile information—you will understand your car better and get better service out of it at less expense. Tells all about the new models and the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift.

If you don't know your nearest Haynes dealer, ask for his address

The Haynes Automobile Co., 42 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.

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Heart and Blood-Vessels

Their Care and Cure

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The General Management of the Body

By I. H. HIRSCHFELD, M.D.

In ignorance lies the greatest danger!

Do you understand yourself, and how to manage your body and mind to get the best out of life?

This book discusses the correct management of the body in regard to work, play, sleep, food, sex, climate and the different values in life; and shows the way by which to reconstruct one's system after it has been mismanaged.

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This glass is the only comfortable goggle and only efficient eye protector made.

WITHOUT rims, **hinged at the center, it is** neat and inconspicuous. Conforms to the contour of the face, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision.

Price, with plain amber lenses, $5.00
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Over 12,000 now in use.

F. A. HARDY & CO.
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 490)

How striking was the number for August this year as compared with August in twenty-one other years, that is, for the period back to 1893, is shown in the following table:

	Number	Assets	Liabilities
1913	1,088	$13,181,559	$23,022,018
1912	1,020	5,769,827	14,912,021
1911	942	8,532,239	12,901,441
1910	950	5,288,028	11,778,436
1909	857	4,281,399	8,401,990
1908	1,006	17,168,947	25,531,161
1907	673	5,014,826	9,375,992
1906	629	8,865,816	17,219,753
1905	765	4,033,000	7,676,275
1904	840	5,213,178	9,628,511
1903	683	4,667,702	9,517,483
1902	695	2,359,658	5,600,206
1901	788	4,737,486	9,988,193
1900	704	2,952,595	6,097,719
1899	675	2,155,700	4,524,179
1898	774	3,302,215	6,992,970
1897	961	3,501,293	9,815,545
1896	1,175	16,518,461	26,110,366
1895	832	5,624,077	9,814,008
1894	753	6,264,551	12,287,318
1893	1,835	33,301,239	47,753,647

When the August figures are classified by States, it appears that there were fewer failures this year in the Middle States, the Northwest, and Far West than last year, but in the Central West and South there were considerable increases. Prominent in the total of liabilities are those reported with the suspension of a bank and trust company in New Jersey, an automobile concern in Michigan, a lumber firm in Missouri, and a department store in Pennsylvania. For the eight months' period ending in August, figures are given below for each year since 1901:

	Number	Assets	Liabilities
1913	9,295	$111,982,648	$192,119,830
1912	9,311	65,179,824	130,262,091
1911	8,348	67,251,658	121,124,188
1910	7,721	58,135,737	120,680,130
1909	7,964	47,227,384	97,008,836
1908	9,716	132,173,641	226,673,914
1907	6,198	55,749,751	99,836,341
1906	6,206	41,696,048	83,486,359
1905	6,711	43,157,306	80,843,906
1904	6,969	55,568,344	101,473,777
1903	6,191	38,303,382	79,025,327
1902	6,729	32,412,509	69,160,318
1901	7,084	44,339,870	92,067,880

THE LOSS TO RAILROADS FROM WRECKS

The stock of the New Haven road, which had already reached its lowest point, declined still further, after the fatal wreck on the morning after Labor Day—September 2. Just what the financial loss of such an accident represents to a railroad is a matter difficult to determine. No doubt the decline in the stock that usually ensues is due not so much to the actual financial loss as to the injury done to the prestige and popularity of the road with the traveling public, and the consequent loss of traffic that ensues. The financial loss includes not only the destruction of property, but the amounts which the road has to pay as damages for injuries to passengers or for deaths. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* has been studying the annual reports of railroads in order to see what light they throw on the subject. He says:

"New York Central's Park Avenue wreck occurred on January 8, 1902. That year the company settled claims for property and personal injuries aggregating $882,000, compared with $768,000 the year before. By the end of 1903 those settlements, however, reached $1,092,000, and the figures gradually increased until $2,466,000 was paid out in 1907. After that there was a gradual decline, indicating

that most of the claims were settled in one way or another within five years.

"Pennsylvania has a good record, despite its occasional wrecks. Last year was an average year with $666,000 charged off for damage to freight, $19,031 for damage to baggage, $60,654 for loss of other property, and $173,500 for injuries to persons. For a 4,000-mile system, that is an enviable record. For the same period, New York Central's expenditures, including law costs, were $2,068,000.

"New Haven, with only half of Pennsylvania's mileage, charged off $1,129,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, including $346,000 for damage to freight, $574,000 for injuries to persons. The forthcoming annual report for 1913 will doubtless show a heavy increase in those items, as the company has had eleven wrecks during the past year, in which forty-five persons were killed and 187 injured.

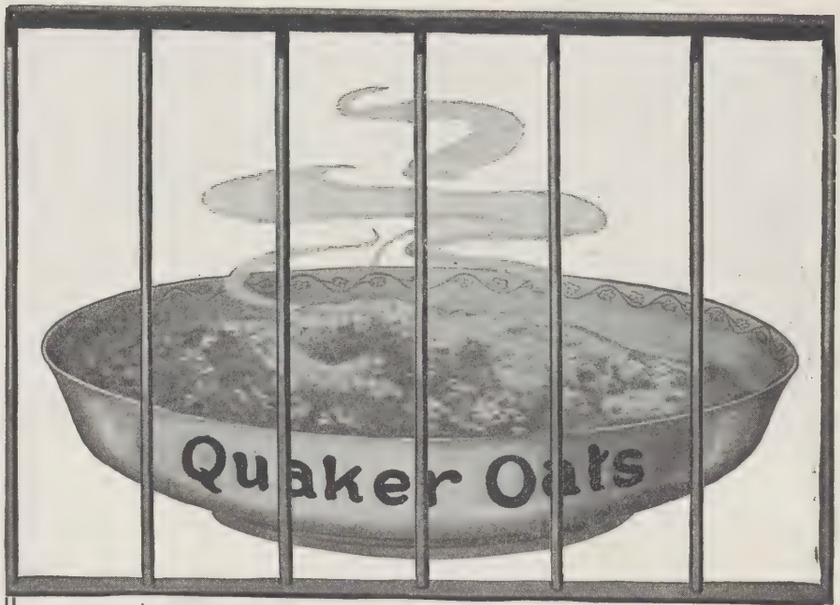
"No evidence can be found in the annual reports of the railroads to show how much money is spent annually in repairing the damage done to roadbed and equipment through wrecks, those items being included in ordinary repairs. Loss of prestige is the most intangible of any suffered by a railroad as a result of accidents. In cases where one wreck follows another, the cause can be traced to general demoralization. By the time the accidents occur the road has already begun to suffer from loss of prestige."

FEWER NEW CORPORATIONS

Statistics as to new corporations and new capital for old ones, as compiled by *The Journal of Commerce*, indicate that financial and other conditions during the present calendar year have caused a restriction of new creations. That paper, in compiling statistics on this subject, found that the new companies, having a minimum of $100,000 capital, and incorporated in the month of August, possest a total of only $118,179,000 capital as against $212,895,000 in August last year. A similar decline occurred during the eight months beginning on January 1 of this year and ending on August 31, when the total capitalization of new companies was $1,672,864,000, as compared with $2,087,197,000 in the corresponding eight months of last year. This decline, which amounts to $414,339,000, is one of 24 per cent. In the Eastern States there were few creations of companies and few increases in the capitalization of old companies. There seems to *Bradstreet's* little reason to question that this decline in the creation of new corporations and the enlargement of old ones was due to "unpropitious conditions," these conditions including war in Europe, uncertainty as to the tariff, and, in the latter part of the period, unrest on our own southwestern frontier.

THE SAFETY OF RAILROAD TRAVEL

The several accidents on the New Haven road in the past few years have led many persons to forget that railroad travel, considered in averages, is remarkably safe for passengers. The chance of meeting one's death or even injury is very slight. Travelers' insurance companies, after doing business successfully for a generation or more, demonstrate this with great clearness when they issue policies for such small sums. For example, there is one company of national reputation which, for $6.25, will insure a person for three months



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The bars of your neglect.
If they are barring your folks from the best in oatmeal let them now enjoy it.

There's a richness and flavor in Quaker Oats which common oatmeal lacks.

It is there because Quaker Oats are made of just the rich, plump grains. We use the choicest one-third of choice oats. And our process keeps the flavor intact.

Because of that flavor, a hundred nations send here for Quaker Oats. Some send ten thousand miles.

Because of that flavor, a thousand million dishes are consumed each year.

Because of that flavor, millions of mothers serve Quaker Oats to their children as their mothers served it to them.

Quaker Oats

The Luscious, Big-Flaked Oatmeal

The best oat food is the best food known for growing boys and girls. The best for grown-ups too.

As an energy food nothing compares with oats. No other grain is so rich in the elements of which brains and nerves are made.

That is why all homes should serve the oats that children love. This cream of the oats — this Quaker Oats — costs the same per package as commonplace oatmeal. It costs but one-half cent per dish.

Regular Size package, 10c

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Look for the Quaker trademark on every package

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(462)

Just as bodily health causes a healthy, wholesome complexion, so *mouth* health keeps the teeth sound and white and the breath untainted. The finest complexion, the most engaging personality of man or woman suffer a terrible handicap if teeth and breath are bad.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Pebeco keeps good teeth lustrous, pearly, immaculately white, because it overcomes the mouth acids that *cause* decay and discoloration. For though you do not realize their presence, yet the chances are 20 to 1 (so dental authorities agree) that the acids in your mouth are slowly eating into your tooth enamel and making openings for the decay-germs to enter and make cavities in the softer interior of the teeth.

Pebeco is specially made to overcome this all-but-universal acid condition of the mouth, as well as to do all and more than ordinary "toilet article" dentifrices do in cleansing, polishing and whitening the teeth. Its superiority is due to this *double* service. Pebeco cleans the teeth and *saves* them.

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for $10,000 against being killed on any transportation line—whether steamship, railroad, trolley, or cab. This policy also gives to the beneficiary $6,000 in case the insured is killed in any other way than while traveling in a public conveyance, and in case he is injured and laid up it will give the insured $25 a week, while he is incapacitated, up to a limit of twenty months. Still further, it will insure for his own benefit the first beneficiary for $6,000 against the beneficiary's loss of life by accident, all this being done for a single payment of $6.25. Inasmuch as that sum includes the agent's commission and the expenses of administration, the actual risk of $16,000 assumed by the company on two lives would seem to be taken for less than $4.

Statistics contained in reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission bear out the experience and calculations of the insurance companies. Following is a statement of the number of passengers who were killed or injured in this country on railroads during the past six years:

Year	Number of Passengers		Total Passengers Carried	
	Killed	Injured	Per 1 Killed	Per 1 Injured
1911...	356	13,433	2,759,970	73,144
1909...	253	10,311	3,523,606	86,458
1908...	381	11,556	2,335,983	77,017
1907...	610	13,041	1,432,631	67,012
1906...	359	10,764	2,222,691	74,131
1905...	537	10,457	1,375,856	70,654
			2,275,123	74,736

The Wall Street Journal, in printing these figures, remarks that they "utterly fail to convey to the mind what a high degree of safety they represent." In order to picture to the imagination of the reader how high this safety is, the following illustration is given:

"A typical journey for all roads in the country is now 34 miles, and there are taken on the average 2,275,122 such journeys in safety to each journey which results fatally. If a man were to ride out these 2,275,122 safe journeys at two per day for each business day in the year, it would take him 3,792 years. To have begun in time to meet his death in 1914, he would have had to start commuting in the year 1778 B.C., when Egypt was under the Shepherd Kings, and 458 years before Moses led the children of Israel through the Red Sea. That was about the time the future Assyrian empire was being settled by immigrants from Babylonia.

"By 1184 B.C., when Achilles was dragging Hector thrice round the walls of Troy, the commuter would have taken 356,400 rides, and would still have been less than one-sixth of the way toward his death. By 750 B.C., when Romulus was 'regulating' Remus by modern methods, the commuter would have ridden 21,000,000 miles, and have had 56,300,000 yet to go. When Phidias, in 460 B.C., was carving the Olympian Zeus, our wayfarer would have been but one-third of the way toward his death; and even in the year 890 A.D., when Alfred the Great was letting the griddle-cakes burn, this traveler would have spent the equivalent of 207 years on the trains running at 30 miles an hour, and would have had 87 years more of actual travel to spend before meeting his fatal accident."

The New York *Times Annalist*, discussing this subject, points out how the rate of passenger mortality has been steadily falling in this country for some years. When considered with reference to what

are known in railway parlance as "passenger-miles," a comparison of mortality in this country with that in Europe shows up even more favorably to American roads than most readers commonly suppose. The number of passengers killed per billion of "passenger-miles" is now about 7½ in Europe and 8 in this country. Following are the data for the latest years of which statistics have been completed:

	Passenger-miles	Pas. killed	Killings per billion pas.-miles
Europe, 1910	73,555,578,571	554	7.53
U. S., 1912	33,510,673,000	270	8.06

More important than the showing made by this comparison, however, is the fact that the rate of mortality in this country has been steadily falling. The writer notes that the "passenger-miles" (that is, the number of passengers carried one mile) reported by all the railways in 1912, were 33,510,673,000, and the number of passengers killed was 318. According to the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, 48 of the killed classed as passengers were, in fact, employees, making the net number of passengers killed 270, or roughly eight passengers to each billion of "passenger-miles." In 1892 the number of passengers killed per billion of "passenger-miles" was 28. The fluctuations in the number from 1892 to 1912 inclusive, and "the remarkable tendency to decline" are shown in figures given by the writer as follows:

Year	Passenger-miles	Pas. killed	Killings per billion pas.-miles
1892	13,362,898,299	376	28.00
1893	14,229,101,084	299	21.05
1894	14,289,445,893	324	22.66
1895	12,188,446,271	170	13.93
1896	13,049,007,233	181	13.92
1897	12,256,939,647	222	18.05
1898	13,379,930,004	221	16.50
1899	14,591,327,613	239	16.37
1900	16,038,076,200	249	15.50
1901	17,353,588,444	282	16.21
1902	19,689,937,620	345	18.02
1903	20,915,763,881	355	17.00
1904	21,923,213,536	441	20.13
1905	23,800,149,436	537	22.56
1906	25,167,240,831	418	16.65
1907	27,718,554,030	647	23.35
1908	29,082,836,944	406	13.95
1909	29,452,000,000	335	11.35
1910	32,338,496,329	324	10.03
1911	33,201,694,699	281	8.46
1912	33,510,673,000	270	8.06

THE FUTURE OF THE NEW HAVEN

The reduction of the New Haven dividend rate from 8 per cent. to 6; the resignation of President Mellen and the appointment of Howard Elliot in his place; many and frequent railroad wrecks on the road within the past few years, and the resignation of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company as fiscal agents for the road, all have combined to focus much of the popular interest in railroads upon this one system and to raise the question whether the decline in the stock to a point below 90 implies anything like permanent loss of efficiency, of financial prestige, and of the old-time rate of dividends.

Most opinions, publicly exprest, are favorable to the ultimate restoration of the property. It is commonly believed, however, that the work of restoring it will be one of extreme difficulty and that it will take at least a few years. In Boston, where are centered many interests closely allied with the road, not to mention stockholders who made their investments in full confidence of the permanency of the dividend, the feeling is said now to be one of

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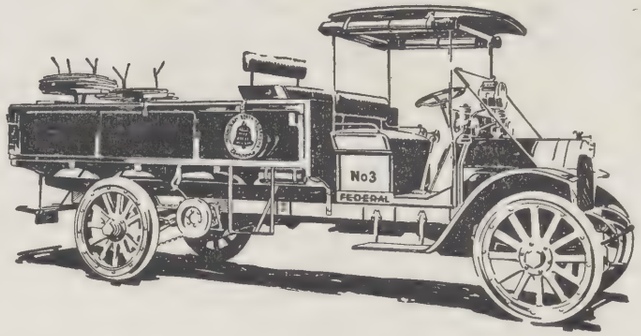

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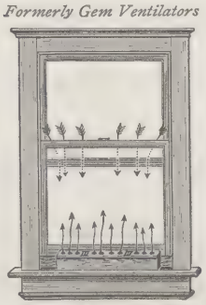

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hopefulness as to some way being found for meeting the situation that confronts the road. Sentiment in New England generally has been tending more and more to a belief that ultimately the road will divest itself of its properties other than steam railroads,—that is, would part company with the trolley and steamship lines owned or controlled by it. Once this has been done, the road could settle down to the performance of the normal function of a railroad, and its future would then brighten.

A man, deeply interested in the road, obtained recently from a banker closely associated with the Morgan interests an opinion that the company's troubles are of "a temporary nature." The New Haven railway was declared to be "a great property," which, under new conditions soon to be brought about, "would, within a comparatively short time, return to its former position of financial strength and operative efficiency." This banker declared that he could not too strongly emphasize his belief that the New Haven's troubles would "pass away in time and that investors who retain their holdings of the stock will ultimately be rewarded for their patience."

THE BIG BOND ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

For a year or more, it has been known that the New York Central Railroad Company was getting matters into shape for the issue eventually of a huge consolidated mortgage covering not only the main line, but other railroad properties which have long been subsidiary to it, chief among these being the Lake Shore and Michigan Central. During the present year, several of the subsidiary lines in New York State were acquired by the Central and made integral parts of it. It is expected that the Lake Shore also will soon become an organic part of the main line. Still other roads may in future be absorbed.

It is the purpose of the proposed consolidated mortgage to take up the existing underlying bonds of the entire system, substituting for them the new ones. An arrangement has already been undertaken, and in the main is understood to have a likelihood of being carried through, with the Lake Shore bondholders, by which they will take the new issue at 4 per cent. interest as a substitute for their existing bonds bearing 3½ per cent. This increase in the interest rate of one-half of 1 per cent. was necessary, in order to make the exchange attractive to holders of the Lake Shore bonds.

In Washington, during the week ending September 13, a hearing before Judge Clements of the Interstate Commerce Commission took place, in reference to the proposed issue, and in order to determine if the issue of one mortgage covering so many properties would in any way be in conflict with the antitrust law. It came out in this hearing that the proposed bonds would involve financial operations running over at least ten years. The first issue as now arranged foots up a total of $167,000,000, but in course of time the taking up of other bonds would involve an additional issue of $350,000,000, and eventually might comprize a still larger sum.

This great scheme contemplates an eventual retirement of all issues now out-

standing. With its complete success, there would exist only one general New York Central bond, its rate of interest being 4 per cent. Vice-President Harris, of the New York Central, explained at the hearing that the mortgage has already been so drawn that it may "become in time a refunding and improvement mortgage for all the New York Central's property subject to its liens," and that it would thus become "the medium of large and comprehensive financing." Counsel representing stockholders were present to oppose the proposed issue.

SUCCESS OF THE U. P.'S SALE OF ITS S. P. STOCK

Surprize was exprest in financial districts at the remarkable success of the sale of the $88,357,000 Southern Pacific certificates of stock by the Union Pacific, which closed on September 2. A week before, it had been thought that not more than 80 per cent. of these certificates would be taken up by persons owning stock in the Union Pacific. In the final accounting, however, it appeared that at least 92 per cent. of the amount had been taken up by them. The fact that so large an amount of stock was subscribed for in so short a time was accepted by many observers, and especially by *The Financial World*, as attesting "in a striking way, the marked improvement in money conditions in the last six weeks or two months." About a month before the subscriptions closed, "it looked as tho shareholders were absolutely callous to the offer, and that the syndicate, which had been formed to underwrite the issue, would have to take the bulk of the offer." In these circumstances, stockholders' rights to subscribe sank to a low level. Five days before the time expired "rights" sold as low as 18 cents, but on the last day when they could be sold, the price at one time rose as high as 80 cents.

Little remains for the syndicate managers to do. They had organized "one of the most powerful syndicates of bankers and investment houses the world has ever seen." There were over 600 participants, prepared to take over the entire amount of stock, but as matters turned out, they will get not more than $7,000,000 of the $88,000,000 that was to be sold. The amount, therefore, to be allotted to each of the 600 participants will be comparatively small. The writer finds "a world of encouragement in the final outcome of this offer." It demonstrates that "there is plenty of money around and that the public has faith in the future of the Southern Pacific." This road has been earning as applicable to dividend on the common stock close to 9 per cent.

Now that the sale is closed, expressions of disappointment are sometimes heard in Wall Street that the entire amount was not absorbed by Union Pacific stockholders. *Bradstreet's* points out that allowance must here be made for the multitude of small holdings of Union Pacific stock, the owners of which "received only fractional subscription warrants, incapable of being utilized, unless joined to other warrants to make full shares." *Bradstreet's* regards the outcome as remarkable because alike of the magnitude of the transaction itself and of the natural

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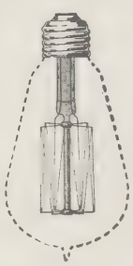

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conditions which still prevailed in the money and investment markets.

Another notable feature of the sale is the fact that a large proportion of the subscriptions were paid for in full at the time when they were made, and this in spite of the fact that subscribers might have elected to pay at the time of subscribing only $25 per share, the remaining $75 per share being paid in instalments extending over a year. One estimate is that fully $60,000,000 was paid in at the time of subscribing. It is believed that among the subscribers were enough foreign stockholders of Union Pacific to make their contribution to the total sum received for the S. P. stock as high as $20,000,000.

RUSSIA AS A GROWING MARKET FOR US

The increase in our exports to Russia has for some few years been an important item in the trade totals. Steady growth in Russia has been shown from year to year, especially in farm implements, general machinery, and other articles manufactured by us. The trade in farm machinery has reached $50,000,000 a year. Much the largest part of the electrical apparatus used in Russia is of American manufacture. There is a large and growing trade in American motor-cars. A new line of products soon to be introduced is railway cars for refrigerating purposes, some of which will soon be shipped from their place of manufacture near Chicago. It is understood that the Russian Government is prepared to invest about $3,000,000 in American cars of this pattern for use on the Siberian Railroad. Some surprize has been exprest that refrigerating cars should be needed in Siberia. This, however, springs from a misconception of the fact that for a large part of the year weather conditions in Siberia are by no means arctic, but rather quite like those of Canada. A very significant item, in connection with the growing trade movement from this country to Russia, is the recent establishment of a direct line of steamers from New York to the Russian port of Libau, with callings at Rotterdam, regular sailings being made every fortnight. "Holland" writes on this subject of trade with Russia in the *Wall Street Journal:*

"There is excellent authority for asserting that American manufacturers expect within the next five years to find a largely increased market for their commodities in Russia. . . . . .

"American motor-cars, both those of a commercial character and the touring-cars, are now regarded with higher favor in Russia than are the motor-cars made in Great Britain, France, or Germany. American automobile manufacturers expect within the next four or five years practically to command the entire Russian market for commercial and touring-cars.

"Men of wide experience as financiers and in the promotion of cordial commercial relations between the United States and the other countries have had knowledge for some time that Russia has some very important concessions to grant to large capital. . . . As soon as normal times are restored and the fear of outbreak of war on the continent of Europe is ended, it is probable that Russian and American capital will unite in the exploitation of some of the internal resources of Russia and the building of railroads and certain public works.

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CURRENT POETRY

POEMS on seemingly unpoetic topics are popular this autumn. The poet apparently is growing eager for novelty, weary of the themes on which the world's greatest literature has been written. For instance, he no longer writes sonnets to his lady's satin slipper, he sings—actually!—of an old boot in a ditch. If he is sufficiently an artist, his subject is really of secondary importance. There are sermons in stones, we know; there may well be poems in old boots.

Mr. Cochrane (whose poem below appears in *The Spectator*) has a not unpromising subject. The familiar red-backed Baedeker is sometimes ridiculed, especially by expatriates who no longer need its assistance. But those of us who know foreign travel as a rare and delightful pleasure must sympathize with this poet, admiring the sincerity of his spirit as well as the dexterity of his phrasing.

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Can, like Aladdin's carpet, lift
The dreamer up, and set him down
In Lombard plain or Tuscan town.

Where shall we wander? Where abide?
Somewhere with olive and with vine,
By Tiber or by Arno side,
By Mark's or Miniato's shrine,
On Pincian or on Palatine?

Lead us through churches, those and these,
The Fountains, where the silence falls
Among the eucalyptus trees;
Show us St. Peter's or St. Paul's,
In Fetters or Without the Walls.

Come where Benozzo Gozzoli
Makes the Riccardi chapel glow
With ranks of gorgeous Medici,
Or where the convent cloisters show
Visions of Fra Angelico;

Or where the Adriatic wave,
The tideway of the Sea-queen's power,
Still murmurs round her earliest grave,
And chants her requiem hour by hour
Beneath Torcello's lonely tower.

With you in hand we turn to trace
Once more the Doge's gloomy state,
We feed the pigeons in the Place,
And board the gondolas that wait,
Black shadows at the palace gate.

Back to your shelf: on many a night
You bring for him who sits at home
Your Odyssey of sound and sight—
Bargello, Forum, arch, and dome—
From Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome.

The case of Mr. Wilson and the old boot is very different. Undoubtedly, Mr. Cochrane is genuinely interested in guide-books. Mr. Wilson's interest in his subject is (it may be supposed) only occasional. Probably Mr. Wilson was riding on a Finchley Road bus (the poem is in *The English Review*), and telling his companion about the poetry inherent in the most prosaic objects. "Well," said the companion (we suppose), "then write a poem on that old boot there!" And Mr. Wilson proceeded to do so. And, par-

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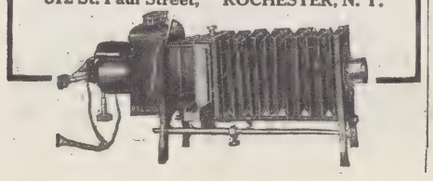

ticularly in the fourth stanza, he was remarkably successful.

An Old Boot in a Ditch

BY T. P. CAMERON WILSON

There is an epic of the winding path
That might be sung by you—
Mornings when Earth came glowing from her bath
And shook her drowsy laughter into dew,
And little ways your younger brothers made
Went up the hills and danced into the blue.

Noons when the great sun hammered out a blade
Upon the silent anvil of the downs,
And in divine inconsequence you strayed
Over the hill kings, with their bramble-crowns
And saw, across the meadow-patterned plain,
The far still smoke of little valley towns.

And evenings, when the Earth gave thanks for rain,
And all the washen soil of her did seem
Sweeter than little children who have lain
All night among the roses of a dream;
And great white clouds went up the stairs of God
And gnats danced out above the misty stream.

Yet most, I think, the broad high road you trod
Would weave its marching splendor with your song—
The weariness that held the feet you shod,
The weariness that makes all roads too long,
Until the spirit trails its beaten wings
And finds the whole earth given to the strong,

And all the thousand crusht and broken things
Whose hope has snapt beneath the feet of Gold
Peer upward through the dust his passing flings
And see him watch the hopeless road unfold—
Staring across the passion at his feet
With yellow eyes that glitter, and are cold.

It is not so, but when our spirits meet
Old Weariness, with his rust-eaten knife,
There is no corner of our house kept sweet
That is not trampled bloody by the strife,
Until with hungry fingers he lays bare
A rawness hidden in the quick of life.

It is not so. In your green silence there
You see the world pass like a lean old witch,
You watch the stars at night, and you may share
That small, fierce love wherein the soil is rich,
And know that half the gifts of God are won
By centipedes and fairies in the ditch.

The North American Review receives more of Colonel Harvey's attention since he gave up *Harper's Weekly*. *The Weekly* printed excellent verse while he edited it, and it is to be hoped that he will make *The Review* the home of much poetry of high order. From a recent issue we take Dr. Woodberry's interesting tribute to the poet of whom he has written so frequently and with such comprehension. Poe himself would enjoy Dr. Woodberry's melodious and sympathetic verse.

E. A. P.

(On the fly-leaf of Whitty's "Poe")

BY GEORGE E. WOODBERRY

In the proudest of the nations
  Was a wandering poet born;
Skyward its accumulations
  Towered, from mine and forest torn;
Never state was so victorious
  In world-plundering wars of gold;
Never land so earthly glorious
  Of the conquering lands of old.

From the star-bound pole of heaven
  That spins in lyric mirth,
Where the Pleiads are, the Seven,
  Came that vagrant soul to earth;
Echoes of some lost existence,
  Prenatal melody,
As of angels in the distance,
  Haunted his mortality.

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But because the poet ever
Needs befriending, most of men,
And his soul reposes never
In the gross and citizen,
From the moment that he quickened
In the heavy air
The heavenly spirit pined and sickened
Because no love was there.

Spectral thoughts—grim foes—assailed him
Only poets' minds evoke;
Naught his beauty there availed him
Dying, stroke on stroke:
Long his genius pleaded, pealing
Melancholy chimes,—
As from Paradise came stealing
The supramundane rimes.

Then his living turned to anguish
Of the demon-driven storm.
And men saw his glory languish
Into one pale form,
Ghostly, ghastly,—and his heart was torn with
Life's wan dream, Despair;
And the beauty he was born with
Faded in the sepulcher

The proudest of the nations
Watched that starvèd power decay;
Heard the maniac lamentations
Where that soul of beauty lay.
Now, men whisper, genius glorious
Flees that barbarous coast forlorn,
Lined with turrets, gold-victorious—
And no poets there are born.

From *The Smart Set*, which is becoming a storehouse of good poetry, we take Bliss Carman's lovely lines. It is a splendid picture of June that he gives us—tantalizing to city dwellers whose holidays are few. "Cool-leafed beeches" and green-bosoming hills" are memorable.

A Mountain Gateway

BY BLISS CARMAN

I know a vale where I would go one day,
When June comes back and all the world once more
Is glad with summer. Deep with shade it lies,
A mighty cleft in the green bosoming hills,
A cool, dim gateway to the mountains' heart.

On either side the wooded slopes come down,
Hemlock and beech and chestnut; here and there
Through the deep forest laurel spreads and gleams,
Pink-white as Daphne in her loveliness—
That still perfection from the world withdrawn,
As if the wood gods had arrested there
Immortal beauty in her breathless flight.

Far overhead against the arching blue
Gray ledges overhang from dizzy heights,
Scarred by a thousand winters and untamed.
The road winds in from the broad riverlands,
Luring the happy traveler, turn by turn,
Up to the lofty mountains of the sky.

And where the road runs in the valley's foot,
Through the dark woods the mountain stream comes down,
Singing and dancing all its youth away
Among the boulders and the shallow runs,
Where sunbeams pierce and mossy tree trunks hang,
Drenched all day long with murmuring sound and spray.

There, light of heart and footfree, I would go
Up to my home among the lasting hills,
And in my cabin doorway sit me down,
Companioned in that leafy solitude
By the wood ghosts of twilight and of peace.

And in that sweet seclusion I should hear,
Among the cool-leafed beeches in the dusk,
The calm-voiced thrushes at their evening hymn—
So undistraught, so rapturous, so pure,
It well might be, in wisdom and in joy,
The seraphs singing at the birth of time
The unworn ritual of eternal things.

The Merger of East and West

"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth!"
—KIPLING.

In the "Ballad of East and West," Kipling tells the story of an Indian border bandit pursued to his hiding place in the hills by an English colonel's son.

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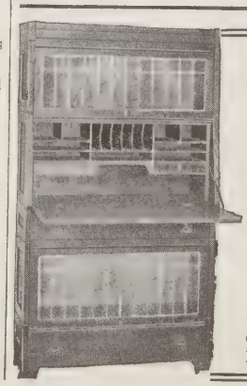

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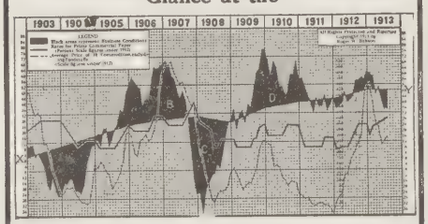

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE BIG MAN IN AUSTRIA

BESIDES being one of the brainiest and wealthiest men in Europe, Count Leopold Berchtold, Foreign Minister of Austria, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the controversy of the Power over the Balkan situation, has in his veins an uncommonly complicated mixture of blood. He is connected with the Emperor Francis Joseph in the ninth degree, with the Czar and Emperor William in the eighth, and with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, in the fifth, and among his ancestors were Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians, Italians, Ruthenians, Southern Slavs, and Austrian peasants. He is an extraordinary personality, if we are to believe an admirer, who writes anonymously about him in the London *Daily Mail*. We read:

He is a tall, slim man with a small and finely modeled head. His features are pleasant and full of character; his expression derives at times a touch of severity from two deep furrows which betray the heavy responsibilities resting on his shoulders. Otherwise one may read in his face the equanimity of a nature which loves life and often expresses its contentment by an almost mischievous smile.

At the present moment Count Berchtold seldom smiles. He has been Foreign Minister for little more than a year, but in his diary, which he regularly keeps up, more numerous and more important entries must have been made in this short period than in many previous years.

It is believed that when Count Berchtold assumed office he did so reluctantly and only at the urgent wish of the Emperor. He is immensely rich and has a plenitude of other interests in life, artistic and social, besides politics. An excellent pianist and fond of painting, he is also a great reader, especially of English literature, for he speaks English well, while the Countess Berchtold, his wife, the daughter of a former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, Count Karolyi, speaks English as a mother-tongue. It was certainly not ambition which induced Count Berchtold to assume the heavy task which he realized would come to him. He was the first European statesman to announce openly the critical development of affairs in the East. Only if the prophet can be deemed responsible for events that he has foretold would Count Berchtold earn the epithet of incendiary applied to him in certain quarters on the outbreak of war in the Balkans.

Public opinion in Austria has confidence in Count Berchtold, esteeming notably three things about him—his foresight, his absolute honesty, and his simplicity. One of his staff once remarked to me that nothing hurt the Minister so much as the supposition that he did not mean every word he uttered. The members of the Delegations, Austrians and Hungarians alike, also say that his words are not masked, and his public utterances attest

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this the more strikingly in that he is an uncommonly skilful stylist, and, among diplomatists, good stylists find it particularly difficult to speak straight out without revealing too much.

Count Berchtold has a democratic way with him of which an amusing anecdote is told. Last summer the Minister took the "cure" at Kaltenleutgeben, near Vienna. In the same "hydro" was staying a little Viennese journalist, with no particular insight into international politics and who had been more accustomed to keep watch for the newspapers at the sick-beds of dying Ministers than to speak with living ones. Count Berchtold made this modest and excellent man his daily companion on his walks during his stay.

There is yet another thing which makes the Foreign Minister popular in Vienna, and that is his elegance of dress. He is one of the best-dressed men in the Austrian capital. But, we learn,

At the same time, however, he allows himself the *coquetterie* which is only permitted to men of his gifts and position of appearing at times in public intentionally less elegant than is their wont. I recall on one occasion seeing the Minister on his way back from the Delegations enter the Foreign Office wearing an overcoat which received a stare, almost of disapproval, from the pompous porter.

Count Berchtold, moreover, is not one of those diplomatists who, willing prisoners in the thicket of politics, have already forgotten that on the other side of the hedge of conferences and reports surrounding them the garden of life is full of roses. His strict attention to duty does not allow Count Berchtold to make use of the endless possibilities which, as a wealthy grandee, he has at his disposal for recreation. Count Berchtold is a racehorse owner, and his crimson colors used to be frequently seen at the Freudenau racecourse, where once he won from Baron Alphonse de Rothschild a great state prize. The English public will hardly understand that some of the opposition papers in Austria begrudge the Minister his interest in the turf. But to pacify these good folk, I would not mind wagering that for many weeks now Count Berchtold has not once seen his trainer. For at present he is nothing but a politician, thus justifying the high opinion formed of him by the late Count Aehrenthal, who on his deathbed recommended him to the Emperor as his successor.

There is no need to explain at length the nature and manner of his policy, for as the Neapolitan artizan works in the open street, so Count Berchtold frankly carries on his policy in the full glare of European publicity. He is, perhaps, not so full of "temperament" as was Count Aehrenthal, and in his nature there is more softness and amiability, but he has the same strong consciousness of the European position of Austria, and energy enough to assert it. The record of his career shows that he has had ample opportunity for studying European politics. From 1894 to 1899 he was Secretary at the Paris Embassy, afterward spending four years at the Embassy in London. In 1903 he was transferred to St. Petersburg, and in 1906 was appointed Ambassador to Russia, acting in that capacity until 1911.

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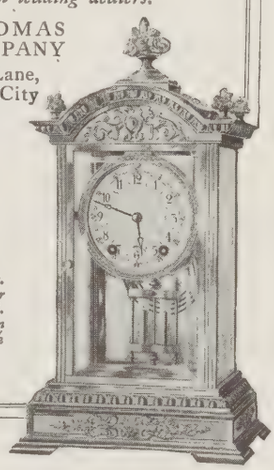

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In Spite of It.—BRIGGS—"Bilkins writes best sellers, doesn't he?"

GRIGGS—"Yes, but he's all right. He's a first-rate sort. When you get to know him you don't mind what he writes."—*Life.*

The Benighted Parent.—LITTLE GIRL—"Why did your mama spank you?"

BOSTON CHILD—"Because she is too untutored and ignorant to devise a more modern reformatory method of punishment."—*Life.*

The Ishmaelite.—PAYING TELLER—"You must get some one to identify you before I can pay this check. Have you any friends in this town?"

STRANGER—"Not one. I'm the dog-catcher."—*Our Animals.*

The Master of the House.—"Er—Sophie—er—I believe your mistress and the young ladies have arranged to go to—er—Winklemouth for their holidays. Do you happen to—ah—have any idea whether they are—er—taking me?"—*London Opinion.*

Too Rapid.—"Isn't it queer the 'movies' never show us any of these Central American revolutions?"

"Not a bit. As a matter of truth, they haven't perfected a film machine yet that can revolve as fast as the revolutions."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Double Trouble.—"We've got a great road now," said an enthusiastic Western railroader to his friend. "We've got it double-tracked clear through to Chicago."

"H'm," said the friend. "I don't see what you want a double track for. You can't keep your trains on one."—*Everybody's.*

For the Collection.—Mrs. Murphy was getting the supper for the children on Saturday night when a young woman came to her door.

"I'm a collector for the Drunkards' Home," she said. "Could you help us?"

"Come around to-night and I'll give you Murphy," said the housewife as she went about her work.—*Life.*

Emporia's Aristides.—Two boys of Emporia, Kan., ran away from home to seek their fortune, after reading a biographical sketch of Dick Whittington. They got as far as Kansas City, where the centurions encompassed them and took them to the police station. There the captain questioned them closely, and, having drawn forth much useful information, finally asked:

"Why did you boys run away from Emporia?"

"Well," replied the elder of the pair, thoughtfully, "there's nothing there but William Allen White, and we got tired of hearing of him."—*Collier's Weekly.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 4.—Former King Manuel of Portugal is married to Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern at Sigmaringen, Germany.

Two German army officers are killed in an aeroplane accident at Brieg, Germany.

September 5.—The Governor of the Province of Puerto Plata declares his independence of the Dominican Republic.

September 6.—Henri Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, dies in Paris.

September 9.—The German Marine dirigible L-1 is destroyed in a North Sea hurricane, with fourteen of her crew.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 4.—Thomas H. Birch, of New Jersey, is nominated for Minister to Portugal.

September 7.—Cardinal Vives y Tuto, Prefect of the Congregation of Religious Affairs at the Vatican, dies in Rome.

September 9.—The Senate passes the Democratic Tariff Bill by a vote of 44 to 37.

September 10.—Manuel Zamacona, former Mexican Ambassador to the United States, arrives in Washington, on a supposed mission from President Huerta.

GENERAL

September 4.—George M. Cohan, the actor, his daughter, and several members of his company are injured in an automobile accident at Hartford, Conn.

Ex-Associate Justice Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, dies in New York.

The National Farmers' Union, meeting at Salina, Kan., fixes the price at which its members will sell this year's crop of cotton at fifteen cents.

September 5.—At San Francisco, F. Drew Caminetti is found guilty on one count of violation of the Mann "White Slave" Act.

A. C. Kraenzlein, an American all-round athlete, is chosen to train the German team for the next Olympic games.

J. P. Morgan & Co. withdraw as fiscal agents of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

Fire in Hot Springs, Ark., causes damage estimated at $2,500,000.

September 6.—Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, announces that he has discovered and cultivated the germ of rabies.

The United States gunboat *Detroit* is ordered to Santo Domingo, because of the revolution.

Jerome D. Travers wins the national amateur golf championship for the fourth time.

Dean C. Worcester resigns as member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of the Interior for the Islands.

September 7.—William F. Havemeyer, retired sugar manufacturer, dies in New York.

September 8.—John A. Peters, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Third District of Maine, by a plurality of 553 over W. R. Pattangall, Democrat, and of 8,619 over E. M. Lawrence, Progressive.

September 10.—Prince Albert I., of Monaco, visits New York.

September 10.—William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York, dies on the *Baltic*, on his way to Europe for a brief vacation.

September 11.—James Farley, first professional strike-breaker, dies in Plattsburg, New York.

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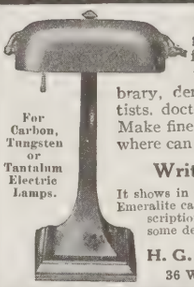

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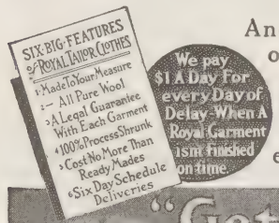
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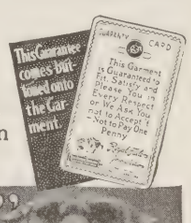
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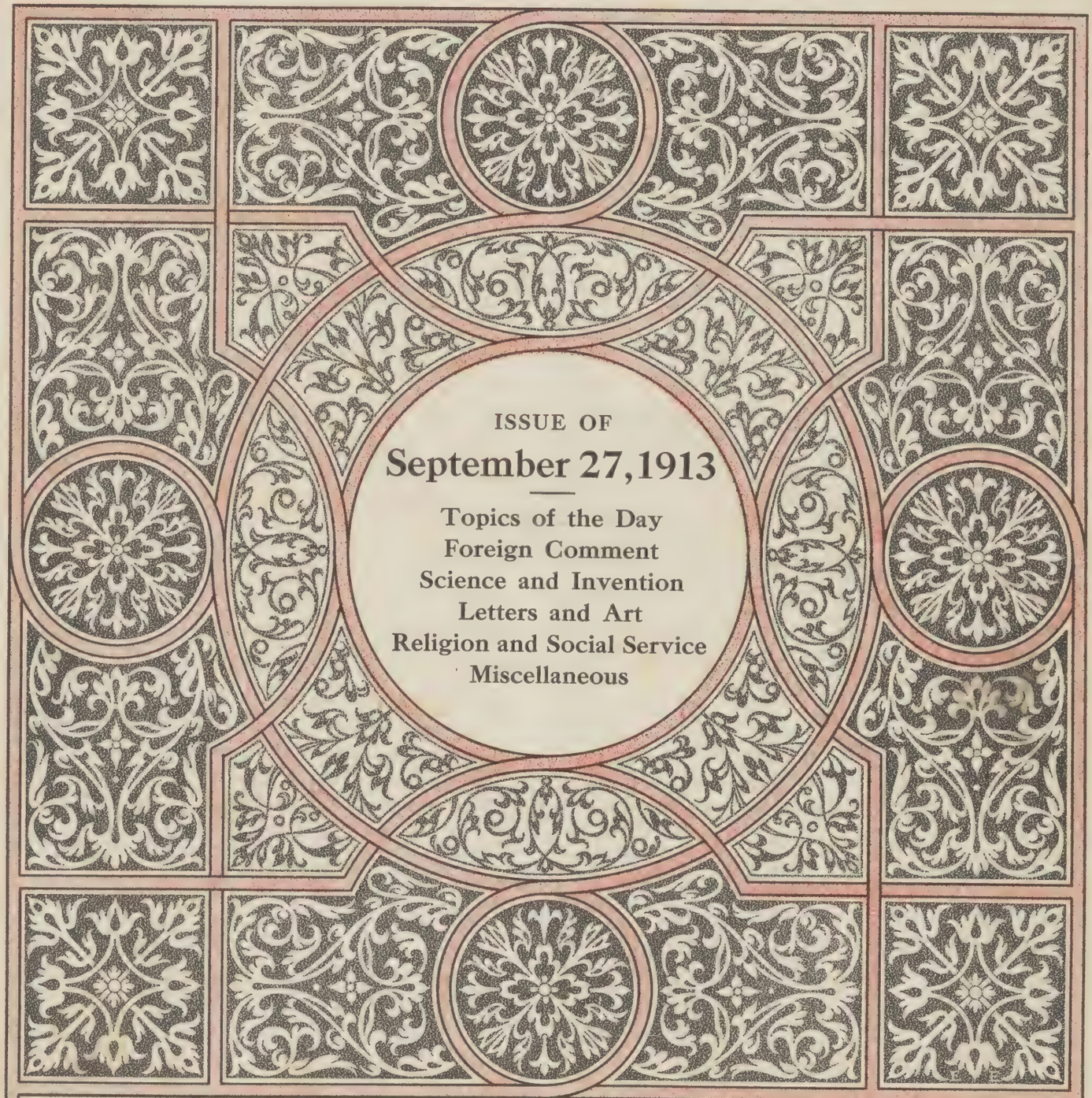

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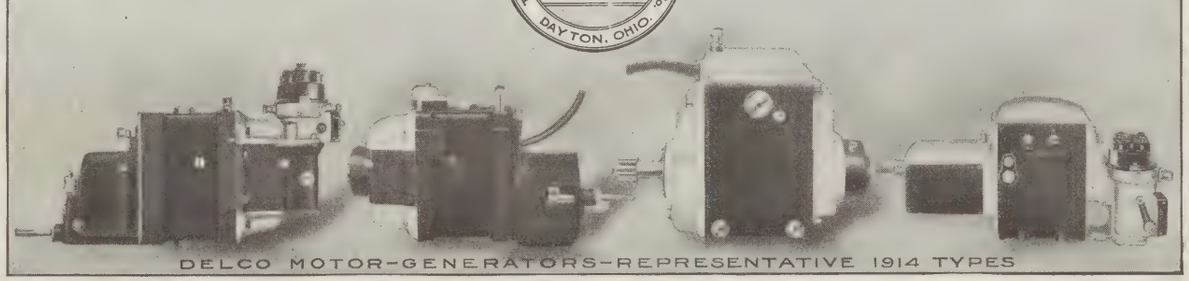

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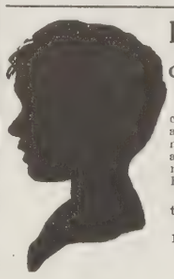

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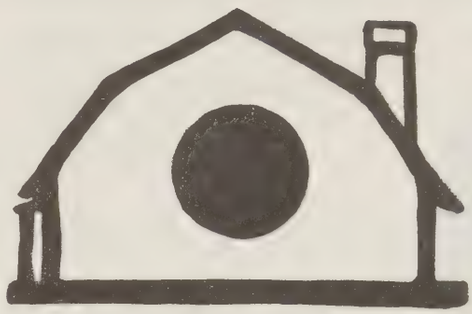

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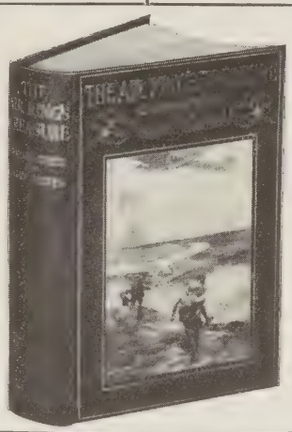

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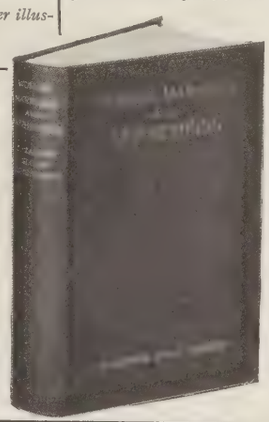

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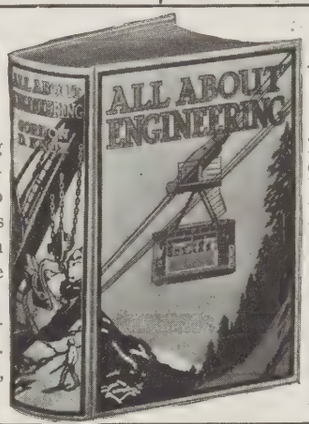

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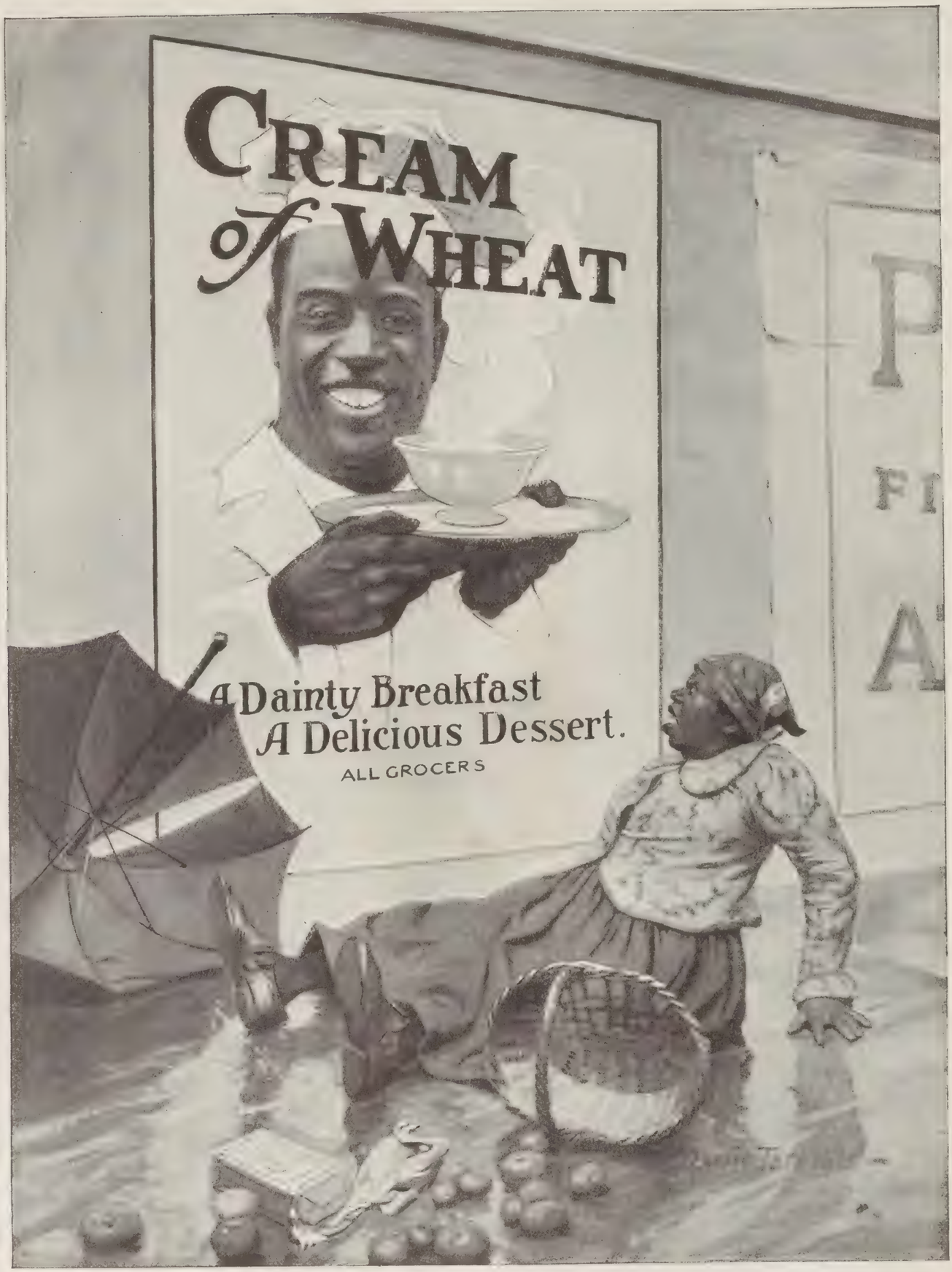

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVII., NO. 13 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1223

TOPICS OF THE DAY

REBELLION AGAINST TYRANNY IN CONGRESS

DUMMIES seated in imposing rows in the House of Representatives would make our laws very much as they are being made now, in the view of a member who has resigned from the Ways and Means Committee to give point to his criticism. The Republican minority sit idly by watching the proceedings, as powerless as the spectators in the gallery, and the Democrats themselves, this member complains, are bound by caucus rules to vote like sheep for the measures approved by the party leaders. In this way a large part of the country has no real voice in our legislation. In short, "Cannonism" is declared to be still in the saddle, only under Democratic auspices, and there are mutterings of another insurrection against its tyranny. The call for the revolt has been sounded by Representative Sydney Anderson (Prog. Rep.), of Minnesota, who prefaces his resolution for an investigation of caucus methods in the House by resigning his place on the Ways and Means Committee. This resolution provides for a committee to determine if by "secret and caucus methods" members are "deprived of their rights and prevented from serving their constituents." Mr. Anderson's claim that the issue he raises is not essentially a partizan one finds some support in the recent protests of Democratic Congressmen against the operation of caucus rule. Thus Representative Jeremiah Donovan (Dem.), of Connecticut, declares that "the secret caucus is the device of the devil," and that "the time has come for the Democrats to abandon it." And Representative Sisson (Dem.), of Mississippi, announced that he would vote against his party's Currency Bill as a means of expressing his opposition to "secret caucus methods." Nevertheless the Democratic papers are inclined to make light of the matter, while the Republican papers take an opposite stand and show an equally marked tendency to make party capital of it.

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TIRED OF BEING A DUMMY.

Representative Anderson, of Minnesota, says that "the rules of the House deprive me of my opportunity for service," so that "my membership is at once a farce and a fraud."

According to Mr. Anderson, the caucus system perpetuates the very evils which were supposed to disappear with the "gag rules" and "steam-roller" methods of Cannonism. Admitting that "some good things have been done even under the caucus system," he adds, "Yet the same reasoning which now attempts to justify a caucus would justify a despotism." The caucus, he declares, occupies the same place in legislation that the much-criticized "holding company" does in high finance—that is to say, it places the control in the hands of a few men. In his speech to the House explaining his resignation from the Ways and Means Committee, where he felt his membership to be under the present system "at once a farce and a fraud," he says in part:

"I am induced to resign my membership on the Committee on Ways and Means because the rules of the House and the system of legislation in vogue here deprive me of my opportunity for service to the country on that committee and because my continuance on that committee must be construed into an acquiescence in fraud upon those who have a right to believe and do believe that I have had or shall have some part in framing the legislation reported by that committee. The rules of the House, written and unwritten, deprive me of my opportunity for service and the system of legislation, visible and invisible, which obtains here strips me of my prerogatives as a representative of the people."

His predicament has its roots in the caucus system, of which he goes on to say:

"The caucus system is new only in form. In effect it has been in use for many years. The questions which it presents are not political. I disclaim any partizan purpose in discussing them at this time.

"These questions reach the very foundation of representative government, for the effect of the caucus is to deprive the minority wholly of participation in the actual making of legislation. Under this system 141 congressional districts are wholly unrepresented. Nine States—Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming—are totally deprived of any participation in the making of legislation vitally affecting their interests, for these States send no Democrats to the House, and consequently are not

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represented in the legislative annex, where legislation is really made. Eighteen other States are partially unrepresented. Eight out of 11 districts in California, Iowa, and Wisconsin, 9 out of 10 in Minnesota, 10 out of 12 in Michigan, and 25 out of 36 in Pennsylvania are wholly without representation. It requires no argument to demonstrate the iniquity of the situation. Its sectional and discriminative results are apparent in legislation.

"The right of the people to representation in making the laws by which they shall be governed necessarily carries with it the proposition that their Representatives, when elected, shall have opportunity to participate in the actual making of legislation and that the prerogatives and powers essential to this participation will be preserved.

"These essentials are not numerous. They may be summed up into the right of debate, to offer amendments, and to vote as one's judgment dictates, without coercion or restriction.

"The caucus preserves the shadow but destroys the substance of these rights.

"A member may debate, offer amendments, and vote, but the verdict has already been rendered by a packed jury.

"No one would claim that a man's right to a trial by jury was preserved if the jury impaneled were already bound to return a verdict against him. Yet this is the exact situation in the House.

"The caucus not only destroys the representation of the minority but of a minority of the majority, for it binds the votes of both majority and minority of the caucus as a unit in the House against all suggestion, amendment, and debate.

"It may be claimed that no action of a caucus can bind the vote of a member on the floor of the House. Doubtless this is theoretically true, but every man who has felt the sting of the party lash and the prick of the organization spur knows that actually it is not true. It is not true."

Comparing the caucus to a holding company, he says:

"The few men who desire to control the policy of legislation in the House organize the members of the majority party into a holding company—the caucus. Under a rule, written or unwritten, a majority vote of the holding company, the caucus, binds the whole membership of the caucus to vote as a unit in the House. Thus a minority of the membership of the House controls the legislative policy of the whole House in the actual making of legislation."

"Cannonism has gone, but it appears that Underwoodism is entirely able to fill the vacancy," comments the Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.), while a Republican paper, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, exclaims that here in the secret caucus is "real 'invisible government.'" This Chicago paper goes on to say:

"An essential condition of free and popular government is that it shall proceed by discussion, in which all sides shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard, from the original proposal to the final conclusion. In the present Congress the Democratic majority has practically suppressed discussion.

"The Tariff Bill and the Currency Bill, the most important measures considered, have been framed by the Democrats of the committees in charge of them in secret session, with exclusion of the Republican minority members, and with denial to them of a hearing by their Democratic colleagues.

"From the partizan committee meeting secretly held the bills have gone to the party caucus, also meeting secretly. Only when agreement has been reached in the secret caucus, and its members are 'sworn in' to support the measure without change, has the minority been given any opportunity for criticism or suggestion.

"Not only has there been refusal really to hear what the minority might have to advance, but the majority has pledged itself to inaccessibility to any argument that the minority might offer, however valid. This is the most dangerous, undemocratic, and un-American phase of the procedure. . . . . .

"Here is government not only invisible but impersonal, hiding behind the locked doors of the committee and caucus room and concealing any sort of personal responsibility for its acts."

"Absenteeism," points out the New York *Press* (Prog.), "is one of the evils sure to follow the rigid caucus rule which has made the Democratic program," for "why should men attend sessions to repeat the performance of the caucus?" It adds:

"The wisdom of Plato and the eloquence of Demosthenes might together be turned loose on the House, and under present conditions they would have absolutely no effect; the caucus dictum would be carried into effect without question or inquiry.

"When the old Republican machine imposed caucus rule upon the House this paper protested. Now that the boot is on the other leg; now that the Democrats are offending in this regard just as seriously as the Republicans formerly did, this newspaper again protests.

"Caucus rule of this kind is the beginning of the decadence of representative government."

Yes, agrees the stanchly Republican St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, it "is subversive of representative government." The secret caucus, bad as it is, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), is after all merely one of the instruments by which President Wilson imposes a "one-man domination" upon Congress. The same view is taken by the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.), which declares that Congress has been "converted into a mere agency for the automatic registering of the executive decrees and the confirmation of executive policy."

On the other hand, in a House of 435 members, argues the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), "no progress could be made at all in legislation without rules limiting debate and preventing filibustering." And it goes on to say in defense of the Democratic procedure:

"The Democrats were confronted by the same conditions when they came into power that had confronted the Republicans before them. Power must be concentrated somewhere, or it would be impossible to transact business. The Democrats made a terrible outcry against the despotism of Speaker Cannon, but that was merely for stage effect. The experienced legislators among them knew that his method was the only practical method by which any progress could be made. If the House were merely a debating society, without the duty of passing bills, the conditions complained of by Representative Anderson could easily be abolished."

Turning to the Democratic press, we find many of them patiently explaining to Mr. Anderson that the "tyranny" of which he complains is inseparable from majority rule, if the majority is to be held responsible for legislation enacted. It is "inherent in the organization of a numerous body under majority rule," says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.). "The caucus is not a lovely institution; neither is it superlatively odious nor so dangerous to the liberties of the people and the welfare of the country as perfervid oratory pictures it," says the Dallas *News* (Dem.), which thinks that "the method Mr. Anderson chose to denounce it is more dramatic than just." "He does not seem to understand that the country has relieved the Republican party of any responsibility whatever for tariff legislation, at least for a while," remarks the Houston *Post* (Dem.), which suggests that as a minority member he "should take his medicine without making faces." And in the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) we read:

"Did Representative Anderson expect that he, a Republican protectionist, as one of the twenty-one members of the Ways and Means Committee, would be allowed to shape 4 per cent. or so of the schedules of the bill? If this is not what he means to convey, then what is his meaning?

"There is no possible way in which a tariff measure could be framed by protectionists and tariff reformers working together, except the way of 'party perfidy and party dishonor.' The two sides of the committee represent theories of the relation of the Government to industry that meet in head-on collision. One or the other must be given the right of way."

Glancing at the question historically, the Washington *Star* (Ind.) recalls that prior to the revision of the House methods under Thomas B. Reed twenty-three years ago, the complaint was that the minority was too powerful—that it could halt business almost at pleasure and force terms upon the majority. Admitting that possibly the tendency since then has been too much in the other direction, *The Star* remarks that

"The tariff has been revised five times since the Reed rules were promulgated. Maybe it is time for the rules and practises of the House to be revised."

THE SPECTER OF "LAWFUL MONEY"

THE THREE-TO-ONE VOTE in the House of Representatives in favor of an amendment that insures a gold basis in the Currency Bill and practically reaffirms the Gold Standard Act of 1900 terminated the bitter warfare waged by certain Eastern editors against the taint of "Bryanism" they suspected in the clause providing for the redemption

EUGENICS.
—Webster in the New York *Globe*.

of the proposed Federal reserves. As originally published, the provision set down that the notes were to be redeemed "in gold," but in the succeeding draft of the bill, as these editors pointed out ominously, the phrase "or lawful money" had been slipt in as an alternative to "in gold." The sound-money amendment, as it is called, was passed against an opposition wholly Democratic, while the Progressives and half the Democrats voted for it. It provides that nothing in the present bill shall be construed to repeal "the parity provisions" of the Act of March 14, 1900, which was entitled, "an Act to define and fix the standard of value to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States to refund the public debt and for other purposes."

The amendment was adopted, one Washington correspondent relates, "after one of the most remarkable scenes during this Congress," and he adds that it was adopted because the sound-money Democrats were "stung to the quick" by the charge that the country was to be committed to the Bryan silver theories of seventeen years ago. Warrant for this utterance was found in the record of the editorial onslaught on the interpolated words "lawful money." Scathing and frequent were the allusions to "1896 and its currency nightmare," and many were the cynical inquiries as to whether the sound-money fight would have to be fought all over again. The distinction between gold and "lawful money," explained one writer, "is as wide as the gulf which separates the sound currency of to-day from the greenbackism proposed a generation ago." To say that these Federal reserve notes may be redeemed in "lawful money," tartly observed the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), is almost like saying that they need not be redeemed at all; and it bespoke the "vigorous condemnation and outspoken protest of an enlightened public" against the "Bryanism" in the bill. On the other hand, however, the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) did not think it made much difference whether the words "lawful money" had crept into the bill through Bryanitic or other influence because "the fundamental fact in our commercial and financial existence is the gold standard." But in the matter of the attempt, as it was said, to "Bryanize" the bill, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), unshakeable in its belief that "there is but one satisfactory money of redemption," traced the words, not to Mr. Bryan's suggestion, but showed them to be actually "borrowed from the Aldrich Bill."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), considering the criticisms against the bill on the ground that it presented the most obvious opportunity for "inflation," remarked with concern that the charge did not seem to be "entirely imaginary," whereat the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) remarked that, far from being imaginary, the "fiatism" in the proposed law was "a real and actual menace," and it called sharp attention to the fact that all other sections of the Currency Bill were "dwarfed in importance by the one which controls the issue of paper money." As the bill stands, *The Public Ledger* explained, the Federal Government will be "the one agency to issue notes" while acting for the Government will be "a central, politically controlled body of seven men, who will have in their keeping to a very dangerous degree the volume of such notes as may be floated." Now, it continued, not only gold, but "lawful money" might have been the basis of these notes, a provision which it describes as "the essence and spirit of fiatism and inflation," and it proceeded to read Secretary Bryan's hand in the matter thus:

"Two things he aimed at—first, the political control of the banks, and next the provision which would put directly in the hands of that body the note-issuing power. He has now both points, and all the other features are non-essentials. It is true that the Government might maintain the high standard of bank-notes. It is also true that the Federal board of seven men might be patriots who thought of their country's good rather than of an opportunity to exploit a dangerous theory.

"But if the Owen-Glass measure were to put the note-issuing power in the hands of the banks, where it properly belongs, and where England, France, and Germany place it, the perils of

"COME, NOW, DON'T BE SILLY!"
—Bowers in the *Newark News*.

inflation would disappear. No political coterie, however flighty their financial theories might be, could then jeopardize the credit of their land.

"But with the Federal Government as the sole sponsor and agent of these bank-notes, and with a political body instead of a bank body at the helm, who can foresee what might happen? Let an inflationist once get the whip-hand of that Federal board

of control, which he would have as president, and nothing could prevent a flood of cheap money."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which precipitated the whole discussion by its attacks on the "interpolated" and hated words "lawful money," and which also examined the question from many angles, in one editorial took up the point of greenbacks as "lawful money." They would remain under the proposed law, the assertion had been made, as they are now, "redeemable in gold and protected by a large gold reserve," and also they would "figure in the reserves of the proposed Federal Reserve Banks as they now figure in the reserves of the national banks," which, *The Sun* admitted, "is quite true and good as far as it goes." But, it went on to explain, the $346,000,000 of greenbacks outstanding were not the only "lawful money" in the land in addition to gold, and it cited the $565,000,000 of silver which is legal tender and, "according to official definition," is also "lawful money." And at this time, *The Sun* continued, "on a gold reserve of $150,000,000 the Treasury is charged with maintaining at a parity with gold a total of $1,672,000,000 of currency, consisting of greenbacks and silver, plus $761,000,000 of national bank-notes," and *The Sun* concluded:

"Without any provision for larger Treasury reserves, the pending bill would enormously increase the Government's obligation through the proposed unlimited note issue unless the Gold Standard Act of 1900 should in effect be nullified by the bill."

The sum total of *The Sun's* opinion was that "the Bryan virus of unsound money notions" had to a great extent already infected the Sixty-third Congress; but the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) did not drag Mr. Bryan into the matter at all. *The Times* showed that the monetary commission in its report of January 8, 1912, defended the use of "lawful money, instead of gold exclusively, for the redemption of notes and the reserves of the banks." But, argued *The Times*, it must be understood and remembered that the word "gold" has a fixt meaning "which can not be changed by statute," whereas, quite to the contrary, such phrases as "legal tender" or "lawful money" might be altered in "import and scope by an Act of Congress," with the result that we might have so much lawful money on our hands as to force a suspension of gold payments, and *The Times* recalled some such enactments:

"Greenbacks were made a legal tender by the act of February 25, 1862. The silver dollar was a legal tender, altho no dollars were in circulation until the act of 1873 dropt the silver dollar from our list of coins. The act of February 28, 1878, authorized the coining of silver dollars and made them legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract. The act of March 14, 1900, made gold certificates available in bank reserves, to which, of course, there could be no objection. The use of silver certificates in reserves had already been authorized."

The construction put upon statutes, *The Times* went on to say, "depends very much upon the men who construe them," and it pointed to the possibility that at some future time changes in the law might add "other forms of money to those now made lawful." The risk of having such laws construed and applied by "the radicals of the House and Senate" was much too serious, thought *The Times*, "to be incurred in a matter so vital as the currency," and it maintained, moreover, that:

"The danger would be very great even if the new notes were made redeemable in gold alone, for being obligations of the Government the Treasury stock of gold would be subject to exhausting drains whenever serious financial troubles arose. The whole stock of these new notes issued in the discretion of the Federal reserve board without limit as to amount would be obligations, not of 7,000 member banks or of twelve reserve banks, exclusively, but of the United States Government. It ought to be as clear as noonday to the men engaged in preparing this bill that the provision for redemption must be made so sure and sound and ample that no doubt can ever arise in the minds of note-holders as to the possibility of exchanging them for gold. It is not enough for the Government to pay one debt by another. There is but one satisfactory money of redemption."

Willing to admit, on the one hand, that Chairman Glass was right when he said of the bill that "redemption of Federal reserve notes 'in gold or lawful money' safeguarded in a way the gold standard," still the New York *World* (Dem.) was moved to ask, "But why should these notes, to be issued only in time of stress, be based upon anything except gold?" And *The World* said finally:

"It can hardly be denied that the qualification of 'lawful money' introduces once more into our currency a question as to the true standard. The phrase was not in the bill as originally drawn. It was interpolated for a purpose. In the main, the new Banking and Currency Bill is a wise and conservative measure, but it is assailed on all sides by interests that find profit in things as they are. All of these interests are powerful. Some are corrupt. Some are in a position to make a strong appeal to the fears of honest men as to the stability of our monetary standard. Why place weapons in the hands of the enemy which, if it can not write new banking and currency laws, prefers to operate under the old scandalous system of concentration, speculation, stringency, and panic?"

THE HETCH HETCHY "GRAB"

FRESH EFFORTS to defeat San Francisco's plan to turn the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, into a reservoir have followed its approval by the lower House of Congress, and its opponents still hope for its demise in the Senate or the White House. Leaving out of consideration certain apparent discrepancies between the facts as presented by the friends and by the enemies of this enabling bill, and between the arguments based on these presentations, there remains a considerable body of opposition which takes its stand squarely on the ground that 500 square miles of public domain should not be ceded in perpetuity to any corporation, private or municipal. This opposition seems unaffected by the fact that the bill not only passed the House by a vote of 183 to 43, but has the sanction of such eminent conservationists as Gifford Pinchot, Secretary Lane, and Chief Forester Henry S. Graves. "San Francisco wants the Hetch Hetchy in order to have free, or nearly free, water," remarks the New York *Telegraph*, and adds: "It is a benign Government which pays municipal water bills." "No part of the accumulated argument can obscure the fact that what is sought is possession of property of the nation for the use and benefit of one town," notes the Providence *Journal*. "The more the Hetch Hetchy matter is looked into the worse it looks," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, which declares that the passage of the bill by the House "ought to spur its opponents to victory in the Senate." "The bill will give up 500 miles of government land to a corporation which will profit at the expense of the American people," says the Albany *Journal*, and the Springfield *Union* insists that the measure "is a grab." "If such a scheme can succeed, what public property will be safe from private grabbers?" asks the New York *Tribune*, and the Boston *Transcript* declares that this method of subsidizing San Francisco's water-supply "at the expense of ninety millions of people" is "not simply colossal folly," but "base treachery as well."

Many editors are convinced that San Francisco's preference for the Hetch Hetchy as the source of its water-supply is largely due to the possibility of water-power development connected with this project. What this possibility is may be inferred from the fact that there is a drop of 4,000 feet between the Hetch Hetchy Valley and San Francisco. "The politicians of San Francisco," says the New York *Times*, "are nurturing a power project under the guise of providing a water-supply for the city." The Springfield *Republican* shares this view,

Courtesy of the Outdoor World Publishing Company.

SAN FRANCISCO THINKS THIS WOULD LOOK BETTER AS A LAKE.

The lower end of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, which San Francisco proposes to dam and convert into a reservoir for the city's water supply. The scheme involves about 500 square miles of the public domain.

and quotes an estimate placing the value of the water-power rights involved at $45,000,000. "This is one of the boldest grabs engineered on the Pacific Coast since the timber thieves were run to earth," declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. Among other papers from various sections of the country that join in the protest against this concession we note the New York *World*, Jersey City *Jersey Journal*, Milwaukee *Journal* and *Free Press*, Indianapolis *News*, and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "The milk in the Hetch Hetchy coconut," remarks *The Courier-Journal*, "seems to be that San Francisco realizes the advantage of a free government grant." And the same paper goes on to say:

"San Francisco is ready enough to spend money on other things for herself that are not nearly as important as a water-supply. She has also shown very little consideration for the feelings of the rest of the country in the matter of Japanese land-holders. What good reason exists for making her a present of a cherished and valuable public reservation now under governmental control? Has San Francisco deserved it of us?"

The Indianapolis *News* notes that in the past "four Secretaries of the Interior have denounced the Hetch Hetchy water scheme," and that Secretary Lane, who favors it, "is an Oakland-San Francisco man." Finally, the case for the opposition is thus summed up by the Milwaukee *Journal:*

"It seems sufficiently evident that the house has not yet waked to the idea that in the people's view graft is rapidly coming to mean every form of privilege which taxes the many to enrich the few.

"Let it be remembered that there is no issue of forcing San Francisco to do without a sufficient and good supply of water. The question is whether San Francisco shall do what every other city is compelled to do; that is, get its water from the best available source and pay the cost, or whether, for the benefit of a single city of less than half a million, a public park set aside for the public more than twenty years ago shall be diverted from its present use to save San Francisco money. A single city is asking the whole nation to sacrifice a cherished possession and delight in order to help it out with its financing, and the House of Representatives has not been able to see that this is graft."

On the other hand, we do not have to go to San Francisco to find newspapers championing this bill. Thus the Chicago *Post*, which formerly opposed the Hetch Hetchy scheme, thinks that the bill in its present form has been shorn of its objectionable features and deserves to become law. Says this paper:

"Regret as we may the invasion of a national park and the flooding of a lovely valley, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Hetch Hetchy issue has reached as fair a settlement as has ever been worked out in any similar problem. . . . Every amendment demanded by the forestry, geological survey, reclamation, and other Federal officials has been granted. The bill is now a government affair instead of a narrow, selfish San Francisco project.

"Furthermore, investigation has convinced such authorities as Mr. Pinchot that the supposed choice of another water-supply than the Hetch Hetchy Valley really does not exist for San Francisco. Pinchot believes that the city must have water, and might get it, as has been said, from other valleys. But he is now convinced that this would be but a temporary solution, and that for the sake of the irrigated lands of California the water must come from the Hetch Hetchy basin, where it is now going to waste. 'There is not enough water to go around, judging by the State's future needs.' . . . . . .

"The twelve-year fight, however, has not been in vain. The 'water-grab' feature of the proposed bill has been knocked out; the protection of the adjacent forests in the Yosemite Park has been made sure; the rights of the public to visit the new lake have been protected. Above all, the sound general principle that only acute public need can justify park invasion has been pretty well established."

Among other papers siding with San Francisco we find the Kansas City *Star*, Washington *Times*, and St. Louis *Republic*. *The Star* and *The Times* are both convinced that the private water company now supplying San Francisco with water is secretly instigating much of the opposition to the measure.

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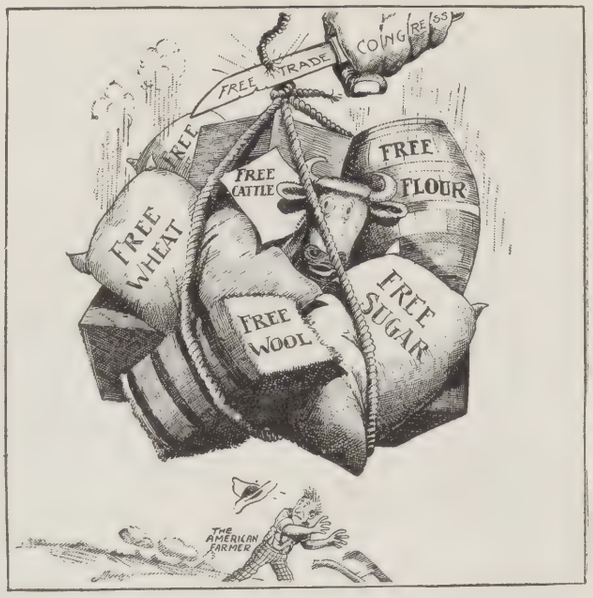
HOPE.

—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*



LOOK OUT BELOW!

—Donnell in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF WHAT THE TARIFF WILL DO TO US.

Again, San Francisco's side of the case is thus presented in a letter to the Providence *Journal* by John R. Freeman, an engineer of distinction who argues that transforming part of the Hetch Hetchy Valley into a lake will make it "even more beautiful than it is to-day," and more accessible to the public. We read in part:

"The Hetch Hetchy is off in one corner of the large reservation within which lies the Yosemite Valley, twenty miles distant, and since its beauties are on a smaller scale and less varied than those of the Yosemite and the road to it difficult and not particularly interesting, comparatively few tourists have visited it; moreover, as I can testify from personal experience, in early summer and midsummer the mosquitoes, which breed by millions in its swamps, make a night's rest in the valley or a stroll in the tall grass most uncomfortable. . . . . .

"The lands which the city seeks to acquire, and in return for which it gives the public extra scenic roads and new highways which will cost the city about a round million dollars, are largely steep granite slopes and talus, of no particular value for any purpose and which form such an insignificant part of the full height of the cliffs that their submergence in the proposed lake will not detract from the apparent height, but will enhance it by reflection. . . . . .

"It is asserted that there are plenty of other water-supplies to be had if the city would only pay for them, but the facts are, as verified by a board of army engineers which last year, and also in the previous year, visited the valley, that the development of the least expensive of these alternatives would cost $20,000,000 more than to develop the Hetch Hetchy and be not nearly so good. . . . . .

"The power that the city may develop from the water in the aqueduct on its way to the city is merely a by-product, and the power opportunity which the city proposes to utilize is without commercial value, except through the millions of dollars first to be spent in miles of tunnel-aqueduct and at the great masonry dam."

Turning to the San Francisco press, we find *The Chronicle* predicting the bill's passage by the Senate "either during the present or the regular session," and going on to say of its opponents:

"Some of the Easterners were evidently moved by a desire to 'cinch' San Francisco by saddling our people with enormous unnecessary cost in our acquirement of water, and particularly object to our lessening that cost by the sale of any surplus power or water which we may develop. We are planning for water for a century to come. The Government insists that we shall develop rapidly in order that power and water may be promptly put to beneficial use. Necessarily that will produce a surplus beyond the requirements of our present population, and still there are those who would in all possible ways hamper us in disposal of any surplus pending the increase of our population."

HUERTA'S PACIFIC MESSAGE

A VINDICATION of President Wilson's Mexican policy is seen by some in the conciliatory message of Huerta to his Congress. A defiant message might have roused popular feeling in Huerta's favor, made him a national hero, and insured his reelection, but it would also have strained still further the relations between Mexico and the United States. So he judiciously mixed a little defiance with a little conciliation, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* reports that those close to the Wilson Administration read it with a feeling of relief. Many of our editors find the message unimportant and only significant because it is "encouraging in its pacific tone." The promise to spare no effort to guarantee a free election next month, the emphasis on the Provisional President's expectation of approaching peace in Mexico, and his statement that "negotiations have not yet been broken off" with the United States, are pleasing features of the message. Less agreeable to American editors are the insistence upon our responsibility for continued disorder in Mexico, an effort to draw a distinction between the attitude of "the Government of the United States" and that of "the people," and an intimation that American war-ships will not be expected to remain in Mexican waters after the expiration of the present term of authorization on October 25. Considering all these things, the New York *Journal of Commerce* sees in the message "a vacillating between waning resentment and an evident desire for reconciliation, which indicates that those negotiations may not have been in vain."

President Huerta's peace pledge was especially pleasing to American ears, to judge by the comment of our press, since his mention of a "successor" is taken as an intimation that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He said in the opening paragraphs of his message:

"I will spare no effort and no sacrifice to obtain the coveted

peace and to guarantee fully in the coming election the free casting of the ballot.

"You may be sure it will constitute the greatest possible triumph for the interim Government to surrender office to its successor if the latter, as is to be expected, enters upon its functions with public peace and order an accomplished fact.

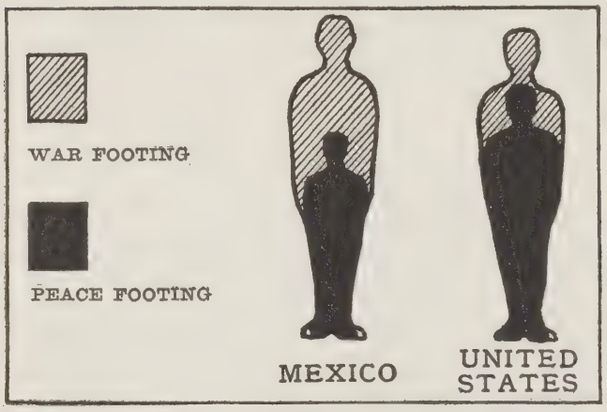
"Never, perhaps, has an executive appeared before Congress, in the fulfilment of his constitutional obligation of giving periodically an account of his acts, under circumstances more momentous than the present ones. The fratricidal struggle that has been draining the nation's blood is, fortunately, if such a word can be used in connection with a contest between brothers, on the point of terminating, thanks to the unremitting efforts of the glorious Federal Army, on which no sufficient amount of praise can be bestowed.

"But in addition to that struggle, the tenseness of our relations with the Government of the United States of America, altho, fortunately, not with the American people, has focused universal attention upon us and has subjected us to not a few undeserved embarrassments and has retarded the complete and definite pacification of the Republic.

"Inasmuch as this is a matter of a delicate nature, and as the standing committee of Congress and the entire nation have been informed as to the state of negotiations, which have not so far been interrupted, I have only to say that the Government has well-grounded hopes that an early solution will be found for the difference which just now holds in suspense the relations of good and long-standing friendship, destined, we hope, to bind us for the indefinite future with our powerful and civilized neighbor."

If Provisional President Huerta carries out his purpose, remarks the New York *World*, "almost everybody should be satisfied." Yet the New York *Evening Sun* finds in the message "little encouragement" for hope of his eventual compliance with the program laid down by our own Government:

"Huerta refrains equally from concession to American wishes and from expressions of opposition that could in any way block the road to subsequent yielding or compromise. While he avoids all expression injurious to the United States, his observations continue to voice the Mexican Government's dissatisfaction with our course and its concern as to possible American encroachments upon its sovereignty."



Population	13,607,259				91,972,986			
	Peace	War	Reserves	Total	Peace	War	Reserves	Total
Strength of Army	29,556	70,918	None	70,918	49,581	61,581	None	61,581
Soldiers per 1000 population .	2.2	5.2	None	5.2	0.5	0.7	None	0.7
Population per Soldier . . .	460.4	191.8	None	191.8	1855.0	1493.5	None	1493.5

Mexico may find some comfort in this diagram and table from Chief of Staff Leonard Wood's annual report, which seem to place the military strength of Mexico and the United States practically on a par. The militia will also be interested in the statement that we have no reserves.

TWIN MILITARY POWERS.

In the opinion of *The Times*, the message means little. It "reveals no new trait of Huerta's political character, throws no new light on the internal situation." The Democratic *World* and the Republican *Tribune* take equal pains to inform the Provisional President that he errs in trying to distinguish between the Government and the people of the United States. As *The Tribune* puts it: "The obvious implication of his words, that there is a difference between the attitude of this Government and that of this people toward Mexico, must be unhesitatingly and unequivocally disclaimed." *The Tribune* and *The Sun* agree that "General Huerta's suggestion that American naval vessels should be excluded from Mexican waters after the expiration of their six months' leave of entry, is technically in accord with international law." But *The Tribune* observes that whatever Huerta says, they are likely to stay there as long as they are needed for the protection of American citizens. And *The Sun* refuses to take Mr. Huerta too seriously—"it is safe to say that Mexico intends no threat or hostile purpose by Huerta's war-ship hint, for none at the present moment can be less anxious for war with this country than is the Huerta Government."

"Negotiations have not been broken."—Huerta.
—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

DARK DAYS FOR CONSULAR SPOILS

THE FINISH of the spoils system in the Consular Service, after a crusade of several years, led by organizations interested in import and export trade, is discerned by many in President Wilson's thirty nominations for consular posts. Twenty-eight of the thirty appointees are in the service and are being promoted, while the remaining two have qualified by passing the required examinations. But the praise for the consular appointment policy is mingled with criticism for the more "practical" kind of politics seen in the selection of Ministers and Ambassadors. It is all very well, say some, to act on the "merit plan" with the consuls, and, as long as the country does not provide embassy residences, it may be expedient to appoint party men of sufficient means to head our foreign posts; but why shouldn't the diplomats, especially the minor ones who are just above the consuls in rank, be treated with the same civil-service courtesy? And there are those unkind enough to hint that if it were not for the pressure brought to bear on the Administration by merchants' associations and by commercial influences generally, the consular appointments would have been made precisely, they say, as the diplomatic were engineered. Men of the consular class, it is shown, are practically commercial agents, and it is a matter of national business interest to continue the advanced efficiency of the service, which showed the first signs of it under President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root, was maintained by President Taft, and is loyally fostered, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, by the present Administration, altho—

"Some doubts began to be felt on that point when the Presi-

dent's diplomatic appointments showed a consistent disregard of past service and when the fitness of the individual appointee, in one or two cases, was open to very serious question."

That some of the Democratic members of Congress are "bitterly disappointed" because the consular appointments do not include "favorites" for whom they have been working, is remarked by the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), which predicts, nevertheless, that the President's nominations are "certain of confirmation" because "there is not a constituency which would back up a Senator in a fight on the merit system in the consular service." Again, it is most gratifying to the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Dem.) that the Administration has made good "its pledge to respect the civil-service ideal," and it hopes "that hereafter the same ideal will be more rigidly adhered to in respect to the diplomatic service," but in this connection the New York *World* (Dem.) explains:

"The diplomatic service stands on a footing quite distinct from that of the consular service. In the nature of things a United States Ambassador to Great Britain or Mexico must represent the existing Administration and be in sympathy with its policies. It is not to be supposed President Wilson is under any moral obligation to keep officials in the diplomatic service because they were appointed by President Taft or President Roosevelt."

Of like mind the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) points out that "such a change in diplomatic ideals as marked the transition from the 'dollar diplomacy' of President Taft to the humane diplomacy of President Wilson requires a new set of representatives," while it adds with an eye to thrift:

"And then, too, the diplomatic service, with its meager salaries and heavy financial demands, makes it necessary for one who would follow it to punctuate his service with periods of financial recuperation."

But the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), recognizing that "the maintenance of the integrity of the consular service is an acceptable half-loaf," says:

"It is a pity that the same disregard of political influences could not have been shown in the appointments to at least the less important offices in the diplomatic service, and the good work of men who had given many years of their lives to the upbuilding of that important branch recognized and encouraged."

The regret of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), too, is that "rich men wholly without special training appear necessary as the nation's highest representatives abroad until long-desired changes have been wrought." Quite different is the tone of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which, under the caption "Something Saved from the Looters," admits that the country ought to be thankful for "the self-restraint which President Wilson has exhibited" in his consular reassignments, which are made in accordance with "the provisions of the executive orders which protect the consular service from political looting." Then it calls attention to the fact that, in the diplomatic service, where the protection given extends only to the appointments in the grades of Secretary of the Legation and Secretary of the Embassy, the spirit of the merit system has been entirely ignored, which causes it to say:

"How much more to the Administration's credit it would be if the vital spirit of the merit theory had been lived up to in the entire foreign service instead of the mere narrow letter!"

Putting aside all vain regrets on this score, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) indicates the way before the diplomatic service, saying:

"It will rise to the efficiency of the consular service and become as attractive in tenure of office and prospect of promotion to the highest places only when Congress makes it possible for men without great wealth or millionaire wives to aspire to first-class ambassadorships. Public sentiment must force Congress to provide the official residences in foreign capitals necessary to that end. If public sentiment remains indifferent, nothing will be done, and it will be idle to expect President Wilson to attempt the impossible, in placing the upper levels of the diplomatic service entirely beyond the reach of millionaire contributors of campaign funds, ornamental prose-writers, and those various nondescript personages whom it becomes politically expedient to 'recognize.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOW that Manuel is married he'll be less of a potentate than ever.—*Boston Transcript.*

THAT wise Canadian jurist recognized the fact that playing poker with a New York reporter is no game of chance.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is to be hoped that New York will never have to send Mr. Jerome on an extradition case to Monte Carlo.—*Boston Transcript.*

AT the moment Jerome Travers appears to be a luckier sporting combination than Travers Jerome.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE last shovelful of earth having been removed from Culebra cut, there will be no more excavating until the next slide.—*Boston Transcript.*

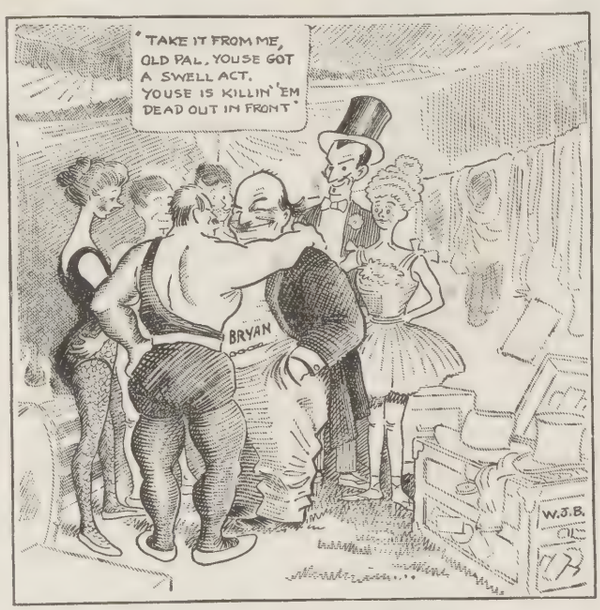
AFTER the alienists get through with Thaw they ought to be able to find steady employment for about ten years in and around Coaticook.—*Boston Transcript.*

IN view of the outcome of the trial in Marquette, Colonel Roosevelt need have no fear in telling us all about that snake dance by the Hopi Indians.—*Topeka State Journal.*

IF Congressman Britten succeeds in passing his bill to increase the supply of beef by preventing the slaughter of calves, he should next seek to conserve the fried-chicken output by making it a felony to eat eggs.—*Boston Transcript.*

A "NEW REMBRANDT" was discovered the other day. It must have been.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

PROSPECTS of a bumper cranberry crop offer one more argument in favor of free sugar.—*Washington Post.*



AT THE CLOSE OF THE PERFORMANCE.
—Webster in the New York *Globe.*

CHINA, it is said, is arranging for a German-trained army. Turkey had one.—*New York World.*

THE Prince of Monaco while in New York took no chances in Wall Street, and you can use the argument either way.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SLIGHT injuries sustained by Jack Johnson in an auto mix-up are chargeable wholly to the fact that it wasn't a head-on collision.—*Washington Post.*

THE Japanese spies who secured war maps of the Pacific coast have not yet, as far as is known, purloined a copy of Bryan's lecture itinerary.—*New York Evening Sun.*

PERHAPS Zamacona is coming here to ask for the resignation of our Secretary of State, with the demand that he shall not be a candidate for President in 1916.—*Washington Post.*

PEOPLE will make mistakes. Harry Thaw announced that if he obtained his freedom he would become a naturalized British subject. Then the Canadian authorities took him and put him just over the boundary-line where New York could get him.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPE ON MR. BRYAN

THE OLD WORLD, used to such formal diplomats as Bismarck, Disraeli, Nesselrode, and their latter-day imitators, can not understand those of our time and our country. Mr. Bryan's method of taking his ideas to the people is beyond them, and, like many a critic, what they can not comprehend they ridicule. The gravest Berlin organs refer to our Secretary of State in terms of the circus and comic-opera stage. He is called "a variety star" whose Chautauqua "antics" are "astounding." Then, too, it seems to them incongruous that the foreign affairs of a great world-Power should be in the hands of a pacifist. The *Intransigeant* thinks it leads to strange contradictions:

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THE TENT

Where Mr. Bryan's lecture followed the performance of the "Tyrolean yodelers."

"Mr. Bryan is a sincere disciple of Tolstoy. His dearest dream is of universal disarmament. He has devoted a large part of his life and of his great intellect to the elaboration of arbitration treaties that all Europe has not yet adopted. If he had his way all the faithful followers of Tolstoy would refuse to undertake military service as contrary to the law of Christ."

Mr. Bryan is simply following the lead of his chief, "the pacifist President of the United States," and yet:

"See how these peace-loving democrats are already threatening Mexico with war! They also send a ship of war into Venezuelan waters, and in accordance with a new project of Mr. Bryan a protectorate over Nicaragua is to be imposed under threats of invasion, as well as over the other little states of Central America.

"What dreadful fellows these pacifists are!

"But we must not laugh. This good example teaches us that to read Tolstoy is one thing and to conduct the affairs of a great nation is another. When a man rises to power, he finds himself face to face with realities which were but vaguely perceived when they were theorized about in his hours of leisure."

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THE YODELERS.

This gentle bantering, half condoning in temper, is not shared by all the Paris papers, and we see condemnatory invective in one of the most important of them, the *Temps*, which speaks as follows:

"Talleyrand, Metternich, and Gortschakoff would have looked askance at Bryan's initiative. In our skeptical times, when diplomats are no longer taken seriously, his venture is still more dangerous. Bryan's tour is another proof of the small consideration attached to a political career beyond the Atlantic. In the United States this career is the meanest of professions.

"Europe, however, does not properly understand that America is being transformed more rapidly than any other country. The enormous immigration has swamped the old-time American ideals, which are now found only in towns like Boston. One can imagine what an American of the old race of Henry Cabot Lodge, or Olney, would have felt about Bryan's circus spectacle, but there is an abyss between the old-fashioned Americans and the popular masses.

"The American Man in the Street takes as a matter of course what shocks us. That is why the American Government often appears to us a monstrous paradox.

"When one has followed the tenor of Bryan's political career one is less surprized to see him in a circus than in a ministry. The only thing we could not conceive of is why this loud-voiced orator was ever called to direct the Union's diplomacy. The United States, like Russia, contains such an accumulation of human forces that it is able to afford to make such an experiment as this.

"Washington now has on hand a serious conflict with Mexico, difficulties with Japan that are full of pitfalls, and delicate negotiations with Latin America.

"At such a time the Secretary of State goes to figure at a music-hall between an acrobat and a juggler and pocket half the takings.

"Old Europe, which has seen much, never expected such a turn."

The German papers are equally hard on Bryan as representing American diplomacy in foreign affairs. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which deals with foreign affairs and particularly with Germany's commercial interests in Latin America, thinks that Mr. Bryan has bungled over the

situation in Mexico and remarks: "The muddle goes on merrily, or rather tragicomically. It can not be doubted that each party to the dispute fears the other." The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) shifts the burden from the shoulders of Mr. Bryan to those of the President, and ironically styles his Mexican message "a masterpiece — not destined to yield him much renown."

Of Mr. Bryan's "peace dreams" *The Evening Standard* (London) says that it is very deplorable that American diplomacy "is left to a group of politicians who in foreign affairs are the most amateurish of amateurs, with a Secretary of State at the head of them who is too much occupied in delivering popular lectures to devote all his time to his official duties." This paper further makes the following sarcastic remark on sports and diplomacy in our country:

"The United States, as we have all learned lately, distrusts amateurishness in sports. It knows that if you want to win in any contest you must rely on the expert and take care that this expert knows all the details of his business. It is therefore rather surprizing that the United States does not apply the same admirable principle to the conduct of its public affairs."

Of the "moral force" which Mr. Bryan would fain bring to bear to settle foreign difficulties without firing a shot, *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) speaks in these terms:

"The application of moral force consists in urging all the citizens of the United States in Mexico to abandon their occupations and to clear out of the country, and in proposing measures which must rest on physical force for preventing the entry of arms and munitions into the country either for provisional President Huerta or for the rebels. We shall watch the result of the steady pressure of moral force with much interest, but without much belief in its success.

"We have preached many times during these past troubled months that physical force not backed by moral force is both brutal and futile, but we are compelled also to accept the converse idea that moral force not backed by physical force is no less futile, and in consequence is apt to become even more brutal.

"The golden dreamers of The Hague and of the Capitol shrink from recognizing a fact so fatal to their theories. We shall see what Mexico has to teach them."

MEXICO RILED

THE AWFUL CHARACTER of our President is not fully realized until we turn to the Mexican press. He is an anarchist or something in that line, we learn, because he refuses to recognize legitimate government—meaning Huerta's. He is an ally of bandits, the Zapata brothers, because he stops the supply of arms to the Mexican Army. As if this were not enough, he is taunted with being a "clergyman" in his idealistic dreams of statecraft. His character is contrasted bitingly with that of the noble and high-minded Gamboa, Huerta's Foreign Minister, who hurled back with scorn the attempt to purchase Mexican honor that was hidden in the suggestion that the Wilson peace plan would be followed by a loan. "Huckster" and "bunco-steerer" are the epithets used in this case. Without further delay, let us turn to the words of the *Republica*, of Tampico, which lifts its terrible voice in wrath against a foreign ruler, who, it says "dispatched Lind from Washington to insult us," and continues in the following excited strain:

"Never in the black record of human perfidies is a parallel case to be found!

"The classic dictum about the lion's share, 'quia nominor leo,' we do not all of us consider to be fabulous, and we can never believe that any one in practical life, simply because 'his name is lion' can erase from the table of fact the stated rights of other people and with the effrontery of a bunco-steerer arrogate to himself those which by the laws of nature are in another inalienable and inviolable.

"But here, as upon a mountebank's stage, the boards whereon is enacted that tragicomedy, the 'diplomacy of the dollar,' rises the figure of the Puritan Wilson, and before the startled eyes of an auditory which comprizes the whole world changes the tone and color of the representation, abandons the soft euphemisms of the diplomatic ritual, and sharply and dryly assumes the rôle of those bandits who demand 'your money or your life!' He thus produces an unexpected dénouement in which no knightly sword, but the poinard of a bravo is employed to put an end to the dramatic conflict. . . . . .

"Mr. Wilson has attempted traitorously to curtail our sovereign independence, and to buy outright means for its destruction through the farcical insolence of his confidant, Mr. Lind, in conflict with the patriotic integrity of Mr. Gamboa.

"He tried to buy it and to buy us.

"We can give no other explanation of his offer of a loan of millions, as conveyed through the second note of Mr. Lind, in such honeyed terms as were more suitable on the tongue of a common huckster, terms only employed by men who have lost all personal dignity.

"Minister Gamboa knew how to repel the brutal attack thus directed against our national honor and blew a blast clear as that of an epic clarion.

"Our illustrious Foreign Minister seemed to us indeed to rather overstep the mark in his tone of diplomatic courtesy.

"Neither Mr. Wilson nor his minion Lind deserved it.

"The only answer which should be given to these outrageous proposals is contained in the defiance of the Old Guard at Waterloo."

The *Courrier du Mexique* (Mexico City) charges President Wilson by implication with encouraging Zapatism, by his embargo on the exportation of American arms for Huerta's Army, and we read:

"However little he may know Mexico, Mr. Woodrow Wilson can not have failed to hear of the Zapata brothers, of Genovevo de la O, and of the thousands of brigands whom they command. To deprive the Mexican Government of arms and ammunition is to incapacitate that Government to protect the population of whom it has charge against the outrages of those marauders; it is to deliver up the country, its great cities, their riches, their thousands of inhabitants, all of us to the ferocity of the Zapatista bandits. Is that what Mr. Woodrow Wilson wants?"

The American President is a mere preacher of sermons, continues this paper, which speaks as follows of his Mexican message to Congress:

"In form, it is a sort of sermon, a homily. It savors more of the 'clergyman,' like Mr. Wilson's father, than of the professor of history which he himself was for so long at Princeton. For a historian, called on to study at close range the historical and social antecedents of an event, to analyze thereof the causes and circumstances, would have judged the Mexican situation otherwise than he has judged it."

As a mere idealist, a dreamer and doctrinaire, our Chief Magistrate fails to see things as they really are in Mexico, declares the *Pais* (Mexico City). He is a Jacobin, reveling in abstract thought as an exotic in a country where Jacobinism is unknown. The Jacobin is a man who despises a legitimate government, its principles and its authority, and the Mexican Government is legitimately constituted, as legitimately, we are assured, as that of the United States in Washington. But Mr. Wilson is false to his own as well as to the Mexican order of things, and stands among other American statesmen like a strange and incongruous growth. Hence we read:

"Woodrow Wilson is no doubt a sincere believer in democracy. He has formed for himself a perfect type of social and political institutions, in which all citizens possess and practise exquisite rules of culture fashioned from the gold and marble of Truth, Justice, Liberty, Honor, etc. Woodrow Wilson is dominated by that fixt idea. The day he abandoned it, he would undergo a change of nature; he would no longer be Woodrow Wilson.

"For such a man, who does not live in this world of miseries and wickednesses and crimes and brutal violations of laws human and divine, recent events in Mexico, especially the Ciudadela cuartelazo and the killing of Sres. Madero and Pino Suarez, must be inexplicable, barbarous, worthy of a land of savages. And with his abstract ideas of a free election the mere probability that General Huerta may be a candidate for the presidency of the Republic makes him furious to the point of paroxysm, wounds his most delicate instincts as a puritan of democracy."

ALBANIA BETWEEN TWO FIRES

ALBANIA, with a population of 2,000,000—according to the last returns—is now on the eve of great changes. The Powers have decided that it shall be independent, and the question of who is to be its King or Prince is occupying the minds of diplomats. It already hoists its own flag—a black

A BROKEN LULLABY.

EUROPA—"Oh hush thee, my baby!"
THE INFANT ALBANIA—"How can I hush me with all this infernal noise going on?"
EUROPA—"Well, you must do as I do, and pretend you don't hear it." —*Punch* (London).

eagle on a red ground. But it is significant to see that in the northern cities of the province side by side with this ensign flutter the colors of Austria, and in the maritime towns opposite Otranto floats the red, white, and green of Italy. For Austria and Italy are both attempting to make Albania their own sphere of influence with a view to ultimate annexation, declares Mr. P. Ronzy in the Paris *Temps*. This writer tells us that the Austrian Government spends millions in promoting the spread of Austrian influence chiefly by means of the Catholic Church. Of this propaganda we read:

"Austria believes that the hour is come, or at least is approaching, for her to reap the fruit of a propaganda in which neither money nor pains have been spared. This propaganda, Austro-Catholic in the north of Albania, Austro-Mussulman in the South, commercial on the coasts, anti-Slav and anti-Italian, is the expression of a policy equally tenacious, persistent, and subtle.

"In the north this propaganda takes a Catholic form, for Austria claims the protectorate over all Albanian Catholics, who are especially numerous in the northern districts. In 1855 the Jesuits, supported by funds from Vienna, established their famous seminary at Scutari. An actual agreement was entered into by Francis Joseph and the Vatican on this subject, the former engaging to pay down a sum of 8,000 florins in gold and guarantee the establishment 3,000 florins a year."

The opening of this seminary was the signal for a Mussulman riot, but the Turkish Government put it down, and since then the work of the Jesuit educators has flourished. But in the Mussulman regions Austria changes her tactics, says Mr. Ronzy, who proceeds:

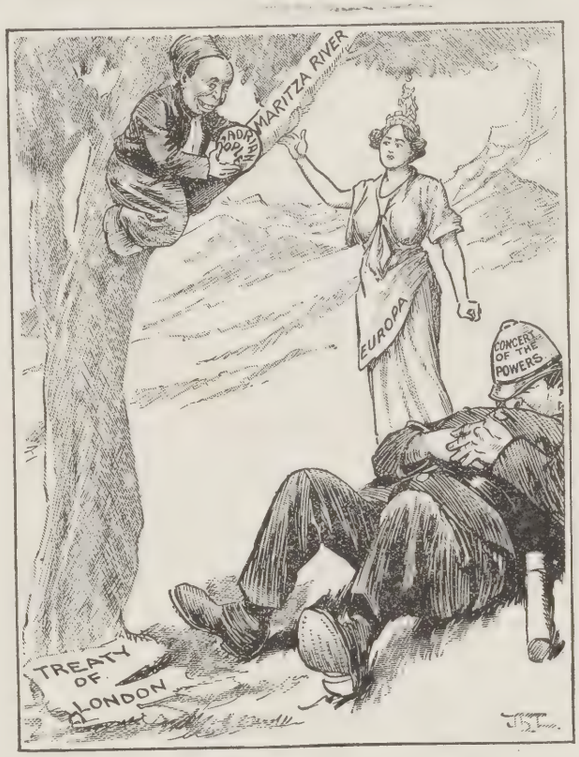
"In Central and Southern Albania another method is adopted. There the Catholics are not numerous, and to establish institutions like those in the north would incur the risk of alienating the Moslems and the members of the Orthodox Greek Church, who form the majority of the Christian population."

Austria has a hard row to hoe in this part of the province, but she makes friends with the Moslems, who are anti-Slav, while conciliating the Orthodox churches, which look to Russia for protection. But schools are founded with Austrian gold. "In short," concludes this writer, "Austrian influence is strong in the north through the influence of Catholicism; in the south and center it is maintained by trade relations. As a general thing, Austria's prestige in Albania stands like a majestic edifice which no storm can shake."

Austria meets in the Balkans, however, a formidable rival in the form of Italy, which is connected with Albania by blood-relationship:

"The Italians have excellent intermediaries in their efforts to ingratiate themselves with the Albanians, for there are Albanians in Italy. It is well known that during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries many Albanian families emigrated to Southern Italy, to Apulia, Calabria, the Abruzzi, and Sicily. These immigrants, in number about 50,000, have preserved their traditions and their language, and frequently renew relations with the land of their origin. Crispi was an Albanian of the Sicilian group. These Albanians of Italy have played such an important part in the development of national ideas in Albania as the future historian of the Balkans can not overlook."

It was Italy that gave to Albania her first newspapers, which were originally written in Italian, such as the *Idea Albanese* and *Nazione Albanese*. Moreover, the Italians have more tact than the Austrians. "This tactlessness, especially in German-



EUROPA—"Now then, youngster, drop that apple and come down, or I'll call the policeman."
YOUNG TURK—"Not me, Mum! You can't rouse *'im!*" —*Daily Chronicle* (London).

Austrian emissaries, is extreme," declares Mr. Ronzy. "I met one of them in the course of my travels who never approached a native without shouting out in Albanian, 'Arnoefte Austria' (Long Live Austria). You may guess what effect he produced." How different is the smooth Machiavellism of the Italian, he says:

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST FIGHTING SHIP, THE NEW JAPANESE CRUISER *KONGO*, AT PLYMOUTH.

"The Italian influence asserts itself in a manner totally different from the Austrian influence. Instead of openly imposing itself upon the people by force, it gradually twines itself around its object with adroitness, courtesy, and pliability. The Italian has a friendly address which the Austrian, however much he wished it, could never attain. It is by this means that the Italian gains a footing on the land, turning aside obstacles with unparalleled dexterity and never knocking his head against them. No clash and no friction appears to be his rule of procedure."

Italy also has its schools in Albania, and they are more popular than those of Austria, and freely admit all nationalities and creeds. As Venice formerly held possession of Albania, so it seems natural, observes this writer, that Italy should put forth a claim to a region to which she is bound by a sea-borne commerce as well as by ties of blood. Of the commercial activities of Albania previous to the Balkan War, Mr. Ronzy writes that "Italy seems to have recognized what a great field of commerce this country would yield her, ever since it was under the sway of Venice," and he gives the following figures to support his statement:

"If we remember that before the period of her troubles, Albania, now sorely reduced, exported under Turkish rule $3,000,000 worth of goods and imported goods to the amount of over $6,000,000, that she exports $400,000 in furs, a large portion of which goes to Italy, that her olive-oil, to the amount of $500,000, goes most of it to Italy, while her wool, of about the same value, is taken by the Peninsula, and that Italy furnishes her with grain, wines, spices, and dried fruit as well as with printed fabrics, it will easily be seen what Albania's importance will be when her facilities of communication are improved by foreign capital and enterprise."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S COLD SHOULDER TO MEXICO

JAPAN'S REFUSAL to receive General Felix Diaz as official representative of the Mexican Republic has stirred up considerable talk in Tokyo. Such journals as the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, the Osaka *Mainichi*, and the Tokyo *Hochi* regard the act of the Government as another instance of the timorous, inefficient diplomacy which they think it is devoutly following in dealing with America. On the other hand, more conservative journals, such as the Tokyo *Jiji*, *Chuo*, and *Kokumin*, while regretting the Cabinet's failure to welcome the Mexican envoy, discuss the matter in more temperate tones. All agree that Mexico's good will toward Japan is sincere and worthy of hearty appreciation. Altho the Japanese Government's suggestion that the Diaz mission be postponed is couched in the most courteous terms and based upon plausible reasons, there is no doubt, the Japanese press believe, that the Cabinet was obliged to take this course for fear that the cordial reception of the embassy might hurt the feelings of the United States. "Thus," the *Hochi* declares, "the Yamamoto Cabinet made itself a laughing-stock by disregarding both its own dignity and the sincere friendship of the Mexican people." To the *Nichi-nichi* the motives of the Foreign Department in requesting Mexico to postpone the Diaz mission appear childish, especially when the avowed object of the embassy is to return the courtesy of Japan, which sent a special envoy to Mexico on the occasion of the centenary celebration of Mexican independence. "If the Mexican envoy," this journal argues, "had any political purpose in view, Japan might be justified in declining to receive him, but the Government at Mexico City has repeatedly asserted that the mission has no political meaning." Further:

"The authorities say that they do not want to be made a catspaw of the Mexican Government in its struggle with the United States; but why should the United States feel offended by Mexico sending an envoy merely to reciprocate our own courtesy? And why should we not welcome such an envoy with all the cordiality of which we are capable? We need not worry ourselves as to what ulterior motives the Mexican Government may harbor in dispatching the embassy. We can take the envoy at his word and treat him accordingly. Our unnecessary diffidence will win neither the respect of the United States nor the good will of the Mexican Republic."

The Tokyo *Asahi* dismisses as absurd the rumor that General Felix Diaz intended to approach the Mikado's Government with a view to negotiating an alliance, and says:

"An alliance between any two nations must be an outcome of very intimate intercourse extending over many years. Without mutual knowledge and trust as well as the identity of interests, no alliance is possible.

"The Mexican people seem to have great confidence in the Japanese, but we must frankly admit that our people know very little of our republican neighbor across the Pacific. Frequent exchange of missions will no doubt enable the two nations to become more friendly and better informed of each other's conditions. Viewed in this light, our Government's failure to accord General Diaz a hearty welcome is highly regrettable.

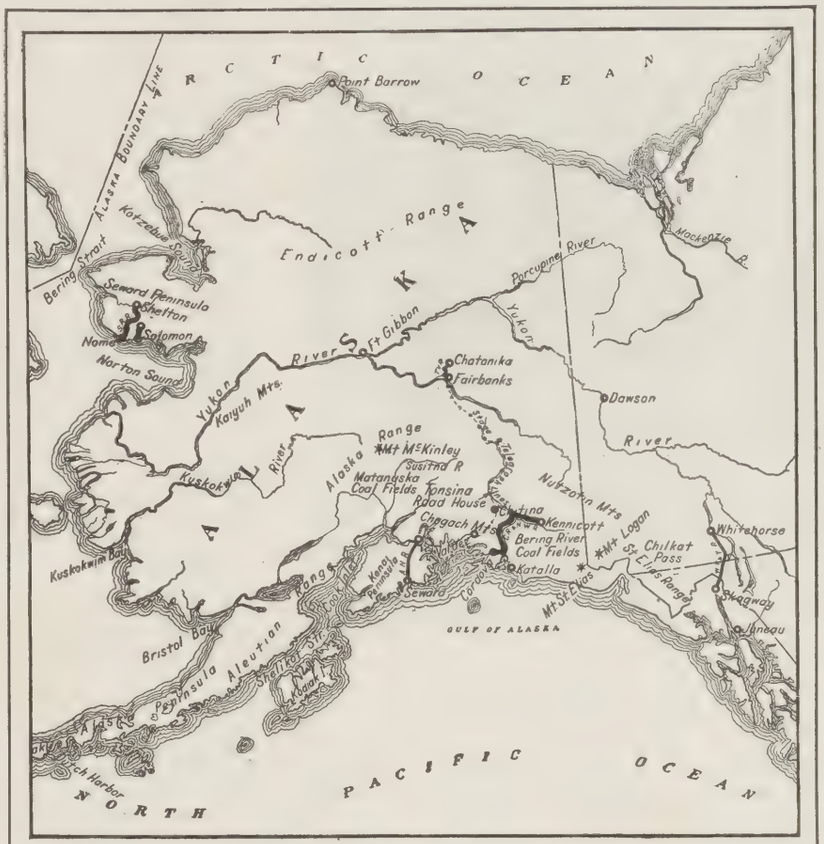
"The peoples of Mexico and Japan are bound to become good friends. It is a traditional belief among the Mexicans that the two peoples came from the same stock. Physically they have unmistakable resemblance to each other, while their customs have much in common. All Japanese travelers testify to the fact that in the country districts of Mexico, where the native Mexicans constitute the majority of the population, the Japanese are welcomed far more cordially than any other people. Many Mexican names sound exactly like Japanese names. Is it a mere flight of imagination to say that long before Date Masamune, a hero in our medieval history, sent an envoy to Rome by way of Mexico, some adventurous souls of our country had migrated to Central America and there became the ancestors of the present people of Mexico?"

The *Chuo* regrets that Japan can not feel at liberty to receive the Mexican embassy on account of the ill-feeling existing between the United States and Mexico: "Japan desires to be friendly with Mexico as well as the United States. It is much to be hoped that Mexico and the United States will both be our friends. Mexico would do well to recognize that the United States is still her friend and well-wisher."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WANTED: A RAILWAY SYSTEM

A VAST COUNTRY of rich mineral wealth, fine water-power, extensive coast-line, and untold future possibilities, but without a single railway line worth speaking of! This land does not belong to Turkey or Patagonia; it is the property of the United States of America, and its name is Alaska. According to an article contributed by E. E. Swergal, of the New York Central road, to *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, September 5), more railway transportation is Alaska's crying need. "A definite and businesslike development program" is imperative for the Territory, and the first and most important item in this program is the construction of an adequate system of railways. The lines in present operation are: the White Pass and Yukon, built in 1898–1900, only 25 miles of it in Alaska; the Copper River and Northwestern (197 miles), and the Alaska Northern (70 miles), leading inland from points on the southwestern coast, and one or two short narrow-gage lines. Writes Mr. Swergal:



From "The Railway Age Gazette," New York.

ALASKA'S INADEQUATE RAILROADS.

Three or four little roads in a Territory twice as large as Texas.

"Regarding the pointed question as to who can best develop the transportation for the common good of all, it appears to be the consensus of opinion of the men who know the country best that the work should be continued by private enterprise, as has been permitted in the States, and with equitable financial assistance and regulation by the Government. The Interstate Commerce Commission now has jurisdiction in Alaska, and, considering the agitation that has been engendered by this question, there is little probability, if any, of corporation abuses being practised or even attempted in the future. Many of the railroads built in the States were liberally assisted by the Government; therefore, why should not assistance (stript of political and financial abuses) be extended to private railway enterprises in Alaska?

"As regards actual construction and ownership by the Government, some people raise objections, generally to the effect that the cost would impose an indirect and unprofitable burden upon the taxpayers of the United States proper, inasmuch as the development is wholly within Alaska and ostensibly for the direct benefit of its people. This primary objection sounds substantial at first thought, but when facts and figures are analyzed the results do not support it.

"It is commonly known that Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,500,000. Since then there has been taken out of the Territory not less than $350,000,000 in diversified products, mainly gold, copper, furs, and fish, a profit on the purchase of approximately 4,500 per cent. This profit has been absorbed in the national wealth of the United States through various avenues of commercial interchange. There remains in Alaska great potential wealth in the same products, and in addition thereto the anthracite and bituminous coal deposits are untouched, lack of development alone standing between the coal and the warming of homes and production of energy for industrial purposes along the Pacific seaboard of the United States. This coal will tend to lessen the cost of domestic and commercial fuel by reason of additional competition in the market."

As regards agriculture in the districts adjacent to railroads already built and proposed, Mr. Swergal expresses some doubt as to the successful production of grains; corn, he says, probably never will be grown because of the absence of long hot seasons. Wheat, oats, and barley have been experimented with for home consumption, but altho with some success, there is ever present the hazard of destruction by frost. Grass grows rapidly and in abundance during the early summer, and with proper attention sufficient hay can be produced for domestic purposes. The Government has established experimental agricultural stations in the districts susceptible to cultivation, but it remains to be seen whether or not grains can be grown with certainty. To quote further:

"As regards the climatic effects upon railroad operation in Alaska, experience has demonstrated that operation can be successfully conducted, and altho intermittent interruption has occurred on the lines already under operation during the winter months, the hazard and interruption have not been more serious, if as much so, as in the operation of lines during winter months through the mountainous sections of our Western States.

"Through the coast ranges of Alaska snow rotaries are necessary for operation during a portion of the winter, usually in January, February, and a portion of March. This necessity, however, will become less marked as the hazardous points are determined by experience, and fortified by sheds, fences, grade reinforcement, or other improvements. Beyond the mountain ranges trains are being successfully operated during the winter months with the aid of pilot-plows and flangers only, as the snowfall rarely exceeds two or three feet in the valleys, which is much less than the precipitation encountered, in the form of rain

or snow, along the coast. This disparity is accounted for by the prevailing warmth along the coast due to the influence of the Japan current.

"Regardless of obstacles encountered up to the present time in the maintenance and operation of Alaskan railroads, there is much hope for the future, as experience has demonstrated that all railroads, wherever their location may be, during early years of maintenance and operation, are subject to trouble in greater degree than is the rule in later years, when sufficient time has elapsed to permit of substantial adjustment through a gradual coordination of physical features."

Reverting to the question of government ownership, Mr. Swergal reminds us that the Government has expended millions of dollars and many lives in the military and civil administration of the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Cuba, with no substantial proof that its efforts have been understood and appreciated, and with no assurance of reasonable profit. Alaska, on the other hand, has contributed immensely to our national wealth, and there still remains vast wealth to be developed. Its settlers have undergone hardships, as did the pioneers in the early days of our Western States, and in return, as Mr. Swergal believes, they have been neglected, even imposed upon, by their Government. He goes on:

Photograph by Brown Bros.

PRINCE ALBERT I., OF MONACO.

In the laboratory on his yacht *Hirondelle*. The Prince stands at the left.

"Summed up, the burdensome results of national political quarrels and governmental indifference have fallen upon the people of Alaska to such an extent that many of them have been forced by idleness to leave the country, many have failed in their small business enterprises, mining development has been seriously retarded, and the development and extension of railroads discontinued. The present population does not exceed fifty thousand, including native Indians and Eskimos, and this in a country famed for its natural wealth and in extent of territory one-third [one-fifth?] of the size of the United States proper.

"What is needed as a remedy is the adoption by the Government of a definite and businesslike development program, embracing five general items: (1) Early development of railroads by private enterprise, assisted and regulated by the Government, or wholly undertaken by the Government. (2) Revision of mining laws, particularly coal-land laws, to permit of practical and early development. (3) More liberal appropriations to the army engineers (who have charge of highways and telegraph and cable lines), to enable them to effect a more rapid extension of trails, and for the substantial bridging of streams at dangerous fords. (4) A comprehensive plan for additional fixt aids to navigation along the coast. (5) Construction of fortified coaling bunkers for naval and merchant vessels. . . . The latter item is a gravely important one when we consider the possibility of an American-Asiatic war."

MUSIC BY WIRELESS

WHEN the *Hirondelle*, the Prince of Monaco's remarkable combination of yacht and scientific laboratory, entered New York Harbor on September 9, her arrival was made known to all wireless stations in the vicinity by a concert, the music being heard and enjoyed by all who were at the receivers of wireless apparatus. The "wireless piano" that was the source of this music is part of the wireless plant of the yacht, which is remarkable for its power and ingenuity. It is a German invention, but is controlled by a French company. We quote from an account in the New York *Herald* (September 11):

"Albert I., Prince of Monaco, sportsman and scientist of world-wide fame, arrived in the Hudson River yesterday morning on board the steam yacht *Hirondelle*, while melody from her wireless was wafted through the air. . . . . .

"This vessel of unusual type reached Quarantine on Tuesday night, her coming made known by the music which vibrated from the antennæ high on her masts. . . . The voice of this sea swallow was due to a pianolike attachment to what is considered the most remarkable wireless equipment which ever has come to this port. The notes may be heard over sea and land for many a mile. Several incoming vessels, including the *Grosser Kurfürst*, of the North German Lloyd line, reported hearing siren strains as they neared the coast, and the mystery is now solved.

"The *Hirondelle* last night at half-past nine o'clock gave a wireless concert, having first asked the *Herald* station to notify all vessels within range. There were popular selections, the 'Marsellaise' and 'America' upon the program. The music was heard by operators at wireless stations for many miles and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and by persons who were permitted to put on the telephone head-pieces at the stations. The vessels within call thanked the *Hirondelle* for the entertainment. . . . . .

"Truly a vessel of wonders is this craft, where science reigns and equipped with appliances which have been used in fathoming the riddles of nature. Much of the apparatus employed was invented by the owner, and there are workshops and a well-equipped laboratory on board where his new ideas can be put in practise.

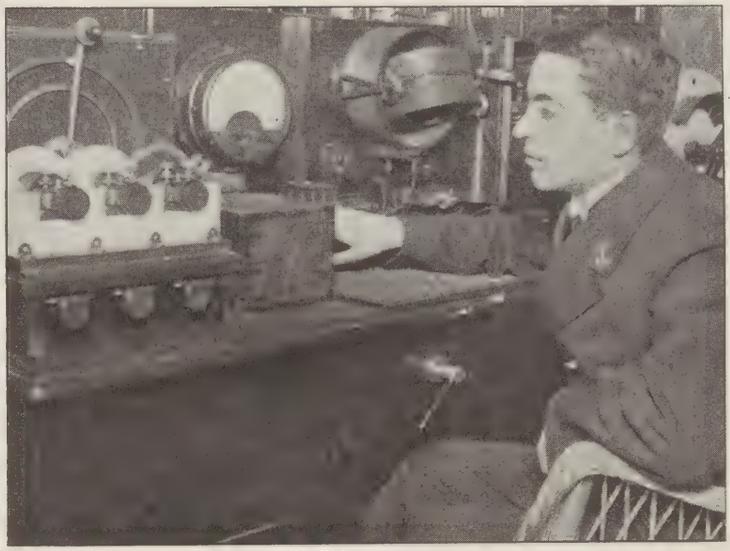
"All the electrical equipment represents the last word, but the wireless piano causes looks of astonishment to come upon the faces of operators ashore and afloat. The wireless system in use on the *Hirondelle* is the invention of Baron von Lepel, and the patents are controlled by the Compagnie Générale Radiotélégraphique of Paris. It employs a continuous current with a high pressure of 1,500 volts, which charges the condensers without a transformer. It has a revolving sparker, a series of small wheels. The spark is only a tenth of an inch in length and is always the same for the different powers. The whole apparatus is remarkably compact, for both the sending and receiving appliances easily are placed on one small table. . . . . .

"With this system, which is called an impulsive one, it is possible to get high-frequency oscillations. The vibrations are so many that often it is impossible for the ear to perceive them and the note to be heard. The inventor has put on the sparker another oscillatory circuit and a variable condenser. He can thus lower the frequency of the system. The use of a variable condenser in the second circuit makes it possible to get different frequencies, which may be tuned to musical notes. The variations are made by striking a bank of ten keys, arranged in the form of a keyboard of a piano.

"The operator, Pierre Boutteville, sitting at the table, can let his fingers stray over them and by certain adjustments can get twenty variations. This is a stock of notes enough for a Paderewski. From the wireless piano of the *Hirondelle* have come 'God Save the King,' national anthems, and even waltzes from such sprightly operas as 'The Merry Widow.'

"The Prince was highly amused when I told him of the sensation which the musical début of Mlle. *Hirondelle* had made in these latitudes.

"'It always causes astonishment,' said he, 'and we have been asked at sea if the music could possibly be made in this way. Yet it is all very simple. The harmony is produced as easily as playing on a piano. The system on board is really a remarkable one. Much better, in fact, than others, which are far behind the times and seem to be devoted to stopping progress. We are able to communicate fifteen hundred miles, and so, in crossing the Atlantic, are not likely to be out of touch with land for very long. There is one instance where we received messages from both sides of the Atlantic.'"



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PLAYING THE WIRELESS PIANO.

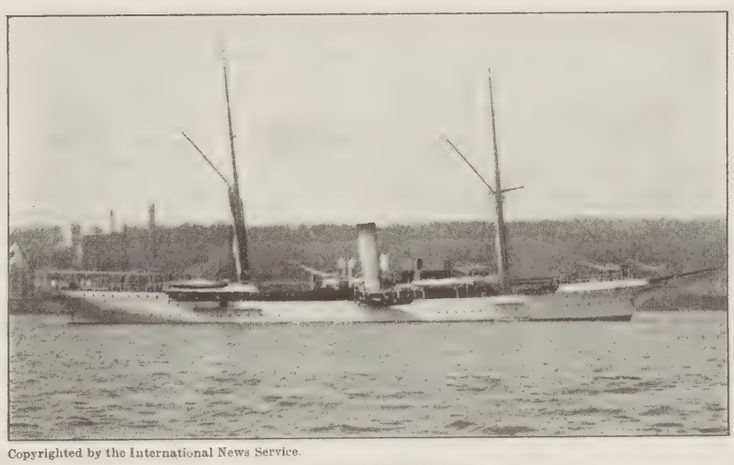
POISONOUS LUMBER

WE ALL KNOW that it is dangerous to handle nettles, poison-ivy, poison-sumac, and other irritant plants, but it will be news to most to learn that this poisonous quality is present in the cured lumber of various trees, and may affect the carpenters and joiners who handle it. The subject is discust in a late number of *Prometheus* (Berlin) by Dr. Heinz Gräf, who says:

"The maladies occasioned by the handling of poisonous plants and woods are called 'phytonoses.' To these belongs the inflammation of the skin caused by touching poisonous sumac. This has the reputation of being so poisonous that its mere effluvium suffices to produce inflammation of the skin."

This belief as to the poisonous character of the effluvium is denied by Dr. Gräf on the authority of the scientific investigators Rost and Gilg, who were employed to determine the question in a suit for damages brought against the directors of the Berlin Botanical Garden in a case of alleged injury from proximity to poisonous sumac. The suit failed because the investigators showed, first, that affection by floating pollen-grains was impossible, since all the plants involved were female; and second, that the minute hairs on the glands and other parts of the plants were not self-shedding either at the beginning or the end of the period of vegetation. It was thus proved conclusively that for poisoning to occur the plant must be injured and the injured portion must come in contact with the skin of the person affected. Dr. Gräf continues:

"In every part of the poisonous sumac there is present a resin which even in minute traces produces inflammation. However, this skin-affection is quickly allayed by a saturated solution of lead acetate in 50 to 70 per cent. alcohol. The lotion is especially soothing to the violent smarting."



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THE *HIRONDELLE*.

The Prince of Monaco's yacht, which carries a laboratory and a wireless piano.

Dr. Gräf also quotes the report of A. Nestler in the Annals of the German Botanical Society with reference to the poisonous characteristics of "amberwood."

"Two different kinds of wood are included under the term amberwood: the genuine East Indian or Asiatic satinwood, or 'silkwood,' and the satin hardwood or amberwood. The two are quite different in external appearance. Nestler succeeded in extracting the active substance only from the latter. This is a stearin-like substance soluble only in ether. A small quantity of it placed in contact with the skin of the under-arm, in the course of about five hours produced a tensely swollen yellowish blister surrounded by a red area of inflammation. After the bursting of the blister an ulcer remained which required four weeks to heal.

"Further studies were made by the same author on the irritating skin properties of 'cocobolo' wood.

"The poisonous substance is easily soluble in alcohol and benzol, less so in water. It is apparently an ethereal oil. . . . The placing of fine sawdust of this wood on the moist skin causes first a violent smarting. Following this, red spots or pimples appear, accompanied by redness and inflammation of that part of the skin, followed by scaling.

"Similar phenomena are caused, according to Nestler, by the plant *Cortusa Matthioli*, but they are even stronger, since blisters are produced. Touching the plants is enough to cause the irritation, and the infection may be transmitted to other persons by hands so infected. The bearers of the irritating substance in this case are the gland-hairs, as in the case of the primrose. This substance is a crystallizable sap which can be extracted from the gland-hairs."

The plants above mentioned are irritating in nearly all circumstances, but there are others which seem to require a special sensitiveness of the skin in order to be operative. Such an instance was reported by Kölsch of the sawdust of the Mexican blue-gum:

"A workman who was suffering from tuberculosis, and who later died from it, was attacked, after splitting this lumber, by an eruption of the under-arm which forced him to stop work. Others who did similar labor for years had no ill effects. In this case the tuberculosis may have created the disposition.

"It is obvious that joiners who have to work in satinwood, and gardeners who come in contact with poisonous plants must be guarded from direct contact of hands, arms, and head with the wood, the sawdust, and injured portions of such plants. It may

be possible by the help of chemistry to discover special lotions or washes which will neutralize the poison. Meanwhile, such maladies must be regarded as accidents whose victims should be put under the care of a physician, preferably of a dermatologist."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A $5,000 PRIZE FOR TELEPATHY

A PRIZE of five thousand dollars offered by an Englishman over two years ago for satisfactory proofs of thought-transference is still unclaimed. The donor, who remains hidden under the signature of "A Business Man," contributes to *Bedrock* (London, September) an article entitled "The Truth about Telepathy," embodying some of his experiences in connection with this offer. In a recent article in the same review, Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of Manchester University and a prominent member of the Society for Psychical Research, alludes to the proposed reward in the following words:

"The business man takes another line and offers a thousand pounds for proofs which will convince him. *He has, of course, no intention of parting with the money, and is quite satisfied that he can resist any temptation to be convinced.* . . . A thousand-pound note is a weird argument in Science. . . . To all wagers of this kind I trust that those connected with the S. P. R. will always turn a deaf and contemptuous ear."

To this "A Business Man" makes reply as follows:

"I do not know what evidence there may be of 'wagers'; but let me ask, in all seriousness, what are the reasons for making the defamatory statements which I have put into italics? They certainly are not true, if intended to refer to a case I have in mind; and they are unworthy of the Man of Science to whom, in all good faith, liberal payment was offered for particulars supposed to be available, but which he failed to supply. He had often declared that, to him, telepathy is 'perfectly clear and certain'; and nobody ought to doubt the sincerity of Sir Oliver Lodge's belief; but, requiring facts and not beliefs, I waded through volumes of 'records' to which he had referred me, and worked back to his first experiment with a square and a cross, as described by him in a letter to the editor of *Nature*, dated June 12, 1884. Being unable to find anything but statements that would not bear to be looked into carefully, or accounts of phenomena that had occurred under conditions in which trickery was always possible, I prest Sir Oliver Lodge for definite information, and finally got from him this gem:

"'I am surprized that you imagine that incontrovertible evidence can be obtained at all in an inductive problem.'

"After writing to many others, I caused the following advertisement to be inserted in *The Times* for several days in August, 1911:

"'TELEPATHY

"'The sum of £1,000 has, during the past six months, been offered privately to the leading authorities and writers of repute on this subject for satisfactory proofs of so-called thought-transference, but not one single case could be found; and it has now been decided to advertise publicly for the particulars required. Persons applying to the undersigned are requested to name their own terms for evidence that will stand cross-examination, and to state whether or not their communications are to be treated as confidential. MATTHEW JARVIS, Solicitor, 4, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.'

"There is no suggestion of 'wagers' in the above—only a plain statement of fact and a request that persons shall name their own terms; but, tho the replies were too numerous to acknowledge the receipt of separately, no evidence could be obtained. The advertisement was copied into many foreign and colonial newspapers, so that dupes all over the world were put on their guard against believing something that might not be true.

"Remembering that Sir Oliver Lodge had specially vouched for the movements of a chair in the moonlight, on one occasion when he had tried to control a female medium for hours at a stretch, I next proceeded to arrange for the payment of £5,000 to any one who could perform or prove a case of levitation; and, on my informing Sir Oliver Lodge of this, he wrote: 'To me these offers of money seem quite preposterous and never likely to obtain anything at all.' So I took this as an indication that he was again unable to produce any proof. But, supposing I offered him a large fee for writing a book on some mental incursion into the realms of the unverifiable, would there be, in such an offer, anything objectionable to which a deaf and contemptuous ear should be ever turned; or would it be readily accepted by the Man of Science acting for the time being as a business man? . . . . . .

"It . . . appears strange to me that present-day members of the S. P. R. should attach any importance whatever to opinions and expressions of belief, instead of trying to prove facts. Perhaps they do not consider that there is any credit in believing what is merely true—because any fool can do that—and they find comfort in the Bergson-Lodge philosophy, which has become fashionable because it is so 'scientific'! You start by accepting something which may or may not be true, but which is highly improbable and has not been proved; and, on such a want of basis, you build up your system—making everything as obscure as possible in order that it may seem profound. . . . . .

"I can give an amusing instance of how some members of the S. P. R. can be brought 'to heel,' for when I approached Sir W. F. Barrett (whom I take this opportunity of again thanking for his kind promise of help), he was very keen to assist me in finding a case of telepathy; and he was good enough to offer to call upon me the next time he came over to England from Dublin. He made no objection to being paid £1,000 for proofs, and his letters show that he was genuinely anxious to be of use in the matter; but, after seeing Sir Oliver Lodge in London, Sir W. F. Barrett wrote to me:

"'I could not undertake to prove the results of a long and difficult investigation to order or for a pecuniary offer.'

"My reply was to point out that I had not asked for any long investigation, but that I merely wanted one single case of telepathy, which he, as its father or discoverer, thirty or more years ago, ought to have no difficulty in finding for me. I never got one, however, nor did I have any better luck with Sir William Crookes, who was too busy with other scientific work to help me. . . . . .

"I have no desire to advertise myself; and my name need not appear, tho it is known to Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge, and many others who are interested in this matter; but I shall be happy to place at their disposal all the information I have collected and to assist, as a business man, in getting at the facts. These, so far as they go, certainly confirm the statement of Sir Ray Lankester, on page 66 of the April number of *Bedrock:* 'I say that Sir Oliver Lodge and his associates have not (in answer to the question "Does telepathy exist?") given any demonstration of its existence nor even any evidence which makes its existence probable.'"

A NEW IDEA IN VENTILATION

UNDER THIS HEAD, the artificial renewal and deodorization of air in schoolrooms and other occupied spaces is treated in *The Electrical World* (New York). The belief seems to be gaining ground among hygienists that such frequent renewal of air from outside sources as has generally been advocated is unnecessary, provided the inside air be ozonized, dried, freed from odors, and kept in motion. That such a radical departure from orthodox ideas will not lack opposition is of course true, and we shall doubtless see, on the one hand, the open-airists conducting schools with open windows, and on the other, the ozonists keeping them tightly shut. Possibly both plans may be equally successful and equally sanitary. Says the paper named above:

"The haze of honest doubt that has surrounded the ozone machine in some quarters should be largely dispelled by the results of the ventilation tests reported before the Buffalo meeting of the Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers by trained physiological and psychological experts who point out, as reported in an earlier issue, that an ozonizer performed important service in keeping sweet and wholesome for three hours at a time schoolroom air which was being simply recirculated without the introduction of outside oxygen. These experiments place on a scientific basis the fact long suspected that the usual empirical allowance for ventilation has no relation whatsoever to the actual physiological needs of the human system. And they prove with finality that even a roomful of school children can work at full efficiency and comfort, breathing

the same air three hours or more at a time, if that air is properly 'renewed' and deodorized. The psychological tests were continued over a period long enough to prove that no after-effects were to be felt. The efficacy of the ozonizer was also demonstrated on the occasions when its operation was interrupted for a half hour or so, the resulting 'stuffiness' of the air in the room making itself at once apparent to teacher and pupils. And if we have now proved that instead of unnecessarily burning tons of coal to heat large cubic sections of cold outdoors which are simply passed through our buildings and discharged back to the winter breezes, it is only necessary to consume a negligible number of watt-hours to keep fresh and sweet air that has already once been brought to the temperature of comfort, it looks as if the scouted ozone machine were really one of the greatest little engines of conservation of this prodigal age."

WHY MILK SHOULD BE KEPT COLD

IT IS NO NEWS that milk will sour unless it is kept cold, but probably few persons realize the necessity of keeping its temperature low during all the processes of handling between dairy and consumer. Milk may be on the point of souring, and may swarm with germs, when it is still fairly sweet to the taste; and consumers who are in daily receipt of this "near-sweet" milk must exercise treble caution to prevent the processes of deterioration from proceeding further. This is clearly indicated by simple tests reported in the thirty-first annual report of the Health Department of Springfield, Mass., just issued in pamphlet form. We quote the following paragraphs:

"The temperature at which milk is held plays so important a part in its keeping qualities that the following laboratory tests were made as to the length of time which ordinary market milk would remain sweet under varying temperatures. Two quarts were purchased from different dealers.

"The milk was about twenty-seven hours old at time of purchase. A record was made of the bacterial count and acidity of each sample of milk. No. 1 had a bacterial count of 280,000 colonies per cubic centimeter, No. 2 had a bacterial count of 16,400 colonies per cubic centimeter, which indicated immediate cooling after milking and subsequent careful handling. Each bottle of milk was then divided into four samples, and one sample from each bottle was maintained at the following temperatures until it developed a faint trace of acidity, when it was eliminated from further experiment. The milk from each bottle was thoroughly mixed every twelve hours and a sample taken for bacterial count and acidity. The diagram shows the comparative length of time the samples of the two grades of milk remained sweet, and affords a striking illustration of the necessity of keeping milk at low temperature during the entire process of handling until it is consumed.

DIAGRAM SHOWING BY LINES THE COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT PARTS OF SAMPLES 1 AND 2 HELD AT 100° F., 75° F., 55° F., AND 40° F. REMAINED SWEET.

No. 1 at 100° F. — 12 hours.
No. 2 at 100° F. — 36 hours.
No. 1 at 75° F. — 36 hours.
No. 2 at 75° F. — 60 hours.
No. 1 at 55° F. — 80 hours.
No. 2 at 55° F. — 180 hours.
No. 1 at 40° F. — 180 hours.
No. 2 at 40° F. — 396 hrs.

Further experiment in regard to the number of bacteria in milk handled in the usual way between the dealer's ice-box and that of the customer showed that the increase of germs during this interval was about six times more than between the milk-tank of the farmer and that of the dealer. On an average there were about 20,000 bacteria to the quart at the farm, 53,000 at the dealer's, and 360,000 at the consumer's. The temperature at the farm was 47°, at the dealer's 44°, and at the consumer's 58°. This not only shows the reason for the bacterial increase, but how small an increase in temperature will bring it about. That improvement has already taken place in Springfield is indicated by the fact that the bacterial count of market milk, made daily by the Health Department, has, in three years, been lowered from 577,000 to the quart to 46,600. Obviously all this indicates that milk should be kept ice-cold not only before delivery, but during that process.

RIVAL STEADIERS

TWO SYSTEMS for preventing vessels from rolling in a heavy sea have recently been tested in the United States Navy, with the result that the use of a heavy rotating fly-wheel or gyroscope is pronounced the better. The other system—the use of twin connecting reservoirs in which a movement of liquid is maintained contrary to the roll of the vessel—is less effective and takes up about ten times as much space. The comparison, made by Elmer Sperry before the Society of Naval Architects, is thus summarized by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 7):

"The antirolling reservoirs are effective only when the ship's period of oscillation is quite regular, which is not the case in the open sea, because the period of rolling of a ship is dependent both on that of the waves and on the ship's speed. A difference of one-third has been observed between the period of oscillation of a ship at rest and that of the same ship at a speed of 15 knots.

"On the other hand, the gyroscopic stabilizater is effective in all cases; it has also the advantage of acting, not when the oscillation has already begun, but before the ship has begun to roll; it does not lessen the rolling, it prevents it. Altho the first trials on ships did not give good results, that was because the movements of the gyroscope were not sufficiently regulated and it was allowed too much liberty. The power necessary to maintain the rotation of the fly-wheel is very small. . . . . .

"The gyroscopic balance installed on the *Worden* is the most powerful yet constructed. For convenience, the device has been made in two identical parts, one on each side, and the two gyroscopes have been installed on the bridge, in small turrets. An automatic controlling apparatus, consisting of two other small gyroscopes weighing nine pounds, regulates the movements of precision of the principal gyroscopes, so that they neutralize immediately the direct effect of the sea's impulses."

To give a concrete idea of the relative merits of the two systems, it has been calculated that to stabilize a vessel of 5,000 tons, selected for the purpose of experiment and normally rolling by about 35 degrees, two reservoirs would be required, weighing 900 tons; while with the gyroscopic system the total weight would be 51 tons and the space occupied only about one-tenth of that required by the reservoirs. The writer concludes:

"The gyroscope has another advantage: with it we may impress a rolling motion on a vessel at will. This may be of use in preventing ships from being caught in the ice, or in enabling them to break a passage through an ice-field. The gyroscope proposed above could give the vessel a roll of 8 to 10 degrees."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RAISING CROPS WITH GUNPOWDER—The old brown gunpowder, formerly standard in the United States Navy, but disused since the introduction of smokeless powder, has been found by the Navy Department to possess value as a fertilizer, we are told by *The Inventive Age* (Washington, September). Says this paper:

"Brown powder contains about 80 per cent. of potassium nitrate, consisting of potash and nitrogen, both of which are constituents of fertilizers. The authorities at Indian Head, the Navy proving-station, wrote to the Agricultural Department and asked the experts if they did not want to experiment with the gunpowder as fertilizer. The offer was refused. Then the Navy officials determined to use it themselves on the truck-patch in connection with the proving-grounds. Water was poured on the powder, and the concoction was worked into the ground. The result is reported to be most promising. The garden truck succeeded beyond all previous records. The plan is to be tried on a larger scale."

LETTERS AND ART

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS BURLESQUED

BERNARD SHAW'S latest play is called "an enormously clever insult thrown in the face of the British people." If there is any novelty about the act it must be in the quantity of his present offense, for it is long since he first began to mix cleverness with insults to hurl at this target. Nor is this the first time he has attacked religion, but he hasn't before, perhaps, turned the early Christian martyrs into figures of the burlesque stage. His people of Imperial Rome are "only modern London in fancy dress," says *The Standard* of that city. "The Roman dandy is really the 'nut' of Pall Mall in a toga, and the early Christian martyrs are any people you can think of with a kick against the existing order of things." They are said to resemble militant suffragists as much as anything. The old fable from Aulus Gellius about Androcles and the lion is the framework for his "elaborate squib" — a characterization that this same paper awards to the play produced by Granville Barker at the St. James's Theater. Mr. Shaw of to-day is estimated as "about equally compounded of kindliness, contempt, and sheer love of mischief," and his plays are, after everything, voted "delightful because they sparkle with a wit unequaled on the stage in these days; irritating because of the impression of a growing indolence or self-satisfaction on the part of the author, who seems perfectly content to raise an easy laugh by means frequently not distinguishable from mere buffoonery." *The Standard's* account of the play is worth reproducing:

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"*ANDROCLES* AND THE LION,"

Executing a *pas de deux*. The lion is said to resemble Mr. Hall Caine.

"The curtain rises on the agonies of the lion, a wonderful creature of a mild vegetarian sort of countenance, roaring with the pain of the thorn in his foot as gently as any sucking dove, and occasionally rolling a pathetic eye in the direction of Mr. Shaw's box. *Androcles* nears the lion's den in company with his wife, a red-haired shrew who is very angry because she has had to leave her comfortable home on account of her husband's religion. She loudly complains that Christians are the 'lowest of the low.' *Androcles*, a deliciously mild professor of the faith —with some gift, however, of repartee—reminds her that in his unregenerate days he was a toper. 'I could forgive that,' she replies; 'I can understand a man being addicted to drink, but I can't understand his being addicted to Christianity,' and so on and so forth. Then the lion emerges, and *Androcles*, trembling for his life, performs his feat of surgery, afterward waltzing joyously about the stage with the King of Beasts.

"Then we are introduced to Rome, where a party of Christians have just arrived for the next performance at the Colosseum. They are of all types, from the fair patrician *Lavinia* to hermits in sheepskin coats and a squalid little wretch whose Christianity has been chiefly displayed in what *Androcles* calls 'a gay time' in the way of robbing temples. The militant-suffragist flavor is very strongly marked just now. The *Roman Captain* (Mr. Ben Webster) is on good terms with his prisoners, but warns them that now they are at Rome the license allowed on the march can not be permitted. Above all, there can be no singing of those profane and blasphemous hymns. 'But they march better for it, Captain,' says the comic *Centurion*, whom Mr. Shaw conceives as a kind of sergeant. 'Yes, that's true,' admits the *Captain*. 'An exception may be made to the march tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The words, however, must be altered, and I suggest the substitution of "Throw them to the lions."' Then follows an exchange of Shavian argument between *Lavinia* and the handsome *Captain*, who suggests that the whole trouble might be overcome by casting a little incense on the altar of the gods. 'If you can't cast incense as a matter of conviction,' he pleads, 'you might at least do it as a matter of good taste.' He points out the absurdity of suggesting that there is any persecution in the disciplinary measures taken by the Government. 'In throwing you to the lions the Divine Emperor is merely upholding the interests of religion,' he explains. 'Of course, if you were to throw him to the lions that might be called persecution.'"

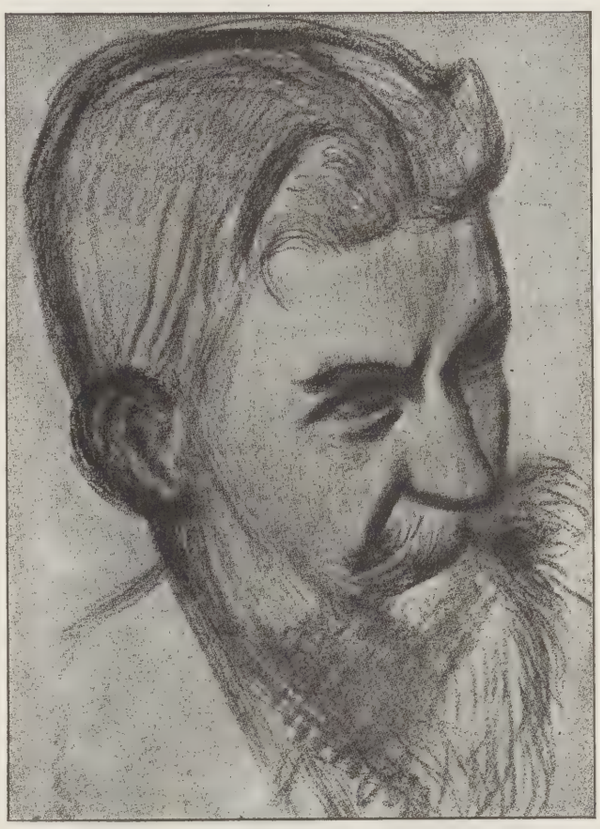
Following this comes the scene in the "wings" of the Colosseum, where the Christians are awaiting their fate amid the bustle of a very modern sort of theater, the call-boy rushing in announcing the next "turn," and the acting manager full of anxiety lest anything should happen to spoil the show. But—

"It is spoiled, in a sense, by the old warrior *Ferrovius*. Aware of his weakness, he has decided to enter the arena unarmed and without harness. But once in, the old fighting spirit comes on

him resistlessly, and he kills no fewer than six first-rate gladiators, much to the delight of *Divus Cæsar* himself, who in delight pardons all the other Christians, and announces himself as a protector to a creed which can produce such swordsmen.

"One victim, however, has to be found, if only to quiet the populace, and poor *Androcles*, as a Greek and a tailor, is selected. The lion, of course, spares him, and together they wander through the mazes of the Colosseum, Emperor, Senators, courtiers, and keepers all flying in terror before them. *Cæsar* himself bounds from pillar to post with the lion after him, and is only safe when he embraces *Androcles* with affection. It is pure tomfoolery, but undeniably laughable. But having given the public its fill of amusement, Mr. Shaw proceeds to puncture its hide with his little pins of sarcasm. Poor *Ferrovius* is in an agony of self-abasement. Whileothers are calling him a hero, he denounces himself as a renegade, and, having been false to 'the god that is to be,' he decides to serve 'the god that is,' and accepts the *Emperor's* offer of a post in the Pretorian guards.

"*Lavinia*, too, while in the moment of danger she does not blanch, seems to be far from an orthodox Christian. She is, in fact, just a mouthpiece of Mr. George Bernard Shaw. *Spintho*, the disreputable fanatic, the author claims to be no malicious invention of his own, but a character easily to be paralleled in the records of the Fathers of the Church. So far as it is anything, *Androcles* is a protest against any kind of persecution."



THE OLD OFFENDER.

Bernard Shaw, pictured here by Will Rothenstein, is reported to be up to his old trick of throwing clever insults in the face of the British public.

The Morning Post (London) is just a little shocked or bored with Mr. Shaw's antics, saying:

"When, however, Mr. Shaw is out for a lark there are few things he will stick at, and so the *Captain* authorizes the Christians to sing 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' provided they change the words to 'Christians to the Lions,' and so on. It strikes one as all very cheap: like so much of Mr. Shaw's iconoclastic performances, such effect as it has comes of the augustness of the subject and of its degradation by the use of means hardly beyond the reach of the schoolboy, who, coming on a picture of Cæsar, adorns the head with bowler hat and a pipe. Is it really clever or funny to make *Androcles* address his wife as 'wifiepifie' and her address him as 'Andy'? There is some differentiation of character. The *Emperor*, a cynical, esthetic creature with a relish for cruelty and a terror of suffering in his own person, is not unamusing, nor is the *Captain*, who can think of nothing but the regulations. . . . But one soon tires of it; the game, if it be a game, grows monotonous, and one feels that almost all that was worth doing Mr. Shaw has done before and better."

Mr. Shaw as a jokesmith does not escape the drubs of *The Saturday Review*, where we are told the jokes in the new play are "not of the finest quality":

"Very significantly the lion, who did not talk, was the best joke of all. But the effect of the whole—despite characteristic bravura parallels between early Christianity and modern suffragism, and despite some intellectually emotional passages concerning love, religion, and death, which, at their finest, were extremely sensible, and, at their worst, were touched with that irritating vagueness which characterizes all attempts at rational theology—the effect of the whole was a conviction of cheapness."

WHY OUR COLLEGIANS CAN'T WRITE

THE SINS and shortcomings of the college boy in his struggles with English composition have so long been almost a matter of scandal that the results of Mr. Bok's recent questionnaire given in *The Outlook* are only an added grief. Mr. Bok's article "is devoted to showing that the college men and women of America, if they have anything to say, can not say it in decent English nor with any distinction." Their sentences are "involved, incoherent, and perplexing." And they are so, declares Frederick Lynch, of *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), because "the whole tendency of our colleges is directly away from those studies that give one the power to express himself in correct and classic style." Mr. Lynch cites the more fortunate state of the "average English graduate who can write both correct and lucid English":

"One has only to compare the editorials in the English papers with those in American papers to see what I mean. We simply have no editors in America—with one or two exceptions—who can write such editorials as appear weekly on the London *Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, *The Nation*, *The Economist*, *The British Weekly*, *The Christian World*, to say nothing of the daily papers. Why, Mr. Brierly's and Sir Robertson Nicoll's editorials are bound into books year by year and take their place among the classics of the day. When Tolstoy died the editorial on his death in *The Spectator* was copied all over the world. Every sentence in it arrested one. The letters from educated people to the English papers show capacity to write clearly and interestingly. It would be interesting if Mr. Bok could get 400 letters from Oxford and Cambridge seniors. I imagine he would get vastly different results. The simple reason that English college graduates can write is that they have been trained in the classics. They begin back in Rugby, Eton, Repton, and Winchester, translating the Latin and Greek poets into blank verse. Day by day this English verse is corrected and criticized, that it may be perfected. The prizes in these universities encourage the writing of poetry; and there is nothing gives one such command of forceful, terse, and happy English as the composition of verse or its translation. But the drift is all away from the classics in our colleges. We are substituting courses in life-insurance for philosophy, and lectures on commerce and banking for the translation of Homer and Horace into English. We turn out good engineers, but one of them—quite eminent, too—from one of our great universities asked me, myself, once, 'Who was Shelley?'

"Nothing can replace this strict classic training in teaching boys to write correct English. Its revival in America, with our disdain of culture and our acclamation of the hustling qualities, is far off. The two things we could do in our colleges are these: First, require a weekly composition from every student for four years; these compositions to be carefully corrected by competent instructors in rhetoric. Extemporaneous writing would greatly help. Let subjects be announced beforehand, but compel the students to write for an hour on the subject with no assistance

from books. Along with weekly writing the students of our American colleges should be encouraged—sometimes I wonder if they should not be compelled—to read the great masters of the English tongue. It is almost a disgrace that a man should leave a college who had not read Chaucer, Milton, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Shelley, Browning, Carlyle, Ruskin, and Tennyson, to say nothing of the other great poets, essayists, and prophets. And they should be read until their great and lofty diction passes into one's thought.

"Ruskin attributed his ability to write English to his training in the King James version of the Bible. But I suppose the Bible is an outgrown book with most of our colleges, and there is little hope there."

LAUNCHING THE OPERA SEASON

THE PRAISE offered by the critics for the first performance of opera in English at the New Century Theater is properly enthusiastic if mingled with necessary qualifications. "Aïda" has had "worse presentations in New York," asserts the *Times* critic, "at two and a half times the money." The latest venture of giving grand opera at reduced prices is not the first one, "but its prospectors hope that a more favorable set of circumstances, or a more intelligent use of them, will bring a lasting success to this one." The auguries are all good. "No production of serious opera at low prices has ever started forward with more substantial support," observes the *Sun* critic. "Not only is the money provided, but last evening personages of social importance showed their interest in the enterprise by their presence and their plentiful applause." The linguistic scheme is a novel one, as in the case of each opera a single performance in the original tongue is to follow the week's run in English. Hence *The Sun* speculates on the likelihood of some unannounced purpose behind this project. It says:

"No one would be astonished if the close of the season witnessed an application of the referendum to musical politics. A popular vote, for example, showing a large majority in favor of giving the operas in English would confound those doddering old creatures who persist in arguing that operas can be sung more artistically in their original texts than in translations, and would at the same time buoyantly bear aloft the hopes of those whose hearts have long told them that they can make translations just as good as the originals, and frequently much better."

This pronouncement is directly contrary to Mr. Krehbiel's view uttered in *The Tribune:*

"If the question at issue is whether the English language is a better vehicle for the lyric drama than Italian or any foreign tongue, it may be said that considerations which ought to be obvious to every cultured mind have settled it long ago; the proper language to sing operatic music in is the language for which the music was composed, the only language to which the musical idiom can be said to be native. It is as destructive of the spirit of Italian or German or French music to sing it in English as it would be to sing English opera in Italian, German, or French. No paraphrase can be fitted to music without loss to the beauty and potency of the original text, as well as the music. No people can feel the power of the phrase 'For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth' in Handel's 'Hallelujah' chorus as the English can feel it unless it be sung in the original and understood. There is no English, no French nor German equivalent for 'Oh, patria mia, mai più ti rivedrò,' when sung to the music which it called forth from Verdi's soul. There is no equivalent in any other language for that exhalation of Isolde's spirit, 'Mild und leise wie er lächelt.' The essence of French melody departs when another vessel is substituted for French verse. These are facts; incontrovertible, enduring, because they rest upon the genius of national art. They are not to be set aside by appeal to any popular forum.

"What remains of the question of language is the effectiveness and expediency of the compromise of singing foreign operas in the vernacular, for as yet we are not confronted with the prospect of English opera in English. That and the old one, which is not an esthetic question at all, except as esthetics are involved in the matter of translation, whether or not English can be sung so as to be intelligible. Except when the methods of the composer intervene and the difficulties are enhanced by the translator, English can be articulated in song as well as any other language. It can be. Any one of a dozen operetta soubrettes in New York proves that every night; but as a rule it is not in serious opera. Why? Partly because of the stilted and awkward phrase of operatic speech; partly because of the affectations of the singers; partly because of the singers' lack of intelligence; partly because of their want of training, chargeable in a measure to their want of opportunity."

The critic of the New York *Evening Post* finds the first night performance "surprizingly good," and speculates on what the future may reveal:

"It would naturally be unfair to give a definitive opinion either of the prospects for the whole season or of the capabilities of the individual artists, some of whom showed distinct signs of nervousness. But the sum total compelled immediate respect and admiration for the way the great task before the new company had been grappled with. The chorus is full of promise, its costuming was brilliant, the pageantry last night quite impressive, and the stage-setting all that could be asked. 'Aïda' is being given less well to-day in many cities abroad which pride themselves upon their opera. For one thing, one felt that the management had confidence in itself and its ability to work out the problems, and, considering that it had no Caruso and no other stars, its beginning may be said to have been as satisfactory as any one could reasonably have expected, and there was evident promise that still better work will be done later in the season.

"For one thing, the Century Opera gains by its smaller stage. There is something much more intimate about it, notably when two or three of the principals appear alone, than could be the case with the Metropolitan. This had surely something to do with the complete sympathy and appreciation with which the fine audience—there was standing room only after 7:45—listened to and inspired the singers. Of these, Miss Elizabeth Amsden, Morgan Kingston, an English tenor of distinction, and Miss Kathleen Howard carried off the honors. Miss Amsden, the *Aïda*, who has previously sung in Boston and Montreal, is gifted with a voice that has purity, freshness, and beauty of quality to commend it, tho it is rather light of texture, and not capable, apparently, of a wide range of dramatic utterance or color. She seems unable, however, to achieve pianissimo tones in the upper register. There were moments in which she departed noticeably from the pitch. Her share of the Nile scene was most commendably sung. . . . . .

"The *Amneris*, Kathleen Howard, is an American girl, until lately a member of the Darmstadt Opera, where she sang a variety of rôles to operetta parts. London, too, has heard Miss Howard, and at Covent Garden. . . . That she has clear dramatic talent was perfectly obvious, and her splendid bearing and fine presence added greatly to the value of her impersonation, which was on the whole of a high order."

KATHLEEN HOWARD.

An American girl with European experience who sang *Amneris* at the New Century first night.

THE TURKISH NOVEL

IT IS NOT UNNATURAL that Pierre Loti's devotion to Turkey should connote some sort of a literary interchange. French writers, it appears, have appealed more than others to the Turk, and a considerable literature of manners has grown up among the younger writers of Turkey that owes its inspiration largely to France. The opening wedge was formed of Turkish translations of Racine, Lamartine, and others of the classics, made by Ibrahim Schinasy, one of the founders of the young Turkish school; but these have been followed by studies of Turkish life from the Turkish point of view, tho modeled upon the form of the French writers. This modern school is studied by Mr. Tony Kellen in *Die Literarische Echo* (Berlin), where we read:

"At first novels were translated, and not merely the edifying 'Télémaque' of Fénélon and the works of Voltaire, but also the principal works of Victor Hugo and the two Dumas. But the piquant stories of Paul de Kock and the romantic novels of Eugène Sue and Xavier de Montépins as well as the naturalistic novels and stories of Zola and De Maupassant met with more favor."

MARY JORDAN,
Who presented another conception of *Amneris* on the second evening of the New Century Opera.

We pass over a list of Turkish romances written in imitation of these models in the late middle of the nineteenth century to more recent specimens. Uschschaqyzade Chalyd Zija, the translator of Zola and De Maupassant, published in 1889 two pessimistic novels, "The Hopeless" and "The Book of a Dead Man." Later:

"A new group is formed by Achmed Rasim, Mechmed Mueneddschi, and Huessen Rechmi (born in 1876), with their realistic novels; Wedschihi and Achmed Hikmet (born in 1870), with their psychological novels; and Nazym, with his peasant tales. They all like to stage their scenes half in a 'frankish' (*i.e.*, European) setting, or even partly in foreign lands, and they seek to portray both the good and the evil side of European culture in typical examples. . . . . .

"Schems Samy, who translated 'Les Misérables,' treated of unhappy Turkish marriages in 'The Love of Telet and Fitnet' (1872). This is the essential theme also in 'The Lute Player,' by Fatma Alié Hanem, and 'A Desert Adventure,' by Ali Kemal Bey. . . . Neither of these two novels is longer than a long short story, but if they are less extensive than our novels this must be ascribed to the fact that they are written in a terse style, presenting events simply . . . without artistic elaboration. They are written in the style—so unaffected and yet always so engaging—of an eighteenth-century French tale. On this account it was tolerably easy for Gustave Léon to translate them into French for the 'Malumat' Library."

Mr. Kellen gives here a description of the plots of these novels, of which the first seems the most interesting and important:

"*Bedia*, the heroine of 'The Lute Player,' marries in Damascus an officer who is not worthy of her, *Captain Maïl Bey*. She leaves him, returns to Constantinople, and in order not to fall into that mode of life which drags down so many women, she gives music lessons, fighting her way through life gamely until at last she succumbs to death with honor still untarnished.

"A great rôle is played in the story by the Jewish dancer, *Halula*, for whose love *Maïl* is faithless to his wife, whose ornaments he even takes away to bestow them on his lady-love. *Bedia* knows of his infidelity, but is silent. In a social gathering *Halula* approaches her and seeks in some measure to excuse herself: she might have given her favors to much richer men, but she had a genuine love for *Maïl*, and she was forced to follow her mode of life to support her poor mother and younger brothers. *Bedia's* pride makes her pretend that she does not care for her husband and that his 'affairs' are a matter of indifference to her. In reality she is so cut to the heart that she falls ill with consumption, of which she eventually dies.

"One evening her husband comes to her and begs her to help him free himself from this woman. *Bedia* acts as if she knew nothing of the matter. She is indignant that he should make such a confession to her; she is his wife, not his sister; he should have asked the latter for counsel. Such a view would seem a trifle peculiar to a European wife. . . . . .

"Three years later *Bedia* meets again the same dancer, now a married woman. After having plundered so many men she has reformed and turned to a respectable life. She has come to perceive that tho men are at times unfaithful to their wives, they really have for them a more genuine love than for women whose love is venal. None of the men who had heaped gifts upon her had been willing to marry her, and that she finally obtained a young merchant for her husband was due to her property. But *Bedia* makes her way as a music-teacher till consumption claims her. This malady is very prevalent in Turkey, and is therefore often met in *belles lettres*. Abdel Kerim Hady has called a book of poems 'Complaints of a Consumptive' (1891), and in the drama, 'An Unhappy Girl,' the heroine is one of those consumptives who have been so popular in Turkish literature since the 'Lady of the Camellias' first appeared."

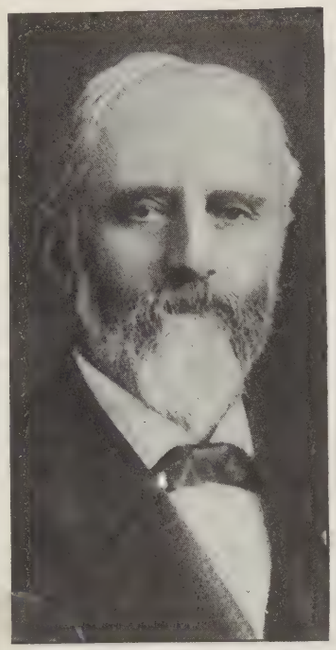
The second story whose plot is outlined is called "A Desert Adventure." *Sabuhi Effendi*, living in the Syrian desert, has married a second wife, *Safret*, much younger than himself. She is frivolous and fond of pleasure and spoils her step-children, especially the daughter *Syhir*, a dreamy and romantic girl of sixteen, for whom they long strive in vain to find a husband. At last the son of the Arab Sheik *Sataan* appears on the scene and marries *Syhir*. *Safret*, meantime, has made the life of her husband a real inferno. He is old and feeble, and his coquettish wife has no more use for him. The comedy turns to tragedy when the old gentleman discovers her guilt and is killed on the spot.

Mr. Kellen comments on the fact that neither of the two novels analyzed contains forced and improbable invention, but seems to be founded on observation of the facts in real life. He says also: "The art of the two is about equal, but Fatma Alié Hanem describes dwellings, costumes, and such matters, upon which her masculine colleague is silent." Both novels have a tendency to teach, not, however, obtrusively, but in a way that springs rather " from the naïveté of half-cultivated races who seek in their light literature not merely entertainment, but an agreeable mode of instruction." Drunkenness, marital infidelity, and sexual excess are represented as the chief vices of the Turks, but writers avoid frank treatment of such things. "There is nothing prurient in the novels, and yet things are spoken of which it is impossible to mention in our own polite literature. . . . Yet the very fact that in novels meant for the widest circulation certain things are spoken of entirely without reserve merely proves that the Turks are free from our own excessive delicacy."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

PROVING JONAH AND THE WHALE

THE HABITUAL SILENCE of the religious press on the subject of Jonah and the whale might lead some to think that Jonah has no friends left. His name is seldom mentioned in the pulpit. But in New York a new magazine is out called *The Bible Champion*, continuing the more modestly named *Bible Student and Teacher*, and it begins its championship by throwing down the gage to Jonah's critics. Prof. Luther T. Townsend, LL.D., who has been a professor of theology for forty years and has written over a score of religious works, fills many pages with his proofs, many more than the original story covers in Holy Writ. He remarks that one may well think it "the most vulnerable narrative" in the Bible because of the attacks made on the "historical integrity" of the story. Not only is it discredited, he tells us, but it is regarded by some critics as "quite suitable for the amusement of children, and is labeled 'The Pickwick' and 'The Bigelow Papers' of the Bible." If the story is "wholly fiction," says Professor Townsend, and the Church teaches that it is "really historic," then we have a right to laugh at it; but if it is "regarded by many intelligent and scholarly people as veritable history," then the case is different and a reinvestigation is in order. Beginning at the beginning, he sets out to establish by evidence the historical character of Jonah, the actual existence of Nineveh, and Jonah's mission and voyage. His reason for doing this is because there have been critics who did "not hesitate to affirm that Nineveh, as well as Jonah, was a myth." Having proved the existence of both the sinful city and the prophet sent to preach repentance to its citizens, Professor Townsend leads us on to see how credible is the recital that on being thrown overboard "a great fish (*dagh gadhol*) was near the ship, and seized Jonah the moment he struck the water." He stresses the fact that the two Hebrew words just quoted "mean simply a great fish, or sea-monster," while the word "whale" is the translator's word, and he proceeds:



DR. LUTHER T. TOWNSEND,

Who controverts the argument that the Jonah tale is "the most vulnerable narrative" in the Bible.

"So far, therefore, as the Hebrew and Greek words are concerned, the highest criticism makes it perfectly clear that the fish that swallowed Jonah may have been a whale, a shark, a sea-serpent, a sea-lion, or any other large monster of the deep. And even if the skeptic insists that in this discussion the word 'whale' should be used, still one need not suffer embarrassment, for while it is true that the right whale has a throat of small size, the sperm-whale has a throat sufficiently large to swallow a man without the least difficulty. There is not a shipmaster or a sailor who has been on a whaling voyage who will question the following statement made by one of the crew of a New Bedford, Mass., whale-ship, that he, tho a man of large build, weighing one hundred and seventy pounds, frequently had passed through the mouth and throat of a dead sperm-whale. He says he did this after the head of the whale had been cut off from the body, and when the jaws and smallest part of the throat had been taken on deck."

The writer adds to this the testimony of M. P. Courbet in *Cosmos* (Paris), who, writing of a scientific expedition of the Prince of Monaco, gives an account of the capture of a monster sperm-whale near the Azores, and remarks: "The discoveries of the Prince of Monaco were such as to relieve us of all difficulty in believing the Bible story that a whale could swallow Jonah." Another authority brought forward is M. Joubin, who states, in an article in *The Academy of Sciences*, that "a sperm-whale can easily swallow animals taller and heavier than a man," altho Prof. Ray Matthews, in a report on the Japanese fisheries, we read, believes that "it was neither a sperm- nor a bow-head whale that swallowed Jonah, . . . but a right whale; and that Jonah was not taken into the food-stomach but into the air-chamber of the whale, which was large and commodious enough to serve as a refuge."

Several other authenticated instances of the astonishing swallowing capacity of sea-monsters are offered by Professor Townsend, who concludes that "the time is forever past for any one to say that whales and sea-monsters do not have throats large enough to swallow men." Yet while the skeptical critic may no longer call into question these points of the story, which are "indisputable history," Professor Townsend reminds us that in coming to the record of Jonah's preservation in the whale and his subsequent escape to dry land, we reach parts of the narrative that "cross the line of the non-miraculous and become supernormal, and in the judgment of many people are on that account altogether untrustworthy." He continues:

"But, in reply, one may remind the destructive critic that he should move cautiously, for his own logic may prove as remorseless as that of the believer, for no one knows, or ought to know, better than he, that the whole question of the origin of things is to-day passing into the realm of the supernormal. There is not a naturalist who does not know that science is now pointing her index-finger to a time when the entire substance of the earth was nothing but a glowing vapor, and that naturalism knows absolutely nothing as to the origin of that fire-stuff. Then there followed the cooling, condensing, and hardening processes, till at length the fire-stuff became the earth fitted for life. But there is not a naturalist in the world who at the present time can give a scientific explanation of the origin of the lower forms of life, vegetable or animal."

There remains therefore, Professor Townsend maintains, in the light of the highest criticism, only one logical conclusion, which is this:

"The infinite and eternal Author of life must have interposed, or the earth as we see it never would have been, or having been, would have remained forever desolate; there would have been no first oak to cast upon the earth its shadow, and no first man to walk its surface. But if God could interpose, then the earth could bring forth grass, and herb yielding seed after its kind, and every tree after its kind, the fish and the bird after their kind, and lastly man after his kind.

"Hence it follows that the destructive critic, who decided a moment ago to abandon Christianity because its logic required him to believe in miracles, must not only abandon Christianity, but, to be consistent, must abandon himself, that is, must deny his own existence, for the origin of the human race requires

supernatural interposition as much as did the preservation of Jonah in the stomach of the sea-monster. But the moment such interposition is admitted, that moment riddles are solved and all Bible miracles accounted for.

"By such interpositions Israel could pass unharmed through the midst of the sea; Daniel could remain for a night in safety among the lions; Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego could walk unhurt 'in the midst of the burning, fiery furnace,' and Jonah could remain unharmed for three, or, for that matter, for thirty days in the stomach of a sea-monster.

"We may condense this part of the argument into two sentences: If God could create Adam, he could save Jonah. He did create Adam; therefore he could save Jonah.

"This, then, is the evangelical confession of faith: We believe the Bible narratives and miracles because on scientific grounds they are possible; because they are supported by circumstantial, monumental, and other indisputable proofs, and because there were purposes of sufficient magnitude to justify divine interposition."

A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY JONAH.

The mosaic decoration of a pulpit in a church in Ravello, Italy, where the medieval idea of a whale seems strangely mixed with that of a dragon.

HYMNS OF THE POET LAUREATE

HIGH RANK is taken by the new Poet Laureate, it appears, among Church musicians in England, and the Rev. Percy Dearmer places him first among living hymn-writers. This is a view of him neglected by all the other estimates of his career and work that we have noticed since his recent appointment. He began a reformation in church music, we are told, years ago, "when the public taste both in the music and the words of the hymn was at its lowest." He once trained a choir in Yattendon, where he lived, and sometimes discarded the words of an old hymn, when he disapproved of the translation, and supplied a new version. His "Yattendon Hymnal" is called "a gem of a book, not only for its superior hymns and music, but for the art of its printing." "Dr. Bridges shares with Morris the distinction of being an authority on the printing as well as the writing of books," and this one, "with charming tadpole-shaped notes of seventeenth-century music," is prized by lovers of fine books. Dr. Dearmer writes in the London *Daily Mail:*

A JONAH OF OUR DAY.

Figured by a modern artist who may or may not have seen a whale.

"It is a long time since a Poet Laureate was a hymn-writer. The seventeenth century produced one such; but only a few verses have survived from the bathos of Tate and Brady which our forefathers used to sing. Now we have another; and it may be confidently predicted that Dr. Bridges will be remembered in future ages by his hymns, even should his other verse come to be almost forgotten. They have the qualities of great hymnody —restrained intensity of thought, nobility of manner, faultless workmanship; and, above all, they are not poems set to music as an afterthought (like Tennyson's 'Crossing the Bar'), but are real songs, written for immortal music and wedded in perfect union to it.

"We have been—and still are—passing through a period of exceedingly bad taste in hymnody, both as to its words and its music. Weakness and gush are the characteristics of the great majority of our churches. The music of our average popular hymns fits the words very well; for it has exactly the treacly sentimentality which they require. It is indeed characteristic of our time that, altho new versions of nearly all the popular hymn-books have been issued during the last fifteen years, in none of them (if my memory serves me right) do any of Dr. Bridges's hymns appear, except in the Oxford University Press's 'English Hymnal.'

"In this book there are thirteen of our new Poet Laureate's hymns; and, as the 'English Hymnal' is already used in some three or four hundred churches, the work of Dr. Bridges is now beginning to be popularly known—tho even those who use the book may not always have noticed that the initials Y. H. stand for the 'Yattendon Hymnal' and its editor, and that the hymns thus marked are to be attributed to Dr. Bridges.

"If a Poet Laureate ought to be able to write national hymns as well as congratulatory odes, then Dr. Bridges has been well chosen. Let me give one or two stanzas from such a hymn, based on a Jacobean work and set to a splendid melody from the Genevan Psalter:

The King, O God, his heart to thee upraiseth;
With him the nation bows before thy face;
With high thanksgiving thee thy glad Church praiseth,
Our strength thy spirit, our trust and hope thy grace.

Unto great honor, glory undeservèd,
Hast thou exalted us, and drawn us nigh;
Nor, from thy judgments when our feet had swervèd,
Didst thou forsake, nor leave us, Lord most high. . . .

Unto our minds give freedom and uprightness;
Let strength and courage lead o'er land and wave;
To our souls' armor grant celestial brightness,
Joy to our hearts, and faith beyond the grave.

Our plenteous nation still in power extending,
Increase our joy, uphold us by thy word;
Beauty and wisdom all our ways extending,
Good will to man, and peace through Christ our Lord.

Could anything be nobler than this? asks Dr. Dearmer with enthusiasm, continuing the account of the Laureate's little-known achievement in this field:

"Dr. Bridges has written other hymns, not less fine but in styles quite unlike the sonorous rise and fall of these lines which almost enable us to guess their tune. There are translations of some of the old long-meter Latin hymns, and of the oldest Christian hymn in the world, a Greek hymn, which he has set, as 'O gladsome light, O grace,' to a fine old Bourgeois tune. There are other translations, for Dr. Bridges is too sound a critic not to know that some of the best literature in the world is translation, like the English Bible itself. Some from the German, to carry such famous choral tunes as 'Herzliebster Jesu,' or 'Innsbruck.' Here is a fragment, by way of example:

The duteous day now closeth,
Each flower and tree reposeth,
Shade creeps o'er wild and wood;
Let us, as night is falling,
On God our Maker calling,
Give thanks to him, the Giver good.

Now all the heavenly splendor
Breaks forth in starlight tender
From myriad worlds unknown;
And man, the marvel seeing,
Forgets his selfish being
For joy of beauty not his own.

"I might quote a good deal more, but enough has been given to show that the Poet Laureate has not been a choirmaster in vain, and that his hymns are the advance-guard of a movement which will lead the Englishman of the future to read hymn-books for the poetry that is in them—a thing which he does not dream of doing at the present day."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF RELIGIOUS AMERICA

THE OPPORTUNITY to see ourselves as others see us is a frequent one with Americans, as evidenced in the numerous books by visitors from other lands and in their newspaper interviews; but to see ourselves in our "religious life," as is the expression of an English clergyman in *The Christian World* (London), is to experience a new sensation. No reasonable man, says the writer, will "dogmatize hastily" about such a matter as "religious life in America," for in this, as in other particulars, the size of the country must be taken into account. In passing from one State to another he finds the differences in the population so striking that they "would seem to indicate the presence of another race." On his way across the ocean, for instance, he met an American woman who assured him that "American men never went to church," while an Episcopal clergyman in Philadelphia, denying this statement, "boldly affirmed that religion was still the most powerful agency in American life," and added that "the leaven of New England has entered into the life of the whole continent." Speaking from his own observation, the visiting writer notes as "very remarkable the zest and eagerness with which the young American confronts life." He is impressed with the college women, teachers and students, who act as waitresses during the summer at such a place as Chautauqua. Also in his book of discoveries is the type he calls "the Educated Porter," a Cornell man studying architecture and working his way through college as a railroad-station porter. This man the writer finds to be "one of the most splendid representatives of democratic manhood" he has ever met; yet side by side with this energy and zest in living, he finds a corresponding deficiency in the "absence of the spirit of brooding and contemplative leisure," and he goes on to show that:

"One result of this is that Christianity in America is divided into two camps. The one is orthodox. Its orthodoxy is apt to degenerate into the senile attachment to the letter of Scripture. I heard one man of this school say that he never read anything but the Bible, and he thanked God for being able to confine his attention to the one Book. There is a lack of mental breadth, of intellectual enlightenment, about the members of this school which is a little disheartening to one who is in agreement with them on the central matters but knows only too well that this is not the way to win the battle for Christ. The other school seems to have sacrificed almost everything which makes Christianity distinct from a temporary philosophy. Its members have the bad habit of preaching eugenics or sociology in place of the Gospel. They appear to be afraid of the great epistles and the nobler passages of the Gospels, and are apt to speak in terms which would suggest that there was nothing distinctive in Christianity which can make it an absolute and universal faith. They have become afraid of the historian and the natural scientist. Unless they are careful they will prove to have sold the pass to the enemy from an unmanly and needless timidity. What the American thinker needs is a thorough drenching with a genuine skepticism. He is already skeptical about religion. But his infantile belief in education, in mechanics, in science, in everything which seems to be translatable into material profit, is pathetically amusing to a reflective Englishman. He needs to ask questions about the value of these things. He must learn to be dubious about the very things whose virtues are trumpeted in his ears day after day."

That America is "not entirely without her brooding spirit," he tells us, however, may be learned from a visit to some of her famous cemeteries, which he describes, in referring to the cemeteries of Arlington and of Concord, as "these homes of her mighty dead." It is in her thinkers, her dreamers, her lovers of the beautiful that America is great, he points out, and remarks, "some day she will know this." Meanwhile, attending Trinity Church at Boston, where Phillips Brooks preached, he carries away this impression of a present-day sermon:

"The sermon that I heard was certainly not inspired by the memory of Brooks, but it was strangely suggestive, for the preacher indicated plainly enough that sense of disappointment with the civilization of this great land which is felt and exprest by the best and bravest men of the time. He sees that Carlyle's prophecy is coming true. Here, in the New World, the problems which the Old World has known for so long are being discovered once more. Poverty by the side of wealth, a justifiable disbelief in the honesty and disinterestedness of those who make the laws, a consequent anarchy which has its real roots in the immoral nihilism of the rich and powerful. America has for many years enjoyed the fruits of civilization and freedom. Secular education has had its way. The school-teachers have been abroad in the land for decades. And the result is that America literally cries aloud for the justice, the pity, the love of man for man, which find their most glorious expression in the Cross of Christ."

"ROMANTIC" LIFE OF NUNS—Fiction writers from the late Marion Crawford down to lesser lights have invested the life of the nun with a halo of romance. But the Boston *Pilot* asserts that it is "a life of hard work, of earnest prayer, and as far removed from any suspicion of sentimentality as one pole from the other." These facts are beginning to be learned by the novelist, but the "newspaper man" has yet to find them out. *The Pilot* deals with a recent "story":

"A little child at the age of eight was placed in a convent. In imagination you can see the entrance of the scheming nuns who finally prevailed on the girl to become a member of their community. And finally at the age of sixteen she 'became a novitiate.' Not a simple novice, but a whole novitiate! And that poor reporter thought he was writing up the thing in true technical style.

"After twenty-five years in the convent—reckoning of course from the age of eight—the said nun decided that she wished to leave the convent. That was her own business, and we may well presume that if she did leave the community it was with the knowledge of her confessor and of her superior. There are no chains to keep women in convents, and it happens at times that for very good reasons they come back to the world. There are no escaped nuns outside decayed fiction. . . . But this reporter found a truly escaped one; for he tell us that she took one of her pupils into her confidence 'and clothing was smuggled into the abbey.' And thus of course she reached liberty and life!"

MOTOR TRUCKS

DEPRECIATION

CHARLES WHEELER, an automobile engineer, discusses, in *Automobile Topics*, the intricate question of just what is the depreciation which motor-cars undergo when in use. The first factor to be considered, he says, is "the estimated working life of a car," and this depends largely on the specific circumstances in which the vehicle is used. A motor-bus may be run seven hundred miles a week, while a motor-truck used by a department-store may be run only one hundred and forty miles a week; as between these two, the element of "working life" would be considerably in favor of the store truck. Again, the "working life" depends upon the quality of the vehicle in design and manufacture, and hence is closely connected with initial cost. Another factor is the care with which the vehicle is kept in service, all of which depends upon conduct in driving and supervision and the amount expended on renewals.

Once a decision has been reached as to the "working life," the next question to determine, says Mr. Wheeler, is the method by which the initial cost shall be spread over the period, that is, how depreciation shall be written off from year to year. He cites three methods as worthy of consideration:

"(1) To divide the capital outlay, *C*, by the number of years at which the 'working-life,' *L*, is estimated and charged the quotient against each year's working costs.

"(2) In the first year to write off a high percentage of the cost; in the second and succeeding years to write off the same percentage on the diminished value, that is, the balance left after deducting the previous year's depreciation.

"(3) To divide the capital outlay, *C, less residual value, R* (that is, the estimated value of the vehicle at the end of its 'working-life'), by the number of years, etc."

In each of these methods renewals and repairs are charged against general running expenses. Mr. Wheeler remarks that the first method "can not be recommended where any degree of accuracy is required." The second "is perhaps financially the soundest, if it be desired to ascertain from one's books the actual realizable value of the vehicle at any moment"; in the end this method will give "a fairly true result," but it has the objection that, in the earlier years of the truck's life, "the cost of the service is overloaded." The third method he recommends "as the most practical and accurate."

A factor that must always be considered is "obsolescence" for, by some combination of circumstances, an owner may find it desirable to dispose of a particular truck before it is really worn out. Obsolescence may not in itself be depreciation, but it is a factor that is at least sufficiently important to affect any percentage of depreciation that may be determined by other considerations. In the future should greater perfection in machines make it possible to extend the working life, obsolescence will become still more important; a truck still mechanically efficient might become uneconomical in use because of the introduction of greatly improved types.

MOTOR-BUSES AND STREET-CARS IN LONDON

During a recent twelve months' period, the motor-bus system of London, according to a United States consular report, made a phenomenal advance, while the street-car system declined. In a period of twenty-three weeks, ending on September 4, the City Council tramway system showed a decline in receipts of $233,592, and other systems showed a decline in six months of $311,456. Meanwhile, the receipts of the General Omnibus Company, for eleven months ending September 30, showed an increase of $2,501,381, while the National Steam-Car Company in forty-four weeks more than doubled its receipts. *The American Motorist* quotes further from this report:

"In North London, where the full comparative power of the motor-omnibus is felt, the receipts of the Metropolitan Electric Company are declining in spite of increased facilities offered by the street-car system, the return for the week ending September 6 showing a drop of some $5,061. Until the middle of September it was the only street-car system in London or Greater London which showed an increase on the receipts for the current year.

"In spite of this showing, however, it does not appear that the number of passengers has materially declined on the street-car systems, as the following table for the month of May, 1912, contrasted with the same month in 1911, indicates:

Week ending—	Passengers carried 1911	1912
May 8	10,027,908	9,933,028
May 15	9,946,946	10,212,113
May 22	9,888,051	10,024,053
May 29	10,310,087	10,351,432
Total	40,172,992	40,520,626

"The following table gives the names of the several street-car companies, the number of weeks in the financial year which have passed, and the increase or decrease in receipts compared with those of the corresponding periods of the preceding year:

Companies	Weeks	Total Receipts	Decrease
London Co. Coun'l	23	$4,682,502	$233,563
London United	23	1,116,458	59,323
Metropolitan	36	1,548,073	12,555
East Ham Corp	32	120,548	1,659
Ilford Council	23	59,347	4,925
Walthamstow	23	88,711	2,076
West Ham Corp	22½	295,888	10,779

"On these seven systems there is a decrease on six amounting to $313,125, and a gain of $2,555 on one, making a net decrease of $310,570 as an average for half the year. In contrast to this the increases in the receipts of the two leading motor-omnibus companies were as follows:

Companies	Weeks	Receipts	Increase
London General	48½	$11,078,660	$2,503,902
National Steam	44	347,716	218,180

"There are some 2,000 omnibuses operated in London by these two companies, and the type of vehicle which is now in operation is so noiseless and is operated with such speed that it is becoming more popular all the while as a method of travel."

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

VAN DYKE EXPRESS CO.,

40 YOUNG WORK, EXPRESS

Horses and Mares, 1,100 to 1,600 pounds; these horses were bought green within the last 2 years and all in first-class condition. Among them are 12 matched pairs, ranging in weight from 2,200 to 3,000 pounds; prices $200 to $425, a pair; single horses, $90 to $150; some in foal, several mares, pavement sore, suitable for country work; single and double harness; five trial allowed; if not satisfactory return at our expense, will ship to purchaser to any town within 300 miles of New York City free of charge, with new halter and blanket and free passes home to purchaser. Call at office and stable.

Van Dyke Express Company,
160 West 15th St., Corner 7th Ave.
New York City. Tel. 5348 Chelsea

Ten Minutes' Ride from Ferries to Depot.

PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL Express Co.

Must Dispose of 65 Young Work Horses and Mares; 1,000 to 1,500 Pounds.

Horses have worked in city, are in good condition; also several pavement sore horses, suitable farm work; matched teams and collectors' horses; 30 days' trial allowed; will ship to purchasers free of charge, with halters and collars; horses must be sold within the next 60 days. Call at office and stables, 211-213 W. 35th st.

AT ONCE MUST BE SOLD

At the Lexington Express Stables
154 E. 27th, bet. 3d and Lex. Aves.

AUTO TRUCKS AND WAGONS REPLACE

50—Young Horses & Mares—50

Among them two mares in foal; single horses and mares, $90 upward; matched teams, $150 upward; will also sell single and double vans and several wagons, harness &c.; no reasonable offer refused; trial allowed.

METROPOLITAN CAR BARNS
611-615 E. 15th St.
between Av. B and C. Main Stable.
40—HORSES—40

weighing from 900 to 1,400 lbs., suitable for farm work or any general business, price $90 upward; 15 days' trial allowed; will ship every horse within 300 miles of New York City with blanket and halter. See Foreman; phone 723 Stuyvesant.

Department Store
Stables 425 East 54th St.

Will sell choice 85 chunky, young horses and mares; been used at city and suburban branches; among them are mated teams and single horses, some pavement sors; also single and double harness; prices from $25 upward. See Traffic Manager at stable.

OUTFITS

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Chance for Farmers and Teamsters.

BELT LINE CAR BARN

MAIN OFFICE AND STABLE.
No Connection With Any Other Stables.
435-437 East 23d St., Near Ave. A.
700 Horses & Mares 700

weighing from two to 1,900 lbs.; all in first class condition; ages from 6 to 10 years old; among them several matched pairs; some a little pavement sore; suitable for any business; prices from $40 upward; among them 60 heavy mated to road trucks; 30 days' trial allowed; if not as represented can be returned at total time; will also new halter, all cars transfer to 23d St., connecting car, which takes you direct to stable door. See Supt. Phone 622 Gramercy.

Account of Lease Expiring
May 1 at 412-414 E. 59th St.

We are compelled to dispose of contents of our stable, consisting of 65 horses and mares, matched teams, weighing 1,000-1,900 lbs. each; also single horses; 5 horses used for driving purposes, some pavement sore, suitable for the country; above horses were bought green within the last 2 years and are in first class condition, ranging in age from 6 to 9 years; 15 days' trial allowed; wagons and harness; will ship horses to purchaser any-where free of charge; above horses will be replaced by motor power at our new stable after May 1. Inquire Stable Foreman, beer bottling department.

United States Transfer Stables
REPLACING MOTOR POWER.
150—HORSES AND MARES—150

To be sold in 60 days, said horses are young and in good condition. One large pair have been used in 6-ton truck. Also 50 horses for general purposes; 40 days' trial allowed. If not as represented, can be returned in trial time. Horses can be seen at main stables

409-411 EAST 24TH ST.

Near 1st. av. See Supt. Phone Madison 1892.

Must Sell on Account Using Auto Wagons
at the Large Dept. Store Stables
138-140 East 25th St., near Lexington Av.
80 Young Horses and Mares

weighing from 900 to 1,500 pounds, single horses and mares, $40 upward; matched teams, $150 upward; will also ship horses free of charge with robes and halters; trial allowed. 138-140 E. 25th st. 5352 Madison Square.

ACCOUNT WORK COMPLETED

contract to compelled to sell 40 young, strong, seasoned horses, grays, mules, some lighter forward, weighing 1,000-1,300 pounds, teams, mares, collector horses, carriages, harness, price $90 to $90 upward; trial allowed.

See FOREMAN, 441 E. 103d.

ACCOUNT LOSING CONTRACT

Truckman must sell two matched teams heavy young truck horses, weighing 1,200-1,400 lbs., several single delivery horses, from $50 upward; 1 truck, wagons, sleds and double harness. Inv. allowed. 310-312 E. 63d st.

ACCOUNT OF OUT-

From "The Edison Monthly."

THE DISAPPEARING TRUCK-HORSE.

Specimen advertisements of horses for sale in consequence of the substitution of motor-trucks for horse-drawn trucks.

NO MORE ALCO TRUCKS AND CARS

At a meeting of directors on August 13, the American Locomotive Company decided to discontinue its entire automobile business. Cars and trucks then on hand were to be sold at reduced prices, and those in process of construction were to be completed and then sold, the process taking, it was thought, about three months. Meanwhile, arrangements had been made by which spare parts would be available to owners of Alco cars and trucks for some years to come.

The Automobile says news of this action by the American Locomotive Company "came like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky." The reason for it is said to "lie in the fact that the company has lost money on practically every passenger-car, taxicab, and truck sold by it since 1906, when it entered the field. From those who have been close in touch with the affairs of the automobile department it is evident that of late these annual losses exceeded $500,000, due largely to poor production methods and general uncertainty regarding the policy to be followed from one year to another." The writer sets forth the consequences of these poor methods:

"Altho the car program called for 250

vehicles annually, there was never any reduction in this number, no matter how late the policy for the year was decided upon, the result being that the following July or August found the company with 25 to 150 unsold passenger-cars on hand at a time when other companies were marketing their models for a succeeding year. In such a situation there were but two policies to follow: First, cut the price and so demoralize matters in general; and second, work these models over and carry them along as new types for the following year. The second policy was often followed, and it proved a most expensive matter. These held-over models were dismantled and changes in chassis and bodies made, changes which added enormously to the price, so that when finally disposed of they were marketed at a great loss. Taxicabs were sold at $2,100, which showed a factory cost of labor, time, and materials of $2,600. Added to this loss of $500 per vehicle was that of selling, advertising, overhead, etc. Four-cylinder cars that were said to show a factory cost for time, material, and labor of $3,700 were sold at $3,600."

From "Horseless Age," New York.

TRACTOR DRAWING DISK HARROWS AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS.

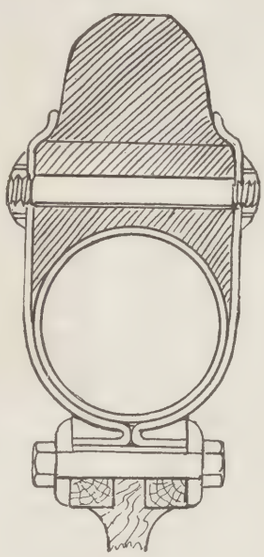
In discussing the significance of the company's action, the New York *Evening Post* remarks that "when this great company entered the field its enterprise was portrayed as heralding the beginning of the standardizing of the business; at least it was felt that this company would construct high-grade cars guaranteed first-class by the maker's name alone; that its automobile product would equal in reliability its locomotives." This paper believes that the disappearance of the Alco car "will be accepted, in some quarters, as another proof that the cheap car is making even greater headway than has been believed." The vogue of a certain cheap car made in Detroit is now "tremendous"; the factory has become "one of the wonders of the modern industrial world," and its car has become "a genuine 'American peril' for English and German manufacturers." The secret of this success has been "scientific management, the production of a single type of engine with only three or four varieties of body, the cutting out of all waste, such as unwise advertising and costly headquarters and agencies in the leading cities, with the result that last year the company paid out ten million dollars in dividends." The writer comments further:

"The success of this small car has helped to force down the prices of its nearest rivals; but a still better reason for the cutting of prices is the steady improvement in methods of construction. Thus another of the cheaper cars has gradually reduced its cost to the user from the $1,400 it charged in 1905 to $750 for the 1914 model. There is, moreover, no comparison between the 1905 and the 1914 cars. The former would be a cause for mirth on Broadway to-day, while the latter is a handsome and efficient five-passenger touring-car. Where in 1905, and for some time thereafter, it was necessary for the purchaser to supply top, speedometer, etc., at a cost of between $250 and $300, the buyer to-day receives his car perfectly equipped and does not have to expend a cent except for spare tires. This constitutes an appreciable saving in cost. Still another reliable car has reduced its price from $1,250 to $950, and its makers explain that this is solely due to manufacturing economies. That the movement in this direction has ceased, no one believes. Builders are bound to procure for themselves a wider field of purchasers, and so certain are they of the future that there are no fewer than 370 different cars on the market, as against the 40 produced in England."

A NEW TIRE

Motor World, in terms rather flippant, if not ironical, describes a new tire now under exploitation in Detroit, which is said to eliminate successfully the more serious sources of trouble. The accompanying cut illustrates it. Stock in the company is said to have been readily sold. "They came so fast they had to turn 'em away," says *Motor World* of a recent sale of stock. That paper continues:

"So far as is made plain, the company has not yet acquired a factory, but it does possess a 'fiscal agent,' and also has 'on exhibition at our store a 40-inch tire which sells for $75, and it costs us only $12 to make it.' The par value of the stock is $10 per share, and 'a great many careful, conservative business men have told' the people that they are making 'a reasonable statement' when they say they 'will without doubt pay from 25 to 50 per cent. in dividends the first year' they do business. 'As they can sell all the tires they can make at a profit of from 300 to 500 per cent.' they apparently have no doubts on that score.



From "Motor World."

A TIRE THAT MIGHT ELIMINATE MANY TROUBLES.

"The tire itself appears to be a combination of the solid- and pneumatic-tire principle. The rubber tread is 3½ inches thick, the inner tube being confined between a pair of steel rims and this thick rubber tread, all of which makes perfectly plain why the tire can not puncture or blow out, or cause trouble of any sort."

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY SINCE 1904

Donald M. Lacy has made a digest of statistics pertaining to the automobile industry as compiled for a special census bulletin. His article is printed in *The Automobile*. It appears that between 1904 and 1909 the increase in the industry in this country was about sixfold. In 1909 there were 265 concerns making trucks and cars as their chief industry, which produced in that year 126,593 machines at a total cost of $210,690,666, or an average of $1,607 per car. The machines produced in the same year by companies whose chief products were of a different character numbered 694. Other concerns at the same time were producing bodies and parts. The grand total of all concerns engaged in producing machines or accessories was 743. In 1904 the automobile industry ranked in the value of products as the seventy-seventh of the country; in 1909 it was the twenty-first. Other items in Mr. Lacy's article are given below:

"Of the automobiles turned out by establishments engaged in the industry in 1909, 95.1 per cent. were gasoline vehicles, the proportion being considerably larger than was the case five years previous when the percentage was 86.2. The number of gasoline-cars made in 1909 was almost six times as great as the amount made in 1904. Steam and electric vehicles gain much more slowly in number, showing increases of 51.4 and 168.5 per cent. respectively, and each of these classes constituted a smaller proportion of the total number in 1909 than at the preceding census. In 1904 more steam than electric automobiles were reported, but in 1909 the reverse was true.

"The most important of the types in point of numbers and of value is the touring-car class, the total number of these vehicles turned out in 1909 being 76,114, representing a value of $113,403,188, as compared with a production of 7,220 cars, valued at $11,781,521 in 1904. These machines constituted 60.1 per cent. of the total number and 69 per cent. of the total value of automobiles manufactured in 1909.

"Runabouts stand second as a class, the production for that year comprizing 36,204 cars with a value of $28,030,479. These figures appear very favorably when compared with the 12,131 runabouts built in 1904, which represented a value of only $8,831,504. Of all the varieties of pleasure and family vehicles, including motor-buggies, limousines, cabs, surreys, victorias, etc., there were manufactured 9,550 during the year 1909, representing a value of $14,387,664.

"In the number of delivery wagons built in 1909, Michigan was surpassed by Ohio and Illinois in respect to number and by Illinois and Pennsylvania in value. New York reported the largest number of motor-trucks in 1909, but the aggregate value was less than that reported by Michigan. This is interesting in view of the fact that in 1904 New York led both in the number and value of such vehicles, having 71.1 per cent. of the value. New York led in the value of 'all other varieties' of business vehicles in 1909, reporting 30.3 per cent. of the total. In 1904, Connecticut was the leading State in this respect, with 40.6 per cent."

If you believe in music you need a Victor-Victrola

If you believe in the power of music to elevate your thoughts and broaden your intellect, to stir your imagination and quicken your emotions, to soothe your mind and lighten your toil, you can appreciate what it would mean to have a Victrola in your home.

Music is no longer a luxury to be understood and enjoyed by a select few. Music has come to be an actual necessity in every home, and its foremost exponent today is the Victrola.

With this wonderful instrument, you bring some music into your life each day to add to your happiness and make your home more complete.

Victor-Victrola XVI

Mahogany or quartered oak

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $500.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly demonstrate the Victor-Victrola to you and play any music you wish to hear.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

SOME RECENT BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

Pearson, Henry Greenleaf. James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo. Large 8vo, pp. 321. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

This is another contribution to anti-slavery and Civil War history. General Wadsworth had been well known as an abolitionist for some years before the war broke out. He went into the movement for the emancipation of the blacks of the South with an ardor that was exemplary. His early death at the head of his troops in the Battle of the Wilderness adds a pathetic interest to this well-written biography of him. Up to his sad but glorious end he had been present at the most important engagements in the war as far back as Bull Run, in which he played a creditable part.

We commend highly the industry with which Professor Pearson has gathered his materials from so many personal sources and share his regret that the correspondence of the General, consisting of letters written on the field of battle and from his office as Governor at Washington during a critical period in our history, has not been preserved. We have, however, here published a few of his official notes to Lincoln, in which we get a glimpse of the often-described perplexity of the President in view of the inactivity or incapacity of his military commander, and particularly as to McClellan in the early weeks of '62. To the incompetent class Wadsworth did not belong. We read in these glowing pages much that furnishes ample justification of John Lothrop Motley's eulogy, "When foreign calumniators and domestic traitors spoke of Southern chivalry and of Northern mercenaries, the single name of Wadsworth was answer enough to all their vulgar babble." Grant, Meade, Humphreys, and Hancock testified to the example set by this brave man. "The moral effect of his example," writes a contemporary, "his years, and high social position as a country gentleman and a stainless political leader, his distinguished personal gallantry and daring bravery, all tended to place him in a most conspicuous position, and to give him an influence over the soldiers which few men possess."

The record of General Wadsworth's life is not all war and camp, or even politics. We are shown how he and his immediate ancestors kept up the traditions of a beautiful and hospitable home; how he was a landowner who set a good example in farming to those of his neighbors who practically rented farms from him at eighteen bushels of wheat an acre. This book of Mr. Pearson's presents a picture of a man who in any other country would have claimed the title of aristocrat and illustrated in his own life and character the best features of American politics.

Nystrom-Hamilton, Louise. Ellen Key, Her Life and Work. Pp. 187. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

It would perhaps be impossible to find a woman more talked about and talked against than Ellen Key. It is strange, but true, that nowhere has she been more severely criticized and misunderstood than in the land of her birth, her native Sweden. She was born at Sundsholm, December 11, 1849, and lays great stress on the fact that she was the first child of young and happy parents, a "love-child" in the most beautiful meaning of the word. She possest a sweet and wholesome nature, a desire to create happiness, a love of all good music, and a love of reading so passionate that she believed herself capable of committing crimes to get books.

The author of this life of Ellen Key has had every opportunity to know the truth about her. She claims that all the misunderstandings and the unjust things said of her have come from quotations of detached sentences which could give correct meanings only when quoted more fully and accurately. Like most great thinkers she went through many stages of religious beliefs and disbeliefs." The history of her lectures, her popularity, and her power of commanding attention are intensely interesting. We are glad that there exists one so fair as to write this estimate of her: "We ought to be glad that there are women, even without a scholastic degree, who have courage to communicate what life has taught them. As regards Ellen Key, she has touched on these intimate and delicate subjects as only a master in the art of language could do." Those who will not understand her ought not to read her.

Deakin, Mary H. The Early Life of George Eliot. Pp. 188. Manchester: The University Press. $2.

A biography of George Eliot is not needed, nor is one here offered; but we are glad to get even a meager description of the early years of Mary Ann Evans and to trace the relationship between her formative years and the books she created out of her memories and beliefs. This book is a description of the "adolescence of genius," an attempt to bring together, with greater fulness, the details of George Eliot's early life and to make more generally available the "salient matter of her letters and journal." After a comprehensive chapter on England and its conditions at the time of Mary Ann's birth, we have some delightful pages dealing with her home, family, and friends. It seems to have been a marked characteristic of the young genius to have an engrossing passion always acting either for some one in her own family, some ideal, or some public character. That trait remained with her as she grew older. Her devotion to her brother Isaac was the first manifestation of this characteristic, her feeling for Scott and his writings another. Later came periods of extreme religious fervor followed by doubts and absorbing free-thought. The book is not quite true to its title, in that it goes beyond the early childhood and dwells at length on her life after it came under the influence of George Henry Lewes, but we need only remember her exquisite humor, soul-moving pathos, and dramatic skill as an outgrowth of childish loves and ideals.

(*Continued on page 536*)

U. S. Marines loading Post Toasties on Battleship Michigan at the Norfolk Navy Yard—(From actual photograph).

Post Toasties

Follow the Flag

Uncle Sam provides the best of food, so it naturally follows that his fighting men have these delicious golden-brown bits of toasted Indian Corn, afloat as well as ashore.

The use of Post Toasties has become so general in our Naval service that one may find Jack Tar enjoying "Toasties" wherever the Flag takes him.

Many carloads of this appetizing food leave the model factories of the Postum Co. at Battle Creek each day and provide the world with one of the daintiest breakfast dishes imaginable—

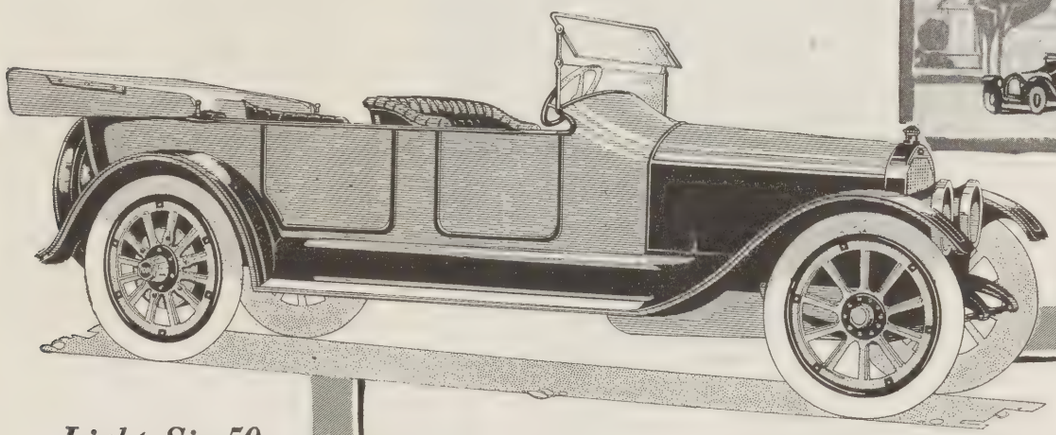
Wholesome
Nourishing
Easy to Serve

The best proof is a trial in your own home.

Post Toasties are sold by grocers everywhere — so you may

Get Yours

Three Months in Advance of the Calendar



$2,150

Light Six-50 Streamline

Price
$2,150.00
Six or Seven Passenger
$2,225.00
Fully Equipped
Including

DELCO
Electric Lighting, Cranking and Ignition.

Note These Advance Features

Streamline Body—gradual taper without angles or breaks from the tip of the Radiator to the back of the car. This is a brand new creation—a pure design, not a compromise.

Extremely large doors carried on concealed hinges—making the body lines entirely smooth, without projections or disfigurement. **Special wind shield** designed as a part of the cowl and not something added to or built on.

Clear running boards. Gasoline tank and Tire carriers in the rear. **Left hand drive and center Control. Both front doors opening.**

Low swung body, trimmed with our own type of Dutch upholstering—fits the "back."

Four speeds ahead and reverse, with direct on third.

Delco Electric Lights—Electric Cranker—Ignition with automatic spark control.

Disappearing seats, **motor tire air pump, taper hood.**

Transmission
Selective type; four speeds ahead, one reverse; mounted on six imported Annular Bearings, guaranteed for 90 horsepower; Gears of Chrome Vanadium steel, heat treated.

Timken Bearings
In rear axle—full-floating. Housing, one-piece crucible steel, tested to 11 tons. Bearing Seats integral with Housing, insuring permanent alignment of Differential and Pinion.

Instrument Board
Under Cowl, illuminated by two concealed lights. Delco Switches, Regulator and Automatic Starting Button, Speedometer, Eight Day Clock, Hand Pressure Pump, Air Gauge, Air Adjustment for Carburetor, Portable Light Switch, and Locker for convenience of driver, all set in flush, and within comfortable reach of driver.

1914 MOON
Light Weight Six—50

SOME dealers already have them, others are being shipped daily. Have you seen the car? Do so—it is a mechanical treat. You've always wanted a six—you'll buy a light weight six this year. For—mark these words, everybody spending $2,000 for a car in 1914 will be wanting Light Weight Sixes. However large the supply, demand is going to be greater. The few reliable manufacturers making light weight, medium price Sixes will be physically unable before the season's end to turn them out fast enough to keep up with orders. You know what happened with the first Delco-started cars—and the first fore-door cars. People had to wait. If you are wise then you will do your investigating of cars *now* and place your order early.

This is not an attempt to rush you into ordering, but it is a sincere and confident prediction. 1914 will see it fulfilled.

Light Weight Six Facts

The Moon Light Weight Six gives *all* the advantages of the heavy, expensive six—evenness of Torque, smooth running, easy riding, strength, power and roominess—all you've ever wanted a six for.

It costs *no more* in upkeep than a Four of the same power—and weighs no more.

It *looks* and is substantial—not a "light" looking car but classy of line—showing what it is; a refinement of the heavy six "Percheron" into the Light Six "Arab".

The Moon Dealer

in your city will be glad to show you this car and the *New* Moon Four-42. He will explain them in detail. Should there be no Moon dealer where you live, write us and we will send literature and put you in touch with a Moon man.

MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

"Here Are the Inquiries From Our Sales-Letter. They Jumped from 12% Last Year to 21% This Year!"

"You were right. The Quality, Weight and Finish of paper used for a sales-letter *do* count.

"The same list we used last year—the same proposition—practically the same letter—but *different paper*—and an increase of 9% is shown in the results!

"It surely paid us to be guided in our selection by the advice given in the portfolio, 'How to Buy Business Correspondence Paper'."

If *you* are planning a sales-letter campaign, why not be sure to use the Quality, Weight and Color of Paper that is most effective for your particular product—the most effective for the class to which you are to appeal? Why guess—why theorize?

Profit by the analysis of shrewd Advertising Men and other Paper Buyers as contained in the portfolio "How to Buy Business Correspondence Paper"!

This Portfolio also contains samples of "EAGLE A" Bond Papers—Papers of proven quality and known worth.

[Write for this Portfolio Today, but please write on your Business Letter-Heading.]

These Bond Papers bear the Trade-Mark Water-Mark

COUPON BOND
AGAWAM BOND
BANKERS BOND
CONTRACT BOND
DEBENTURE BOND
DERBY BOND
HICKORY BOND
INDENTURE BOND
JAPAN BOND
PERSIAN BOND
RIVAL BOND
ROMAN BOND
SECURITY TRUST BOND
STANDARD BOND

There are Thirty-Four in all.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.
25 MAIN STREET, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Twenty-Nine Mills under one management spell economy in making and selling. As a result, you get the utmost in paper quality at the price when you buy

"EAGLE A" WRITING PAPERS
TRADE MARKED WATER MARKED

Sold by good printers and lithographers everywhere

FOLDING BATH TUB

New Invention

Costs but little and will last for years. Weight only 15 pounds. Requires but little water, and no plumbing necessary. Folds into small roll and no more trouble to carry than a valise. Enjoy the delights of a full length bath in your private room. Far superior to a tin tub. A fine big money maker for agents, who are making thousands of dollars with this wonderful new invention. Two daily sales means $10 profit. We give you complete instructions, assistance and cooperation. No charge for territory. Don't delay, but send in your name at once asking for our big agency proposition. Demonstrating tub free; also full descriptive circulars. Agencies given only to responsible parties.

Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co.
175 Vance Street, - - Toledo, Ohio

No-Key Padlock Parcel Post Pd. **$1.50**

Adapted for college lockers, automobiles, etc. No knobs to turn—no clicks to count—press the right buttons and it flies open—you can do it in the dark. Solid brass. Try it—if not satisfied, money refunded. Agents wanted.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY SALES CO.
753 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago

Do You Want to Know

HOW TO DEVELOP

VITALITY, ENERGY, ENDURANCE, NERVE STRENGTH, MUSCULAR STRENGTH, PERFECT PHYSIQUE?

My FREE BOOKS, **"The 'Whys' of Exercise"** and **"The First and Last Law of Physical Culture,"** tell you, if you are weak or undeveloped, how to grow strong; if strong, how to grow stronger. They explain how to develop lungs and muscle, the strong heart and vigorous digestion—in short, how to improve health and strength internally as well as externally. Send TO-DAY—NOW—for these FREE BOOKS. Enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage.

Prof. H. W. Titus, 485 Titus Bldg., 156 E. 23d St. **N. Y. City**

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 534)

Pickett, La Salle Corbell. Pickett and His Men. Pp. 303. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1913. $2.50.

The Heart of a Soldier. Letters of George E. Pickett, C.S.A. Pp. 215. New York: Seth Moyle (incorporated). $1.30 net.

Mrs. Pickett has written so many books out of, around, and inspired by her husband's eventful life that we have become quite familiar with her delightfully poetic style and her very natural loyalty, but each new book has an especial charm and its own peculiar message. The first of the above volumes contains a historical record of General Pickett in his different engagements, in relation to different prominent men, both of North and South, and throughout his connection with the Army. She describes his actions as a man and soldier, and relates events great and small that combined to make him the lovable and heroic figure whom the world recognizes. George E. Pickett's greatest work was done at Five Forks, on April 1, 1865, but "wherever fighting, duty was his polestar." This book is an interesting, intimate history of Civil War events, and a loyal and worthy tribute from a brave and loyal woman to her hero husband.

For the second work we owe gratitude to La Salle Corbell Pickett who gives us an opportunity to read the letters which General Pickett wrote her before and after their marriage. It must have been difficult to share with any one such love-letters, betraying as they do the man's great qualities as well as his complete devotion to her, but her pride in his bravery and the universal sympathy persuaded her to share her glory with the world. His personal account of the tragic events in which he participated and the narrative of his personal experiences and opinions make thrilling reading. He gives us intimate glimpses of national heroes on both sides of the battle-line: Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, and Burnside. General Pickett who never faltered in his allegiance, but never lost sight of the other side nor gloried in victory: "I can fight for a cause I know to be just, can risk my own life and the lives of those in my keeping without a thought of the consequences; but when we've conquered, when we've downed the enemy and won the victory, I don't want to hurrah. I want to go off all by myself and be sorry for them." It seems almost sacrilege to read his personal messages of tenderness to his absent wife, but, interwoven with his longings and devotion are descriptions of events in the war which justify the fame which is linked inseparably with the day at Gettysburg when he led his men in one of the most heroic charges in history. One reads these letters with tears of sympathy and admiration.

Abbot, Willis J. Notable Women in History. Pp. 448. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

The author of this large and comprehensive work seems to have recognized the times as peculiarly opportune for such an exposition of woman and the wonderful things she has accomplished. He has written the lives of seventy notable women: "Women who in all ages, all lands, and in all womanly occupations have won fame

(*Continued on page* 538)

HUDSON MOTOR CARS

HUDSON MOTOR CARS

Accept Howard E. Coffin's 1914 Automobile Review—We'll Send It!

NO AUTOMOBILE buyer should fail to read Mr. Coffin's Automobile Review.

He shows why six cylinder cars are now so popular.

He explains the reasons for their smoothness, and why they are so desirable. With diagrams, and in the clearest language, he makes you understand why so many makers are now manufacturing sixes exclusively.

He tells about wire wheels and wood wheels—about left side drive and right side drive—about gasoline economy—electric and other gear shifts—streamline bodies—speedometer drive—new things in lighting, and other features embodied in the 1914 designs.

No man is more eminently qualified to prepare such a review. Mr. Coffin's reputation as an engineer, and his many contributions to the progress of the automobile industry both as a designer of many successful cars and a contributor to engineering literature, make this review authentic.

Of course he also describes the HUDSON SIX 54. No discussion of automobile tendencies would be complete that omitted mention of this new car.

It approaches a new ideal with its true streamline body—135-inch wheel base—six cylinder motor of extreme flexibility and smoothness—electrical lighting and starting by an improved Delco system—left hand drive—center control—and entrance to the driver's seat from either side. These are features that make the HUDSON SIX 54 a prominent car in the 1914 announcements.

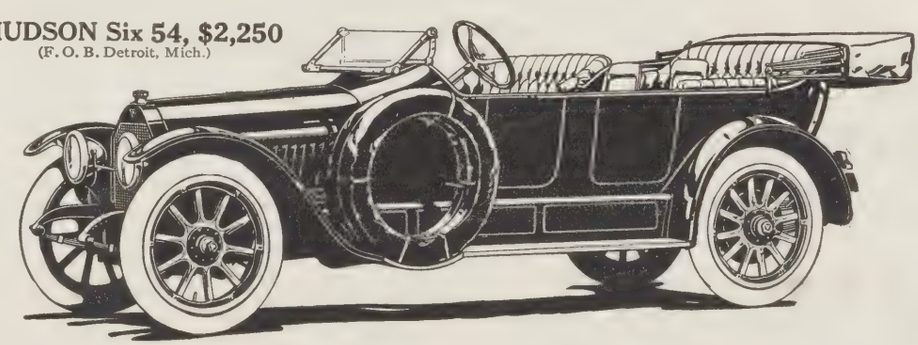
Can you afford to consider the purchase of any car over $1,500 without knowing what such an authority as Mr. Coffin has to say upon the subject?

Send your name and address.

HUDSON Motor Car Company
7723 Jefferson Avenue **Detroit, Michigan**

THE TRUE STREAMLINE BODY

HUDSON Six 54, $2,250
(F. O. B. Detroit, Mich.)



260

PHOTO BY EVANS' STUDIOS, PHILA.

A $92,500 residence at Atlantic City, N. J. Heated with a Pierce American Boiler and 2277 feet of Pierce Louraine Radiation. Druckenmiller, Stockhouse & Williams, Philadelphia, Architects. Mulford T. Sharp, Steamfitter.

Our Heat Primer makes your Heating Problem as Plain as A B C

If the question of heating has been a puzzle to which you could get no satisfactory answer, you should read our Primer on Heat. It will interest you because in it the whole subject of heating has been treated, simply and intelligently, with all the technicalities left out. It is called

"What Heat for Your House"

It shows you how the different heating systems work, why some cost more to operate than others, and how any house can be comfortably heated in any weather at small cost, and it will show you how more than three hundred thousand houses are being so heated with Pierce Boilers. The Primer will help you to decide on the heat for your house, or the new system for your present house.

Your steamfitter can advise you the type of Pierce Boiler to get and the cost of installation, but before you go to him be sure to send for our Primer—it's sent free upon request.

Pierce Boilers and Radiators

PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MFG. CO.
254 James Street Syracuse, N. Y.
Pierce Service in all Principal Cities

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 536*)

and put their imprint on the world's history." His pages give pen portraits of the frivolous Nell Gwynn and the stately Martha Washington, each of whom exerted influence on the history of her times. He groups his characters under "Classic Dames," "Queens and Martyrs," "Women of Wit and Pleasure," "Priestesses of Woman's Cause," "Women of the Footlights," "Women in Art and Letters," and "Women Who Stand Alone," giving as concisely as he can the history of each life and all it meant. Tho the book was not written to advance a cause or push a propaganda, the author expresses his complete sympathy with the women who strive for equality of opportunity and equal rewards for like service for both sexes. As a book of reference it will be invaluable, especially among clubs devoted to the advancement of woman's cause.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BUSINESS

The American Business Encyclopedia and Legal Adviser. In 5 vols. 8vo. Illustrated. John D. Long and William P. Wilson, Editors-in-Chief. Boston: J. B. Millet Company.

These volumes are well illustrated, well printed, and well bound. In appearance and bulk they resemble closely the excellent "Business Encyclopedia and Legal Adviser," originated by William Stanley MacBean Knight and published in England several years ago, but the text is thoroughly American. Exactly why the "Editors' [we note there are several] Introduction to Legal Topics" should preface the entire work is not made apparent. As there is no general introduction, its purpose is not clearly set forth.

The publishers state that, so far as they know, "there is no other publication of this sort in the country." The main object has been to "produce a work that is entirely devoted to such subjects as are of value to business men, either in building up business, increasing profits, scientific management, establishing partnerships, etc., or in safeguarding established interests both public and private."

Particular attention has been given to the legal side of the work, for had this not been done, the publishers would not feel safe in asserting that "the legal information pertaining to every-day problems will be found of value in solving or avoiding the difficulties which are found in the path of every-day work." Notwithstanding this, the warning is given that "no one can be safely recommended to take his law from a book in his library, and thus save lawyer's fees." All that one gets is an exposition of certain principles of law and the practises and customs of the legal profession, which the intelligent business person ought to understand.

This work should meet with a ready reception from the public. The intelligent business person who possesses it will be careful to read and inwardly digest its contents. It will help to qualify him to avoid the losses and pitfalls a business career entails. The legal articles are tersely written and are in language usually divested of legal cant. They are easily comprehensible to the ordinary layman. Those treating of advertising in its various phases occupy nearly one hundred pages, and are not the least attractive features. In general, the information conveyed presents to the prospective investor or working business man the facts he would wish to know concerning the various industries and occupations as he may be interested in them, before he invests his capital or engages in work.

WORKS DEALING WITH SOCIOLOGY AND EFFICIENCY

Boyd, James Harrington, A.M., Sc.D. Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Insurance Under Modern Conditions. 2 vols. Cloth, pp. xviii, xii–1622. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $9 net.

There is no doubt that this large and important work will rapidly become the standard book of reference on workmen's-compensation acts, their principles, and their operation. More and more countries and more State legislatures are giving attention to industrial insurance and compensation of workmen for injury. It is one of the distinctive marks of readjustment to the tremendous and complex conditions of the industrial era. While there have been available heretofore the reports of State and Federal labor bureaus on this subject and special studies by economists, it is the first time that so inclusive a presentation has been made. Tho prepared for American consumption, Mr. Boyd does not omit from his book important sections from foreign codes and practise. He begins with a comparison of the common law, employers'-liability laws, industrial-insurance laws, and compensation laws, and then turns to a historical survey, concise, but adequate for his purpose, of industrial insurance and compensation in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. The bulk of the two large volumes is occupied by chapters on the acts of all the States and countries which had passed such legislation up to January, 1913. In the case of the State acts, the Federal act, and the British and German acts, a chapter or more is given to each. The text of the act is quoted, court decisions validating constitutionality and operation are cited, forms of procedure are given, and the numerous legal aspects of each receive due attention. In addition to these chapters there are important sections on the legal and economic basis of the principles involved and special treatment of such corollary topics as amount of compensation, relation of the law to dependents of the worker, definitions according to statute of "injuries," "workingman," and "responsibility," and other valuable material. One can not fail to be imprest with the thoroughness and completeness of the volumes. Economists, lawyers, and legislators who are concerned with the topic will find them indispensable. The author, who is a lawyer, has been the chairman of the Employers' Liability Commission of Ohio, and drafted the Industrial Insurance Law of that State.

Marden, Orison Swett. The Marden Efficiency Books, viz., The Progressive Business Man, The Joys of Living, The Exceptional Employee. 3 vols., 12mo, pp. 166, 403, 202. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1 per vol.

The author of the "Ars Poetica" teaches us that it is difficult to state the trite and the obvious in an attractive form;

(*Continued on page 540*)

THE Detroit ELECTRIC 1914

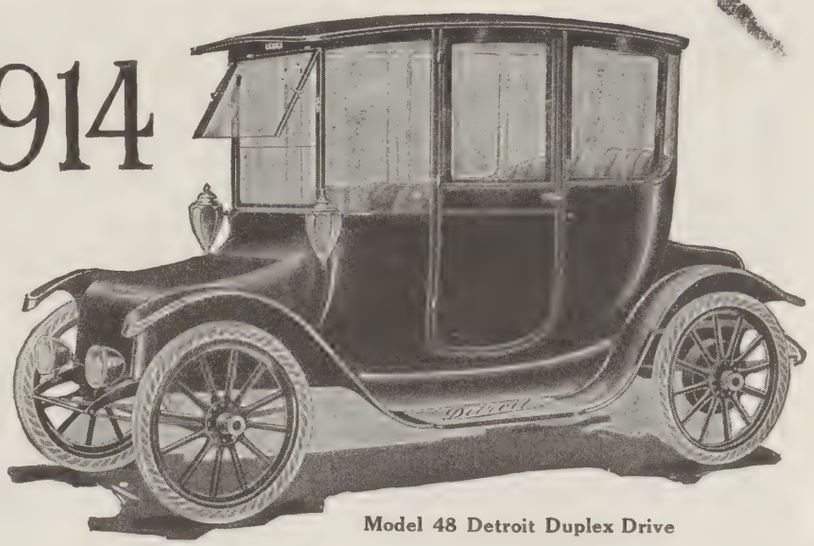
With Worm Gear Axle

5-pass. Brougham, Detroit Duplex Drive	$3000
4-pass. Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2850
Gentleman's Roadster	2500

With Bevel Gear Axle

5-pass. Brougham, Front Seat Drive	$2800
4-pass. Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2550
Victoria	2300

All enclosed bodies are of our celebrated "Clear Vision" type. Seats are so arranged that no one sits in front of the driver.



Model 48 Detroit Duplex Drive

Big Volume - Finer Quality - Lower Prices

This is the Detroit Electric policy for 1914—to make ***more*** cars and therefore ***better*** cars than have ever been made by an electric manufacturer; to sell these cars for ***lower*** prices than have ever been asked before; to take only a small profit on ***each*** car, relying on ***large*** volume for an adequate yearly earning.

We believe that this new policy is something people have been waiting for, that it marks a big step forward in the electric car business. We believe it means that thousands of people will buy electrics who have not bought before.

Our Output—Two to One

In the past twelve months we have sold ***more than twice as many cars*** as any other maker of electric pleasure vehicles.

Our factory and service organizations have grown to be the largest in the world devoted exclusively to electric cars. Our manufacturing facilities have been brought to maximum efficiency.

So we have determined to go after even larger volume, to reduce our prices, but at the same time to put into our cars the very utmost in quality. And our 1914 models are the result.

Why Our Prices Are Lower

Every one of the six models listed above, if priced according to the usual methods of figuring, would sell for $300 to $400 more.

Take the worm gear Detroit Duplex Drive car, $3000. The factory cost of this car, plus the ***usual*** rate of profit, would make the list price $3350.

Take the bevel gear Forward Drive Brougham, $2800. Last season's corresponding model sold for $3000. We have added $140 ***actual factory cost,*** in new features and finer quality—and yet we ask only $2800. And so all through the line.

How Quantity Produces Quality

Bear in mind that the reduction in the prices of Detroit Electric cars means no reduction in the quality. Exactly the opposite.

The large volume that makes possible these lower prices also makes possible the highest quality in materials, in workmanship, in improved features.

It requires ***quantity*** to produce ***quality.*** The old idea that small production means better quality, more care, finer attention to detail is a fallacy. When a maker builds 1800 to 2000 cars, his standard of quality is higher than when he builds the average output of 400 to 500 cars.

The large manufacturer can afford to have a higher standard. He can and does put better workmanship into his cars—because he can afford the mechanical equipment necessary.

Small production means near-accurate handwork, instead of absolutely accurate machine work. It means steel castings instead of the stronger drop forgings. It means fitting and filing instead of standardized, uniform parts.

Don't Let High List Prices Blind You

The high prices asked for many cars are not evidence of quality. You don't make anything in buying an overpriced car. A few hundred dollars added to the price ***and then taken off again*** by a cut in price or an excessive allowance for a used car, doesn't change the quality of the car. Price doesn't really mean anything except in relation to value.

Detroit Electric cars are lower in price than any cars even approaching them in quality. They are sold at ***catalog prices.*** They are marketed with a smaller discount to the dealer than other cars.

Please see these cars at our dealer's. You will find him to be the most substantial electric car dealer in your city. 1914 advance catalog sent on request.

Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

"THESE non-skids are ALWAYS in place"

No need to take chances with slippery spots, or to get out in the rain and mud to put on chains, if your tires are equipped with the right sort of protectors.

It is not difficult to protect pneumatic tires: the main point is to **keep the protectors tight,** so that they cannot chafe. That is accomplished by the patented side springs of

Woodworth Treads

The Woodworth Side Springs take up the stretch which is inevitable with any covering: **Woodworth Treads** are as smooth and snug on their last day as their first. They are specially finished for permanent softness; and their steel rivets last as long as bare tires in similar service. Tire life is **increased three-fold** by using **WOODWORTH TREADS.**

How many times do you risk a skid sooner than bother with chains? You needn't run that risk **even once** with **WOODWORTH TREADS,** because they are **always** in place. And you will avoid punctures, cuts, fabric decay and fussy home repairing—the whole calendar of tire troubles, in fact—at less expense than your bare tires now cost.

WE GUARANTEE Woodworth Treads not to injure the tires, and we will repair or replace free any tire so damaged. We guarantee them to outlast any other style of protector, and we will refund the full purchase price within 60 days after purchase on any pair that does not do all we claim.

Wet roads are soon coming. Repair your tires now, and get the full fabric life by covering them with **Woodworth Treads.**

All big supply houses sell Woodworth Treads. If it is not convenient to order of them, we will ship direct, express prepaid.

Write your name and address on the margin of this page, and mail to us for booklet on tire preservation, useful to any motorist.

THE TIRE COVER THAT DOES NOT CHAFE

LEATHER TIRE GOODS COMPANY
2006 Whirlpool Street NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y

POWER AND PERSONALITY
HOW TO DEVELOP IT. $1.25; by mail, $1.40
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Lure of the City
A NEW BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN
By David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D., New York
12mo, cloth, $1.00 *net*. By mail, $1.10.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood, by THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Presents his latest thought on this subject.

THE LEATHER-BOUND
POCKET SERIES

Delightfully entertaining, inspiring, and instructive little books on various modern problems, by men of recognized intellect and leadership. Each daintily bound in full flexible leather.

75c. net per volume; by mail 78c.

The Signs of the Times, by WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. The latest movements in political, social, and economic affairs.

The Misfortunes of a World Without Pain, by NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D.D., LL.D. A notable, uplifting discussion that will delight the thinking man.

The Call of Jesus to Joy, by WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, D.D. Things worth remembering about the joy that comes of real and conscientious thinking.

The Latent Energies in Life, by CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D.D. A charming and pointed discussion of the unrealized possibilities in life.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 538)

it is difficult to make people keep constantly before their eyes truths which may be commonplace, truths which every one acknowledges, but which many people do not call to mind and act upon. Such truths are the heritage of civilized man if only he knew it. The book before us has overcome this difficulty. It contains no Machiavellian aphorism aiming at the education of an intriguing climber or ruler. All is common sense, square dealing, openness, and sweetness. Dr. Marden is an optimist of the purest water, and his counsels are likely to help and soothe thousands of lives. He believes in success, and holds that a business life is the shortest path to success, which means the attainment of money with the ease and freedom it brings, together with the development of character and the opportunity of exercising power in a useful and beneficent way. Then he takes occasion to conclude with the following homily on the text: "The mind that is vacant is a mind distrest." Success to be perfect must be something more than material, to quote his words on growing old:

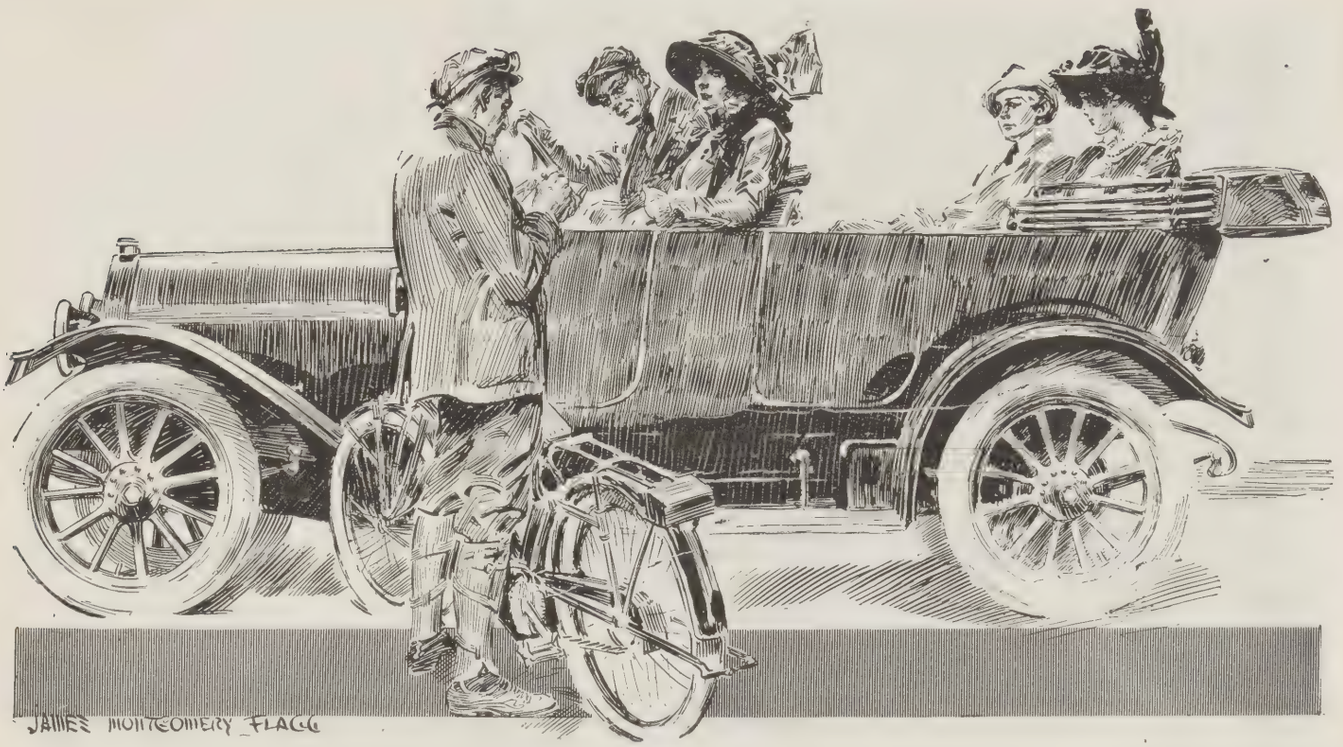
"A person who has always kept up the habit of improving himself, reading good books, thinking, and contemplating great truths . . . finds plenty of employment for his last years. One of the most pathetic pictures in American life is that of the old men who have retired, but had nothing to retire to, except their fortunes. They had never prepared for old-age enjoyment. In their younger days they did not develop the qualities which make leisure even endurable, to say nothing of enjoyable. Everywhere abroad we see the retired American who feels out of place and homesick, hungry for the exercise again in the office."

The books are written in a clear and sprightly style and may be read with ease and pleasure.

Münsterberg, Hugo. Psychology and Industrial Efficiency. Cloth, pp. 321. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Professor Münsterberg's effort here is to call attention to a wider application of psychology than is currently considered—to introduce to the world the science of psychotechnics, the use of the psychological laboratory and its data in manufacturing and business life. This has its bearings on one hand with the efficiency-engineer's problems and on the other with the vocation-bureau's task. It deals largely with the best way for a man—psychological being that he is—to perform a given industrial operation and with the finding of the best man to do what has to be done in a given way. This involves a large variety of problems, and to it must be added the special investigations into fatigue, attention, monotony, training, and the like. Professor Münsterberg draws much very fascinating material from such a range of sources as ship service, telephone operation, advertising, electric-railway service, pencil factories, lamp-wrapping, typewriting, and his putting of the problem is always clear and pointed. There is without doubt an important opening for pioneer work of this kind. Civilization needs all the aid it can obtain in making itself endurable and successful. Yet one

(*Continued on page* 542)



Overland

THE motor is larger; the wheel base is longer; the tires are larger; the tonneau is roomier; the equipment is finer; body has graceful European cowl dash and is richly finished in dark Brewster green, edged with lighter green stripings and trimmed in heavy polished nickel and aluminum.

See the Overland dealer in your town. Handsome 1914 catalogue on request.

$950—Completely Equipped

F. O. B. TOLEDO

With Gray & Davis Electric Starter and Generator—$1075

35 h. p. motor
Timken bearings
114 inch wheel base
Cowl dash
33 inch x 4 inch tires, Q. D.
Deep upholstery
Electric lights
Clear vision windshield
Storage battery and ammeter
Mohair top and boot
Stewart speedometer
Electric horn

Please address Dept. 17.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

BEAVER BOARD

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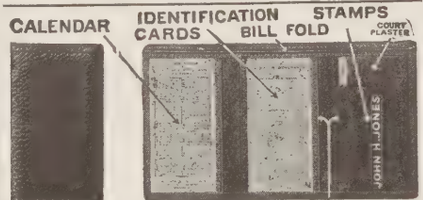

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 540)

is not always sure—however clever the laboratory method may be—that some important factor in the original problem may not be overlooked. Most of the results must be exceedingly tentative, but the book should stimulate wide-spread study of the subject and that general experimentation in it which will be necessary before it passes from the stage of a device to that of a science.

DR. A. R. WALLACE'S LATEST BOOK

Wallace, Alfred Russel, O.M., D.C.L., F.R.S. Social Environment and Moral Progress. Cloth, pp. 185. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25 net.

The thesis which, at the close of his ninth decade of life, Dr. Wallace presents in his recent book is that there has been no real moral or intellectual advance in the human race during the whole historical period, that there can be no progressive improvement in inherent character until some selective agency is set free to act upon it, and that that agency is now restrained from operation by the evils of our social system which is the worst that the world has ever seen. At first glance one might find here but the pessimism of age, but a careful reading of Dr. Wallace's lucid, direct, forceful argument gives another verdict. His solution of the problem of human progress by means of the survival of the fittest is not through the artificial schemes of the modern school of eugenics, but in such amelioration of the evils of our competitive and antagonistic social system as shall enable the laws of evolution to operate for the benefit of mankind.

"Nature—or the Universal Mind—has not failed or bungled our world so completely as to require the weak and ignorant efforts of the eugenists to set it right, while leaving the great fundamental causes of all existing social evils absolutely untouched. Let them devote all their energies to purifying the whitened sepulcher of destitution and ignorance, and the beneficent laws of human nature will themselves bring about the physical, intellectual, and moral advancement of our race."

The social evils, to which Dr. Wallace devotes a trenchant pen in summing up the increasing moral degradation of the times, are the industrial servitude of large numbers of women and children, unsanitary and crowded dwellings, deadly trades, the injustices of law, the high cost of its processes, adulteration, bribery, gambling, and other results of the passion for wealth which seeks its end by economic antagonism, monopoly, and social injustice. When civilized government performs its most important duty, that of organizing the labor of the whole community for the equal good of all, these evils will cease. In this beneficent social order woman, set free from industrial burdens and political inequality, will have a higher position than any which has been claimed for her, and its responsibilities she will nobly fulfil. The women of the future will become the regenerators of the whole human race, and the intellectual and moral inheritance of later generations will gain in ever-increasing value.

CURRENT POETRY

FOR a man to be at once a poet and an editor is not unusual. There was William Ernest Henley, for example, who made the Manchester *Guardian* a real force in the literature of his time. We have never seen any verse by Mr. Robert Sterling Yard, but his two predecessors in the editorship of *The Century Magazine*—the late Richard Watson Gilder and Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson—were known through their poems as well as through their direction of the magazine. In England there is a striking instance of the success which a poet sometimes attains in journalism. About a year ago Mr. Stephen Phillips, whose "Marpessa," "Christ in Hades," and other poems had made him famous, was put in charge of *The Poetry Review*. He was, so far as is generally known, without editorial experience. But under his editorship *The Poetry Review* has become a magazine of international eminence. The verse which it contains is varied in *genre* and high in quality; the critical essays are sincere and illuminating. The September issue contains a number of poems decidedly above the average in thought and technic. One of them (by an American poet, by the way) we reprint below. Mr. Walsh's rime scheme is unusual but effective; in structure and perhaps in spirit his poem suggests the irregular odes of Coventry Patmore. He writes tenderly and convincingly and his lines are not readily forgotten.

Coelo et in Terra

BY THOMAS WALSH

Earth is a jealous mother; from her breast
She will endure no separation long
From aught she bore;
So one by one
She claimeth evermore
The parent, and the friend,
The loveliest, the best,
The meek, the faithful, and the strong—
Link after golden link undone,
Until the tomb, which seems
To youth the dismal gulf of all that's fair,
Becomes the very hearthstone of our dreams,
A wonder-house of all that's rare,
And deathless, and most dear;
Where the bereaved heart
From exiled life apart
Returns for love-warmth and abiding cheer.
Yea, earth can be so kind—
Then ye that rule the wind,
Are ye of less appeal?—
Ye spirits of the stars
And regions where the suns
Themselves as atoms wheel
Beneath your thundering cars?
Cerulean ones—
Or goddesses, or saints,
Or demiurge, or trinities,
Wherewith heaven highest faints!—
Are ye less kind than these
Dim vaults of clay,
Ye boasts and fathers of the ancient day?
Thou god Avernian, Dis, behold
What timid form and old
Adown thy purple gulf descends

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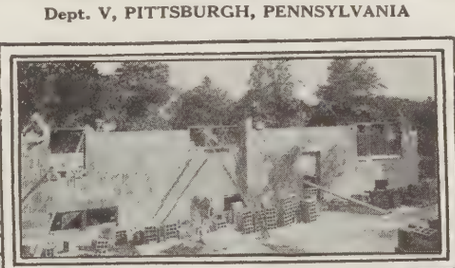

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Unto the arch of Death (grim friend of friends,
Be thou placated!) 'tis a mother, see,
Takes her first step into eternity!
Leave her not fearful there
Who was of love entire,
So gentle and so fair;
Thy majesty and dread withhold
For the high head and bold,—
Imperial Death, mock not thyself with ire!
Nay—then it was not fear
That stayed her foot the while?
For now her lovely eyes,
Unclouded, brown,
Are lighted with their greeting smile—
The Hand awaited through the gloom
Is seen?—her whitened forehead lies
Upon the Shepherd's shoulder down—
Yea—her own Jesus comes—to lead
Unto the meadows where is Peace indeed!

Here, to remind us that summer is not forgotten, is a "Nature poem" from the pen of Miss Edith Wyatt. She has little that is new to say, but she has listened with advantage to the mighty music of the Falls. The alternation of masculine and feminine rimes is most effective. We quote from *Collier's Weekly:*

Niagara

By Edith Wyatt

Cool the crystal mist is falling where my song is calling, calling
Over highland, over lowland, fog-blown bluff and bouldered shore:
Proud my snow-rapt currents leaping from Superior's green keeping.
Down from Michigan's gray sweeping toward the Rapid's eddied floor.

Rain, hail, dew, and storm-cloud swing me; from the heights the hollows wring me;
Filtered clay and field silt bring me silent through the dark-breathed loam,
Down the thousand-terraced highlands till the skyland lake beds wing me—
Flying down and down in beauty through the chasm's flocking foam.

Down from Huron, down from Erie, tho the wild duck's wing grow weary,
Tribe and nation part and vanish like the spin-drift haze of morn,
Fresh my full-fold song is falling and my voice is calling, calling
Down from far-poured lake and highland as I sang when I was born.

South, North, East, and West untiring speak my brother seas in splendor,
Tell their dominant desiring, claimant over coast and main,
Mine the choiring of a woman's chord immortal, of surrender—
Of the splendor of desiring, deep to give and give again.

Chord of star-fused loam and silver-surgent lake cloud's generation,
Here I sing the earth's still dreaming down my green-poured currents' length,
Voice of river-rocking valleys, rich heart plains, and heights' creation,
Clear-veiled chord that locked in you your mother's life, your father's strength.

Cool the fog-flocked mists are swinging. Soar, my dream; and silver winging,
Call my air-hung music ringing, toward the crystal-buoyed morn—
Full-fold music from the highlands, where my splendor's voice is singing,
Fresh from flooded shores and skylands as I sang when I was born.

The Living Age reprints (probably from some English periodical) the following poem. Enough poetry has been written expressing the town-dweller's longing for the country to make a very large book, but the possibilities of the theme are not therefore exhausted. There is a delightful lilt in Mr. Masefield's verses and a wholesome beauty which may be sought in vain in some of his more pretentious efforts.

London Town

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

Oh, London Town's a fine town, and London sights are rare,
And London ale is right ale, and brisk's the London air,
And busily goes the world there, but crafty grows the mind,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to leave behind.

Then hey for croft and hop-yard, and hill, and field, and pond,
With Bredon Hill before me and Malvern Hill beyond.
The hawthorn white i' the hedgerow, and all the spring's attire
In the comely land of Teme and Lugg, and Clent, and Clee, and Wyre.

Oh, London girls are brave girls, in silk and cloth o' gold,
And London shops are rare shops, where gallant things are sold,
And bonnily clinks the gold there, but drowsily blinks the eye,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to hurry by.

Then hey for covert and woodland, and ash and elm and oak,
Tewkesbury inns, and Malvern roofs, and Worcester chimney smoke,
The apple-trees in the orchard, the cattle in the byre.
And all the land from Ludlow town to Bredon church's spire.

Oh, London tunes are new tunes, and London books are wise,
And London plays are rare plays, and fine to country eyes,
But craftily fares the knave there, and wickedly fares the Jew,
And London Town of all towns I'm glad to hurry through.

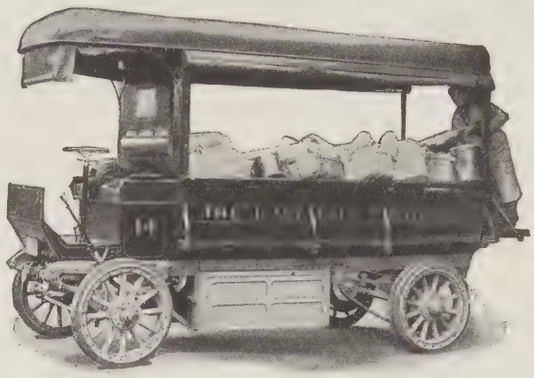
So hey for the road, the west road, by mill and forge and fold,
Scent of the fern and song of the lark by brook, and field, and wold,
To the comely folk at the hearthstone and the talk beside the fire,
In the hearty land, where I was bred, my land of heart's desire.

Mr. Hodgson writes of the hills with a vigor that recalls the sturdy rhythms of Hawker of Morwenstow. The picture of the "marching rain" in the fourth stanza is well drawn, and so is that of the gorse "like a host of warriors in gold." We take the poem from *The Spectator*.

The Hills

BY W. N. HODGSON

Now men there be that love the plain
With yellow cornland drest,
And others love the sleepy vales
Where lazy cattle rest;



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Charles Brodie Patterson's

"Dominion and Power"

has sold steadily for nine years—good proof of its value. The *seventh edition*, just issued, contains seven entirely new chapters. The author defines his purpose as "to call into conscious existence latent powers of being that are resident in the soul of "every man that cometh into the world." He is buoyantly optimistic throughout, and decidedly helpful to courageous and wholesome living. The book shows the *strong man* at work in life, cheering others, blessing right and left, succeeding and "getting on."

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But some men love the ancient hills,
And these have chosen best.

For in the hills a man may go
Forever as he list,
And see a net of distant worlds,
Where streams and valleys twist
A league below, and seem to hold
The whole earth in his fist.

Or if he tread the dales beneath
A new delight is his,
For every crest's a kingdom-edge
Whose conqueror he is,
And every fell the frontier
Of unguessed emperies.

And when the clouds are on the land
In shelter he may lie,
And watch adown the misty glens
The rain go marching by,
Along the silent flanks of fells
Whose heads are in the sky.

And in the hills are crystal tarns
As deep as maiden's eyes,
About whose edge at middle-noon
The heavy sunshine lies,
And deep therein the troll-folk dwell,
Can make men wondrous wise.

The gorse of spring is like a host
Of warriors in gold,
And summer heather like a cloak
Of purple on the wold,
While autumn's russet bracken is
Monks' livery of old.

Our lord the sun knows every land,
But most he loves the fells;
At morning break his earliest torch
Upon their summit dwells,
At eve he lingers there to catch
The sound of vesper bells.

The men who dwell among the hills
Have eyes both strong and kind,
For as they go about their works
In heaven's sun and wind,
The spirit of the stablished hills
Gives them the stedfast mind.

Mrs. Katharine Tynan-Hinkson is courageous to write again about lambs, for her early poem "Sheep and Lambs" is so beautiful that almost any other verse on that subject suffers by comparison with it. "Lambs," which we take from *The British Review*, is charming in its simplicity. The tragedy—particularly in the third and last stanzas—is exprest with consummate art.

Lambs

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

The lambs frolic and bleat
After their woolly dams;
They are fed full with milk so sweet,
Fed full, the baby lambs.

But from his mother's milk
One lamb hath turned away;
And from the pastures, soft as silk,
Wherein he would not stay.

One little lamb, new-born,
Goes back to God so fast,
The milky stream his lips did scorn
Runs all to bitter waste.

In pastures white and gold
The tired lambs fall asleep,
Safe in a green and watered fold
Each by its mother-sheep.

For him in Paradise
Such milky fountains flow,

As sure shall still his hungry cries
With honeyed milk enow.

Oh, when at even-fall
The lambs in fold are fed,
The mother's heart begins to call
Her own lamb from the dead.

And to and fro she rocks,
Nor puts her pain asleep;
For still she hears the bleating flocks,
The lambs call to the sheep.

And when the lambs will feed,
With milk are satisfied,
'Tis then her heart begins to bleed,
That was a stone in her side.

In his prose Mr. Maurice Hewlett has forsaken romanticism for mysticism. But the mysticism in such a book as his recently published "Lore of Proserpine" is perhaps only a phase of romanticism. Here (from *The Westminster Gazette*) is some rimed mysticism, or rimed psychological speculation. The first three stanzas are excellent, and the idea of the dawn coming out "in cold gray sark" certainly is striking. But the rest of the poem is a little too fantastic, a little too intense, to be effective.

Night-Errantry

By Maurice Hewlett

Three long breaths of the blessed night
And I am fast asleep;
No need to read by candle-light
Or count a flock of sheep.

Deep, deep I lie as any dead,
Save my breath comes and goes;
The holy dark is like a bed
With violet curtains close.

And while enfolded I lie there
Until the dawn of day,
My body is the prisoner,
My soul slips out to play.

A-tiptoe on the window-sill
He listens like a mouse,
The calling wind blows from the hill
And circles round the house.

Above the voices of the town
It whispers in the tree,
And brings the message of the Down:
'Tis there my soul would be.

Then while enchain'd my body lies
Like a dead man in grave,
Thither on trackless feet he hies,
On wings that make no wave.

The dawn comes out in cold gray sark
And finds him flitting there
Among the creatures of the dark,
Vixen and brock and hare.

O wild white face that's none of mine,
O eager eyes unknown,
What will you do with Proserpine,
And what shall I, alone?

O fleeting feet, O naked sides,
O tresses flying free,
And are you his that all day bides
So soberly in me?

The sun streams up behind the hill
And strikes the window-pane;
The empty land lies hot and still—
And I am I again.

Here is a delightful lullaby which appears in the New York *Sun*. Like all good slumber-songs, it is musically phrased. In the second stanza Mr. Cawein's sympathetic observation of nature is evident.

The Twilight Witch

By Madison Cawein

The twilight witch comes with her stars
And strews them through the blue;
Then breathes below the sunset bars
A breath of meadow rue;
She trails her veil across the skies
And mutters to the trees,
And in the wood, with firefly eyes,
She wakes the mysteries,
The twilight witch, with elf and fay,
Is coming down the slumber way,
Sleep, my dearie, sleep.

The twilight witch, with crescent moon,
Stoops on the wooded hill;
She answers to the owlet's tune,
And to the whippoorwill.
She leans above the reedy pool
And wakes the drowsy frog,
And with the toadstool, dim and cool,
Rims gray the old dead log.
The twilight witch comes stealing down
To take you off to slumber town,
Sleep, my dearie, sleep.

The twilight witch, with windlike tread,
Has entered in the room;
She steals around your trundle-bed
And whispers in the gloom.
She says: "I brought my steed along,
My faery steed of gleams,
To bear you, like a breath of song,
Into the land of dreams.
I am the witch who takes your hand
And leads you off to faeryland,
The far-off land of sleep."

A PICTURE IN THE FIRE
What might have been without a monthly Income Policy
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The TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

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Netting 6%

Security includes 12,000 acres of standard Illinois coal.

Value of security over two and a half times the bond issue.

Payment guaranteed by company with long successful earning record and net worth over 33 times bond issue.

Location with respect to market and transportation unusually good.

Maturing in annual series from 2 to 11 years.

Ample sinking fund provision.

Ownership one of the strongest in the entire West.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE EXPECTED U. P. "MELON"

IN the second week of September rumors that the Union Pacific managers would distribute to stockholders a substantial extra dividend persisted in high financial circles, both here and in Europe. The result was a rise in the stock to the highest point it had reached in many months. Predictions as to the amount of the possible distribution varied from $10 on each share to $34. No official, not even an unofficial, statement on the subject, however, emanated from the management or from any important person connected with the road, everything predicted being based on probabilities, conditions, etc.

By the disposal, under the terms of the Supreme Court decision, of its large holdings in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific has within a few months acquired stock in the Baltimore & Ohio road, now worth in the market about $40,000,000, and cash from subscribers amounting to $80,900,000. These Union Pacific holdings of Southern Pacific were originally purchased by the issue of bonds, the average price paid for the stock being about $75. The recent exchange of part of this stock for Baltimore & Ohio stock and the sale of the remainder to Union Pacific stockholders has netted to the Union Pacific a substantial profit, the exchange for Baltimore & Ohio showing a profit of $11,500,000 and the sale to subscribers a profit of $8,800,000.

In the general opinion that a distribution to stockholders will be made, there are differences as to the proper amount of it. The lowest estimate is based on the contention that the road, having purchased the Southern Pacific stock by an issue of bonds, has no right to return to stockholders the entire amount derived from the exchange and sale, but could properly distribute to them the profits—that is, the sum of $20,000,000. This would give to stockholders a dividend of between $9 and $10 per share.

Other estimates, which go as high as $34 per share, assume that the road will decide to distribute to stockholders the entire proceeds from the exchange and sale of Southern Pacific stock, and, in addition, some part of the other enormous cash holdings of the Union Pacific company, believed to amount to as much as $60,000,000.

Serious question arises here as to the propriety of making a larger distribution than the $20,000,000 of profit would yield. Conservative opinion generally holds that not more than this profit should be distributed. Some experts have held that it would not only be quite proper, but a matter of actual right, to distribute at least that sum, inasmuch as profit in an enterprise belongs to the partners—that is, to the stockholders.

Not all, however, take this view. *The Wall Street Journal* believes that the opportunity that has now arisen for the Union Pacific Company is not that of "fattening its stockholders' bank accounts, but of setting all other railroad directors an example of wholesome moderation, and of administering a rebuke to the thousands of citizens of all sorts and conditions who regard railroad financiers as fit only to be distrusted." It is added by the writer that, if the directors of the Union Pacific take the latter course, "their stockholders will have nothing to regret, for the benefit foregone will return unto them more surely and more effectively than bread on the waters ever did."

RISING RETAIL PRICES AND RISING WAGES

Statistics as to the increased cost of living are often published; corresponding statistics as to increases in wages are less familiar. We have an up-to-date index-number for commodities, but stand in need of one for wages. Once we had this it would be possible to show whether the average wage-earner's condition as to income and living costs has grown worse or grown better. For years previous to 1907 we have, it is true, an index for wages; what is wanted is an index of wages for the six years subsequent to 1907.

The New York *Times Annalist* prints a table, based on figures obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showing the cost of wages, hours of labor, and retail price for food from 1890 to 1907, one hundred being taken as the average in each case. The data for wages were derived from more than four thousand industries, those for food prices from nearly one thousand retail merchants in different localities. The table is as follows:

Year	Food Prices	Wages per Hour	Hours of Labor
1890	102.4	100.3	100.7
1891	103.8	100.3	100.5
1892	101.9	100.8	100.5
1893	104.4	100.9	100.3
1894	99.7	97.9	99.8
1895	97.8	98.3	100.1
1896	95.5	99.7	99.8
1897	96.3	99.6	99.6
1898	98.7	100.2	99.7
1899	99.5	102.0	99.2
1900	101.1	105.5	98.7
1901	105.2	108.0	98.1
1902	110.9	112.2	97.3
1903	110.3	116.3	96.6
1904	111.7	117.0	95.9
1905	112.4	118.9	95.9
1906	115.7	124.2	95.4
1907	120.6	128.8	95.0

While, for the period since 1907, there exists no index-number as to wages or hours of labor, there do exist data from which *The Annalist* has been able to compile a table, showing "the course of average wages and hours of labor in contrast with retail price of food," as follows:

Year	Food	Wages	Hours of Labor
1907	100.0	100.0	100.0
1908	103.5	102.1	99.2
1909	109.6	104.1	98.8
1910	116.0	108.5	98.2
1911	114.8	110.0	97.6
1912	123.4	113.2	97.2

It will be seen, from the first table covering the period ending in 1907, that wages on the average rose faster than food prices, so that wage-earners became better off; but the second table, covering the period since 1907, shows the contrary, the cost of food having risen faster than wages. The one period therefore represents a gain for the wage-earner, the other a loss. With the two combined, his condition over the long period thus arrived at may not have been on the whole worse, but, on the contrary, better. In any study of this

sort it is always to be borne in mind that food prices fall as well as rise, and they are likely sometime to fall in the future, whereas wages, having once risen, seldom fall—at least not very much, while over a long period their fixt tendency is to rise and stay risen.

LESS BUILDING ACTIVITY

Building activity showed for August a notable decline; compared with August of last year, it was heavy; it was "the largest reported for any month since July, 1910," says *Bradstreet's*. Except for July, 1910, it was "the largest for any month since 1908." Reports from 135 cities give a total expenditure for August this year of $60,604,696, as against $78,752,037 for August last year, or a loss of about 23 per cent. Only 49 cities report gains over August of last year, while 86 report decreases. Following are the returns from many important cities in the list:

Cities	Aug., 1913	I. or D. from Aug., 1912	July, 1913
Akron, Ohio	$354,125	D. 36.1	$707,265
Atlanta, Ga.	348,056	D. 27.0	434,387
Augusta, Ga.	59,015	D. 34.5	27,053
Bayonne, N. J.	63,365	D. 59.5	96,649
Berkeley, Cal.	123,750	D. 21.2	133,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	121,365	D. 26.5	132,660
Birmingham, Ala.	333,385	I. 2.4	379,317
Boise, Idaho	59,293	D. 33.0	33,180
Boston, Mass.	817,975	D. 65.1	1,112,550
Bridgeport, Conn.	409,060	I. 54.3	193,027
Brockton, Mass.	67,555	D. 72.1	77,125
Buffalo, N. Y.	682,000	D. 24.2	908,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	250,000	I. 24.3	319,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.	125,435	D. 8.1	68,345
Chicago, Ill.	5,754,900	D. 31.7	6,151,250
Cleveland, Ohio	4,041,970	I. 92.2	2,746,310
Colorado Springs, Colo.	16,505	D. 38.8	24,574
Columbus, Ohio	495,140	I. 27.2	421,945
Dallas, Texas	405,300	D. 34.9	806,250
Dayton, Ohio	104,495	D. 50.9	244,955
Denver, Colo.	233,810	D. 57.0	254,670
Detroit, Mich.	2,608,825	I. 4.4	2,038,265
Dubuque, Iowa	150,000	I. 129.7	50,000
Duluth, Minn.	158,900	D. 23.6	236,413
Elizabeth, N. J.	243,291	I. 9.0	183,883
Evansville, Ind.	172,000	D. 8.5	127,792
Fort Wayne, Ind.	174,175	D. 32.5	255,600
Fort Worth, Texas	95,915	D. 18.1	438,277
Galveston, Texas	34,265	D. 93.5	42,190
Grand Rapids, Mich.	220,701	I. 10.0	242,777
Harrisburg, Pa.	95,565	I. 22.9	409,055
Hartford, Conn.	554,425	I. 7.7	970,055
Holyoke, Mass.	233,725	I. 42.0	42,950
Houston, Texas	176,145	D. 65.4	905,945
Indianapolis, Ind.	700,768	D. 21.1	1,120,566
Jacksonville, Fla.	95,625	D. 33.6	140,940
Kansas City, Kansas	113,753	I. 100.8	52,942
Kansas City, Mo.	827,475	D. 18.6	857,475
Lawrence, Mass.	39,000	D. 43.0	72,600
Lincoln, Neb.	75,115	D. 40.1	126,175
Little Rock, Ark.	94,786	D. 16.5	62,077
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,501,593	I. 8.8	3,324,214
Louisville, Ky.	445,210	D. 19.2	348,980
Lowell, Mass.	44,000	D. 57.5	45,500
Lynn, Mass.	98,100	D. 86.0	315,700
Memphis, Tenn.	321,116	D. 70.8	304,266
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,155,013	I. 12.5	1,817,077
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,211,230	I. 15.3	1,054,970
Mobile, Ala.	59,880	I. 147.1	38,300
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	69,280	D. 78.2	34,950
Nashville, Tenn.	101,224	D. 30.8	56,055
Newark, N. J.	1,814,638	I. 101.3	1,241,963
New Bedford, Mass.	104,720	D. 11.1	224,100
New Haven, Conn.	258,693	D. 11.6	364,486
New Orleans, La.	295,260	I. 3.8	563,500
New York City—			
Manhattan*	3,769,400	D. 66.9	7,807,500
Manhattan†	689,591	D. 18.6	1,348,141
Bronx*	1,021,710	D. 53.8	1,143,650
Bronx†	179,933	I. 99.0	156,489
Brooklyn	2,270,373	D. 8.1	2,574,760
Queens	1,099,212	D. 28.6	1,311,488
Total, N. Y. City	9,030,219	D. 51.3	14,342,928
Norfolk, Va.	90,457	D. 78.2	264,284
Oakland, Cal.	1,080,996	I. 80.0	660,588
Oklahoma, Okla.	4,000	D. 88.3	12,812
Pasadena, Cal.	120,291	D. 47.8	215,202
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,696,860	I. 9.1	3,480,700
Pittsburg, Pa.	1,059,662	D. 9.4	777,128
Portland, Me.	104,750	D. 45.2	98,015
Portland, Ore.	1,236,110	I. 12.9	851,805
Reading, Pa.	94,600	D. 13.4	40,150
Richmond, Va.	304,343	D. 26.3	147,435
Rochester, N. Y.	791,643	D. 21.2	511,733
Sacramento, Cal.	150,405	I. 30.4	251,012
Salt Lake City, Utah	129,975	D. 67.4	149,740
San Antonio, Texas	225,385	D. 30.1	261,321
San Diego, Cal.	716,481	D. 4.7	435,380
San Francisco, Cal.	1,613,881	D. 17.2	1,415,819
Scranton, Pa.	63,629	D. 65.7	133,510
Seattle, Wash.	582,425	I. 3.3	1,414,620
South Bend, Ind.	113,472	I. 70.5	57,820

The Investment With Multiple Safeguards

No. 5—Solid and Permanent Underlying Security

Real estate lasts not for a day nor a term of years, but for all time. It is the source of all value, the basis of all wealth and one of the prime necessities of existence. A loan on the best class of real estate is, therefore, an investment based on the very foundation of the whole financial and commercial structure of the nation.

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It is of especial interest to note that no investor has ever lost a dollar of either principal or interest on any security purchased of us in the thirty-one years in which we have been engaged in handling this class of investments exclusively.

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6. In addition to the physical security your investment is protected by the entire assets of this Company which *unconditionally guarantees the payment of both principal and interest of these Notes.*

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NEW YORK

Cities	Aug., 1913	I. or D. from Aug., 1912	July, 1913
Spokane, Wash.	111,154	I. .9	169,165
Springfield, Mass.	274,495	D. 37.4	274,236
St. Louis, Mo.	984,915	D. 41.1	742,066
St. Paul, Minn.	775,146	I. 9.0	933,655
Syracuse, N. Y.	498,145	I. 49.5	341,275
Tacoma, Wash.	152,737	I. 70.6	529,599
Toledo, Ohio.	357,830	I. 6.8	671,605
Troy, N. Y.	141,780	I. 28.2	167,840
Utica, N. Y.	371,255	I. 21.6	278,250
Wheeling, W. Va.	73,742	D. 74.4	131,655
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	137,644	D. 43.6	663,449
Worcester, Mass.	241,993	D. 58.9	385,999
Yonkers, N. Y.	143,600	D. 55.3	115,400
Youngstown, Ohio.	227,725	D. 40.8	201,470

*New Work. †Alterations.

TWO SEVEN-PER-CENT. ROADS PAYING FIVE

Illinois Central and St. Paul, which for years were 7-per-cent. stocks, now pay only 5, and yet the former is selling at about 110 and the latter at about 108. Meanwhile, other standard rails paying 6 per cent. are selling lower, Atchison for about 95, Baltimore & Ohio about 95, and Southern Pacific a little under 95. Why should this be?

A writer in *Investments* undertakes to answer the question by saying, "the investing public refuses to regard Illinois Central and St. Paul as 5 per cent. stocks, altho they are paying that rate now." While it is true that they may go on paying only that much for some time to come, the record of the two roads "stamps them as better than 5-per-cent. dividend-payers." The former high-price range at which stock in these roads was held has not been forgotten. Illinois Central in 1909 sold as high as 162, and in earlier years sold higher. St. Paul in 1910 reached 158 and a few years before almost touched 200. Conditions which made those high quotations possible may, or may not, return, but it is generally believed, in the best financial quarters, that "under normal conditions each of these roads can earn enough to pay 7 per cent."

The reasons why dividends on these roads were reduced are well understood as not permanent. The Illinois Central was brought to its unhappy condition by a prolonged shopmen's strike and by devastating floods; the St. Paul by the vast expenses undertaken in extending its line to the Pacific coast. The action of the two companies in reducing their dividends in these circumstances has been generally commended, and no one with good financial judgment believes reductions will lead to any permanent harm. *Investments* inclines to think the dividend on St. Paul will be restored to 7 per cent. before the Illinois Central resumes the old rate, this judgment being based on that road's handsome increase in earnings. In its last fiscal year St. Paul earned $15,000,000 more in gross than in the previous year and $9,000,000 more in net.

The annual report of the Illinois Central, issued in the week ending August 13, showed that the road's condition was improving. *The Wall Street Journal*, after a study of the report, found indications of "a considerable degree of convalescence." This was due, not only to better transportation earnings and profits, "but to the inauguration of very substantial returns" on the company's Central of Georgia investment and other subsidiary interests. The writer comments further:

"Considering the operating conditions of the preceding twelve months, Illinois

Wichita Falls TEXAS

Here is found one of the most extensive and undefined

NATURAL GAS

Fields in the Southwest, where single wells produce from Forty to Fifty Million Cubic Feet daily, and is supplied to manufacturing enterprises at as low as

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Central's expense accounts could hardly fail to bear a healthier aspect than they did then. Transportation expenses, for instance, absorbed only 38.49 per cent. of gross earnings as compared with 40.28 per cent. the year before. Maintenance expenses, while actually larger than in 1912, took up but 34.96 per cent. of gross as against 36.70 per cent. Last year's maintenance ratio was still strikingly high for a Western or Southern railroad, no doubt for reasons which have already been alluded to. No one wants to quarrel with liberal charges to operation for the upkeep of the property, but it would appear that the Illinois Central, once restored to thoroughly good condition, could, and probably will, be maintained for less than 34 per cent. of gross earnings. The increase in its maintenance charges has been a striking feature of this road's recent finances. There was a very decided increase over the five-year period, but apparently no great increase, particularly in maintenance of equipment, last year, as compared with 1912. But the 1912 equipment account included an item of $1,133,335 for 'other expenses,' which last year all but disappeared. This was the extra cost of meeting the strike in the shops, none of which did the company's equipment any good. The result is that expenditures per item of equipment, except passenger-cars, show very substantial increases for last year. The company's balance-sheet is not that of a railroad in comfortable capital circumstances. Loans and bills payable stand at $6,500,000. Exclusive of these, current liabilities are only just about equaled by current assets, excluding from the latter treasury securities and materials and supplies on hand."

It appears further from the Illinois Central report that the road's net revenue for May this year was larger than in any other May since the road was built, while for June it closely approached the highest net revenue ever obtained in June. *The Financial Chronicle*, commenting on this fact, says it is merely what ought to have been expected, in view of "the steady development of operating efficiency in the face of all the drawbacks experienced by the road." How great this operating efficiency has been made is shown in a table giving for 1913 the average train-load of revenue freight as 407 tons, whereas last year the average was only 356 tons; and in 1911, 358 tons; in 1910, 361 tons, and in 1909, 351 tons,—in other words, an increase over any one of the previous four years of about 50 tons, or one-seventh.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES FOR RAILROADS

In October the plea of the railroads for permission to raise their freight rates will be laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Investments* finds that "not a few shrewd people think the next impulse in security prices up or down will come from the granting or denial of this petition," a condition which promises to put the security market "in the midst of speculation as to the probability of the railroads winning or losing their fight." Reports of railway earnings and the general character of the annual reports are now being "watched with unusual interest." While the Commission may not base its decision wholly upon these reports, it is believed that the result of railroad operations under present rates will have much influence with them in reaching a decision.

In most reports gross earnings "show record-breaking increases," but coincident with these is the more vital fact that "net earnings are making a very indifferent showing indeed." The cause lies mainly in the great increase in operating expenses. *Investments* believes the railroads will use this fact as "their trump-card." It believes also that the Commission will reply with an inquiry as to whether there has not been "an undue increase in expenses." While with some railroads appropriations for maintenance of way and structure "have been increased beyond all reasonable bounds," notably in the case of the New York Central and Pennsylvania, with the large majority of roads the increases were "entirely legitimate and unavoidable." It is believed by the writer that this question of proper or improper increase in these expenses will be the vital one in any decision the Commission may reach.

DIVIDENDS PASSED AND REDUCED

The passings and reductions of dividends by railways and other corporations during the past year "make an imposing list," says *The Wall Street Journal*. Many of these are by corporations that have maintained unchanged payments to stockholders for considerable periods. Five railroads have passed their dividends and five have reduced their rates. Fifteen industrials have passed their dividends and one has reduced its rate. As to increases, there were none of importance among railroads, but a few of the industrials made increases, among these American Tobacco and United States Rubber. Some of the public utility companies also made advances; one of these the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Following is a list of the companies that either passed their dividends or reduced them:

DIVIDENDS PASSED

Railroads	Capital	Old Rate
Bo. & Me. common	$38,529,791	4%
Bo. & Me. preferred	3,149,800	6%
Clev., C., C. & St. L. pfd.	10,000,000	5%
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pfd.	28,831,000	4%
St. L. & San F. 1st pfd.	5,000,000	4%
West. Md. pfd.	10,000,000	4%
Industrials		
Amer. Beet Sugar	$15,000,000	5%
Amer. Wr. Paper pfd.	12,500,000	2%
Prairie Oil & Gas	18,000,000	$24.00
American Zinc Lead	4,216,000	$2.00
Goodrich Company	10,000,000	4%
Inter. Ag. C. pfd.	13,040,200	7%
Pac. Gas & Elec.	31,998,750	5%
Inter. Steam Pump pfd.	11,350,000	6%
Niles-Bement-Pond	8,500,000	6%
Pope Manuf. pfd.	2,298,200	6%
M. Rumely com.	10,908,300	6%
M. Rumely pfd.	10,000,000	7%
Calif. Petroleum	14,823,070	5%
Virg.-Carolina Chem.	27,984,400	3%
U. S. Light & Heat. pfd.	2,500,600	7%
Vulcan Detinning pfd.	1,500,000	7%
Mining		
Greene Cananea	49,417,000	$1.00

DIVIDENDS REDUCED

Railroads	Capital	Old Rate	New Rate
Bangor & Aroostook.	$3,198,600	4%	2%
Chesa. & Ohio	62,792,500	5%	4%
Illinois Central	109,296,000	7%	5%
New Haven	157,863,300	8%	6%
St. L. Southw. pfd.	19,893,650	5%	4%
Industrials			
Penn. Steel pfd.	$20,560,800	7%	6%
Mining			
Ahmeek	$1,250,000	$24.00	$20.00
Calumet & Hecla	2,500,000	40.00	24.00
Mohawk	2,500,000	5.00	4.00
Osceola Mining	2,403,750	12.00	10.00
Quincy Mining	2,750,000	5.00	4.00
Tonopah Mining	1,000,000	1.60	1.00
Copper Range Cons.	39,369,200	3.00	2.00

The loss to stockholders in railroads by the reductions above mentioned amounts per annum to nearly $11,000,000. The New Haven stockholders lose $3,600,264; the Illinois Central, $2,185,920.

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City & County of San Francisco 5's	1917-18	5.00%
Milwaukee & Northern R. R. Con. Mort. Ext. 4½'s	1934	4.55%
Virginian R. R. Co. First Mortgage 5's	1962	5.15%
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1930	5.45%
Western United Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1950	5.12%
Virginia Railway & Power Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1934	5.40%
United Light & Railways Co. 1st & Ref. 5's	1932	5.75%
Southern California Gas Co. 1st 6's	1950	5.90%
American Pub. Service Co. 6's	1942	6.00%

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"BIG TIM'S" BEGINNINGS

IN death as in life, "Big Tim" Sullivan did the unexpected. For, as the New York newspapers are saying, who would have expected that the body of the city's most popular politician would lie for two weeks unrecognized in the morgue after a lonely death on a railroad track in the outskirts of the great town? But the beginnings of this career are as interesting and more pleasant to think of. Timothy D. Sullivan was one of those men who live by nicknames. First it was "Dry Dollar"; then, in recognition of the man's physical size and growing political importance, it was "Big Tim" or the "The Big Fellow." *The Sun* tells how he earned the first name:

One day about forty-five years ago a seven-year-old kid was walking up the Bowery on his way to school, an alert Irish youngster, with eyes that took in everything along the humming street. In front of a saloon near Grand Street a shaggy individual was piling up empty beer-kegs for the brewery wagon to haul away. The boy saw something that made his eyes pop.

He dropt the battered 'rithmetic that was swinging from a strap, waited till the roustabout had slouched back into the saloon, rapidly peeled from one of the kegs the green revenue stamp, and ran like a scared rabbit. He hardly stopt till he got to school. His desk was near a window where the sunlight streamed in and he laid the wet stamp on the desk top, smoothing it very carefully. The teacher had seen him.

"Timmy," he said sharply, "what are you doing?"

"Dryin' a dollar, sir," said the boy.

And for years and years afterward the man who became the absolute boss of Manhattan below Fourteenth Street was known to friends and foes as Dry-Dollar Sullivan.

The nickname stuck to him while he was in school, and it was yelled after him by the boys in the streets when he went to work selling papers and hustling for his widowed mother.

To these early days, likewise belongs the origin of the annual Sullivan distribution of shoes. *The Times* tells this story:

In 1873 he was going to school in Elm Street, and one mighty cold day in February his teacher, Miss Murphy, told him to stay behind when the other boys were let out. As they ran off he said:

"Miss Murphy, if you've got to punish me let's get it over, 'cause I've got to get some papers out before it's too late."

"Timmy," said Miss Murphy, "there's no punishment. I didn't want you to go out with the others so that they could see your shoes."

She gave him a ticket to Timothy Brennan, a shoemaker, and there he got a new pair of shoes. And so, when fortune smiled on him, in every year on the same day in

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Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
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February shoes were distributed at his expense to all who applied for them.

In the same paper we find it told how he first became a political force:

One day as he was passing the Tombs he saw a local pugilist beating a woman. He went to her rescue and a mighty battle began. He won out after a contest that is still remembered, and thenceforth he was hailed as the leader of the "gang." Tammany needed such men to consolidate its power, and from that street-fight grew up the one-time all-powerful "Sullivan Clan."

Then, by acts of personal kindness and physical prowess, by sheer hard work, and the use of all the tricks of the trade, Tim Sullivan worked his way up until he became the political potentate over the swarming East Side below Fourteenth Street. It would be easy, says *The Sun* editorially, "to exaggerate the number of his personal intimates and devoted friends, but that at the heyday of his power he had a vast constituency which was obedient to his orders and automatic to his manipulations no one has ever doubted." Elections to the Assembly, State Senate, national House of Representatives, came when he wanted them. He made money and lost much, for he was an inveterate gambler and race-track bettor, tho he prided himself on his abstention from drink and tobacco. It is said that he could have been the leader of Tammany, but he remained a loyal follower of Croker and then of Murphy. Office-holding did not get him out of touch with his constituents. On the contrary, says *The Times*:

His authority on the East Side was still further strengthened by his kindness to those accused of crimes, big or little. In one of his speeches in the days of his power, when the announcement that Big Tim was to speak would fill any hall on the East Side, he told how a good woman who had adopted him bade him go to the Tombs and see if in the morning line-up there were any whom he could aid. He went, and kept on going daily, until he had acquired so great a following among the downtrodden and disreputable that he was sometimes hailed as the "King of the Underworld." But as he told the story he added earnestly:

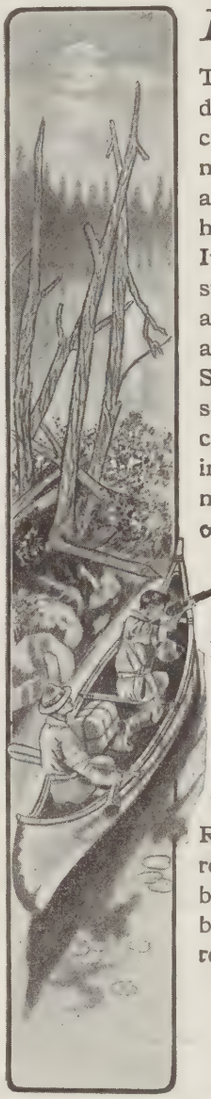
"I never got money from any thief, any gambler, or any dive-keeper. That's so, so help me God."

Tim Sullivan's career in Albany, where he usually got what he wanted, and in Washington, where he was less conspicuous, was told at length in the papers when they learned of his death. His advocacy of woman-suffrage was a peculiar feature of his legislative activity.

The decline in strength of the Sullivan clan and the end of race-track gambling lessened "Big Tim's" influence somewhat. But in 1912 he was again elected

WINCHESTER

HUNTING RIFLES



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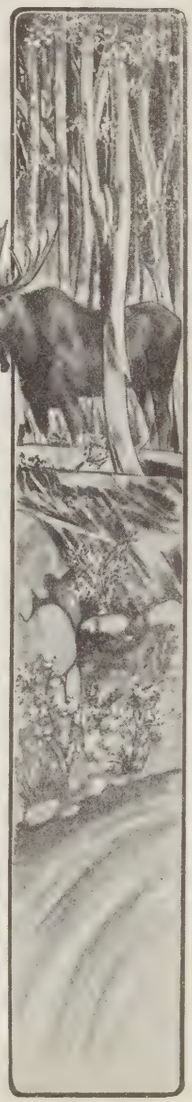

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to Congress, tho he never took his seat, owing to the failing of his mental powers in the last year of his life. The funeral at old St. Patrick's in Mott Street was such a gathering as will probably never meet again to mourn the passing of a political leader. As we read in the New York *Evening Post*:

United States Senators and Representatives, prize-fighters, Justices of the Supreme Court, clergymen, gangsters, thugs, saloonkeepers, merchants, lawyers, business men, and laborers, honest men and thieves, rich men and poor men, good women and women who stand across the line, joined together to-day to pay a final tribute to "Big Tim." . . . The most remarkable thing was that the dominant feeling with all these people of many degrees was sympathy, not curiosity. There were tears in men's eyes, and every now and then a woman wept openly.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Too Needy.—A friend in need generally needs too much.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

An Infallible Recipe.—What to do to obtain white hands:—Nothing.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Not Vacuum Cleaners.—"Mind cures are not always successful."

"Of course not. They've got to have something to work on."—*Baltimore American.*

Spineless.—"Yes," said Mrs. Twickembury, "you seldom see Mr. Twickembury without a cigar in his mouth. He's a most invertebrate smoker."—*The Christian Register* (Boston).

A Thoughtless Spouse.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"I wonder why we are growing tired of each other."

NEWLYWED—"I haven't an idea."

MRS. N.—"Yes; maybe that is the reason."—*Boston Transcript.*

Competing Consumers.—"You used to say 'competition is the life of trade.'"

"So it is," replied Mr. Cumrox, "only instead of competing to sell things, the idea now is to corner 'em up and get people competing for a chance to buy."—*Washington Star.*

Will Be Tame.—"Do you think your wife will be happy when she gets the vote?"

"I'm afraid she won't," replied Mr. Meekton. "Merely going to the polls and casting a ballot will seem pretty tame compared to organizing these great suffrage demonstrations."—*Washington Star.*

The Tactless One.—"I will confess to you," she said, "that I am older than I look. I will be 31 my next birthday."

"Really?" he replied. "Hardly anyone would guess that you were more than about 29."

"That's the last time," she said when he had departed, "that I'll ever try to be nice to a brute."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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References: Any local Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's.

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Pity the Poor!—"Boy, you ought to know better than to beg from a poet."

"Please, sir, father is an essayist."—*Life.*

This Is from Boston.—MOTHER (to park policeman)—"My little boy wants to see the monkeys. Can you direct us to the apiary?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Trained.—BROWN—"You seem more satisfied with your wife's cooking than formerly. Has she learned with time?"

SMITH—"No, I have."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Omission.—TEACHER—"Mabel, in making your 'i's' you have omitted something. What is it?"

LITTLE MABEL—"Oh, I forgot to put eyebrows over them."—*Chicago News.*

Lending a Name.—"Waiter," asked the impatient customer, "do you call this an oyster stew?"

"Yessuh," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"Why, the oyster in this stew isn't big enough to flavor it."

"He wasn't put in to flavor it, suh. He is jes' supposed to christen it."—*Washington Star.*

The Modern Hero.—"Grace, you know, always said she'd never marry a man until she felt he would be willing to go through fire, water, wreck, and disaster for her."

"She finally found him, I suppose, because I hear she is engaged."

"Yes. His name is Jack something. Comes to see her three times a week over the New York, New Haven & Hartford."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Insulted.—"What a graceful dancer your daughter is," breathed the insinuating youth.

"Sir," replied the alert mother, "I want you to understand that my daughter dances only the latest dances. She learned several years after gracefulness went out of style."—*Washington Star.*

In London.—The door-bell rings. The mistress of the house answers it. A small child, the child of a near neighbor, is discovered on the door-step.

THE MISTRESS—"What is it, Cissy?"

THE CHILD—"Please, ma'am, mother wants to know if you'll be so kind as to lend her your recipe f'r makin' bombs. The last one she made only smelled bad and wouldn't bust!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A Chicago Make-Up.—Among the curiosities of typography a prominent place must be given to the achievement of a Chicago paper in the mixing up of headlines in a most startling manner. First there was an article with this caption:

"THE CONDOR OF THE ANDES
Albert Seaton Bery, of Kentucky, Bears That Distinction."

In another column, on the same page of the paper in question, was this announcement:

"TALLEST MAN IN CONGRESS
Soars Far Above the Eagle and Reaches a Height of Six Miles."

—*The Christian Register.*

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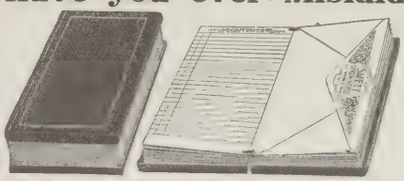

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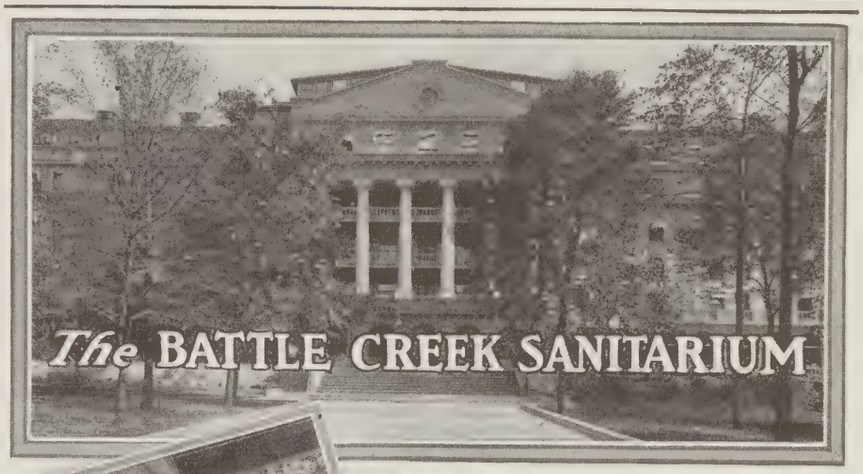

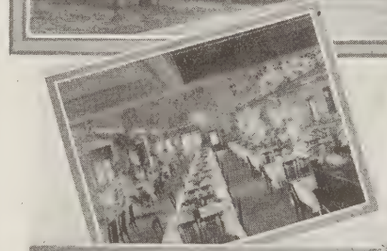

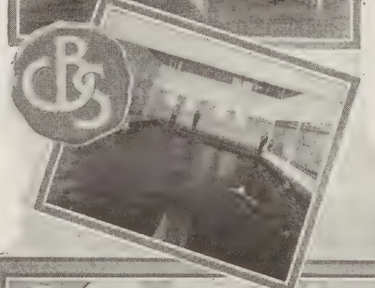

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Scottish Irreverence.—He was a chubby, brown-faced, bare-legged little urchin, from whom, during my vacation, I inquired the way to the nearest golf course.

"Weel," said he, "ye'll gang straight alang here till ye come to the first on yer richt, an' ye'll see a minister—I mean a sign-post," he corrected hastily, "and ye'll get the road frae it."

Thanking him for his information, I next inquired why he called the finger-post a minister.

Shuffling his feet and gazing longingly at the copper I held out to him, he stammered out, "Folks ca' it a minister, 'cos it pints the richt road but disna gang it itsel'," and he rushed off to join his companions, while I retired thinking deeply on the spread of disrespect to the cloth.—*Glasgow News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 13.—The Chinese Government grants Japan's demands for reparation for maltreatment of Japanese citizens in China.

September 14.—Professor Malladra descends to a depth of 1,200 feet in the crater of Mt. Vesuvius, and succeeds in registering a temperature of 626° F.

Friedrich Ebert is elected leader of the German Socialist party, to succeed August Bebel.

September 15.—It is announced that Turkey and Bulgaria have come to an agreement on the frontier question.

Prof. Arminius Vambery, linguist and orientalist, dies in Budapest.

September 16.—The Argentine superdreadnought *Rivadavia* makes 22.56 knots on her trial trip, a record speed for battle-ships.

In his message to the Mexican Congress, Provisional President Huerta holds out hopes for peace, but blames the United States Government for delaying the pacification of Mexico by its policy of non-recognition.

More than 7,000 freight-handlers strike in Liverpool and Birmingham, England.

The Dutch Cabinet announces its intention of granting the suffrage to women.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 11.—David Lamar is arrested for impersonating public officials.

September 12.—Ex-Congressman James A. Watson denies the charge made by Colonel Mulhall that he was an active lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

September 14.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics issues a bulletin showing the remarkable advance in retail food prices since 1890.

September 15.—James A. Emery makes a detailed denial of Colonel Mulhall's charge of improper political activity on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers.

September 16.—Secretary Daniels holds up bids for battle-ship armor from the Midvale, Bethlehem, and Carnegie steel companies until he can learn whether their rates are justified by the cost of production.

GENERAL

September 11.—Ardolph L. Kline, Republican, President of the Board of Aldermen, becomes Mayor of New York, to serve out Mayor Gaynor's term of office.

September 12.—It is reported that the Standard Oil interests will embark in the automobile manufacturing business.

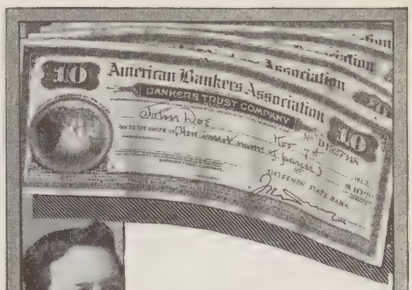
September 13.—The body of Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, the New York Tammany politician, is found and identified, after lying in the morgue since his death on August 31.

September 15.—The conference of the General Commission on Evangelism, appointed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, meets in Atlantic City, N. J.

The first season of grand opera in English begins at the Century Opera-house in New York City.

September 17.—Maury I. Diggs and Drew Caminetti are sentenced to terms of imprisonment for violation of the Mann "White Slave" law.

The German liner *Imperator* arrives at New York with 4,981 passengers, the largest number ever brought to this country on a single ship.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. L. P.," Blackshear, Ga.—"Kindly advise if the following expression is correct, and one that would be considered good form in a business communication: 'We would be pleased to get you to attend to the matter for us.'"

Use *should* instead of *would;* then the sentence will be correct. It would be in somewhat better form, however, if one said, "pleased to *have* you *attend*" instead of "pleased to *get* you *to attend.*"

"R. M. S.," Yellow Pine, La.—"In the sentence, 'What preacher need moralize on the story?' taken from Thackeray's 'The Four Georges,' how would you analyze *need moralize?*"

A few verbs in English may in some cases omit the third singular present indicative inflectional *-s;* as, "He *dare* not go; he *need* not do it." The infinitives depending upon these forms are used without the sign *to.* But these verbs may be used with the inflectional *-s:* "He *dares* not go; he *needs* to do it." Here, then, you have the explanation of the structure of the sentence you ask about. *What preacher* is subject; the remainder of the sentence is predicate. The predicate consists of the main verb, *need* (present tense, 3d person, singular), the infinitive verb *moralize* depending on the verb *need* and the adverb phrase *on this story* modifying the verb *moralize.*

"I. T. P.," Northfork, W. Va.—"Kindly state which is correct, 'Every one *were* completely overcome,' or 'Every one *was* completely overcome.'"

Every one, the subject, is singular in number, and hence the verb must be singular; therefore say *was.* Put the noun *man* in place of the pronoun *one:* would you say *every man,* or *every men?* That shows you what number to use. You would never say "Every *man were* overcome."

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Chalmers—1914

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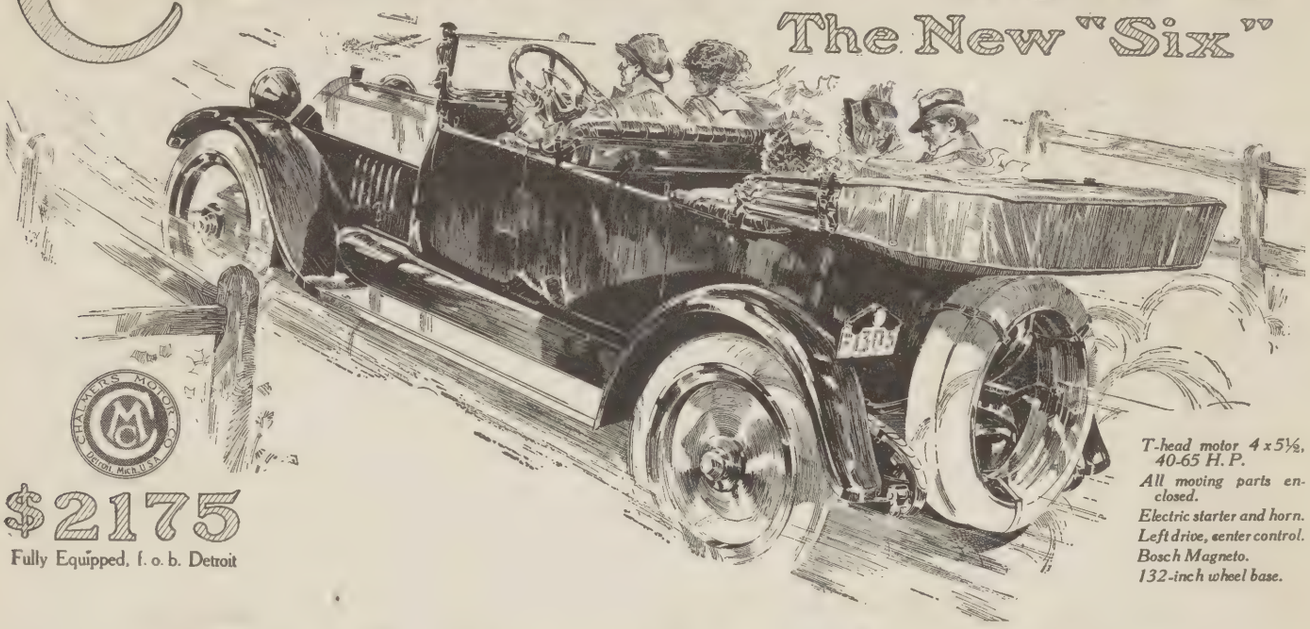

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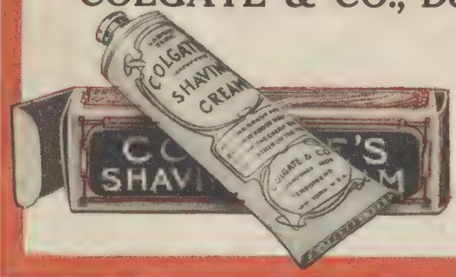

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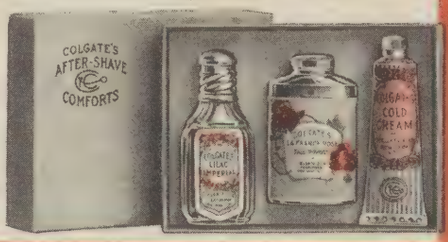

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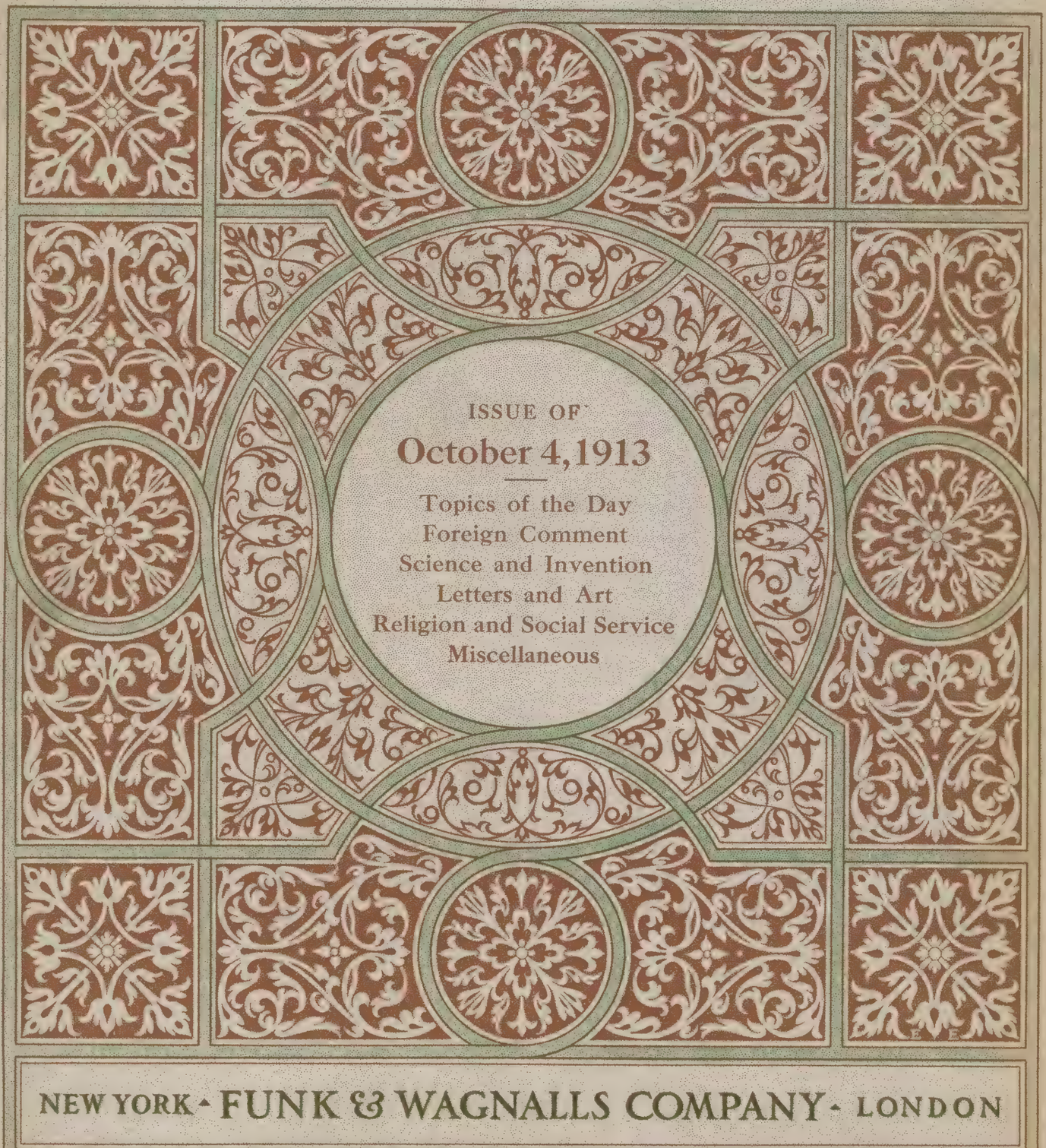

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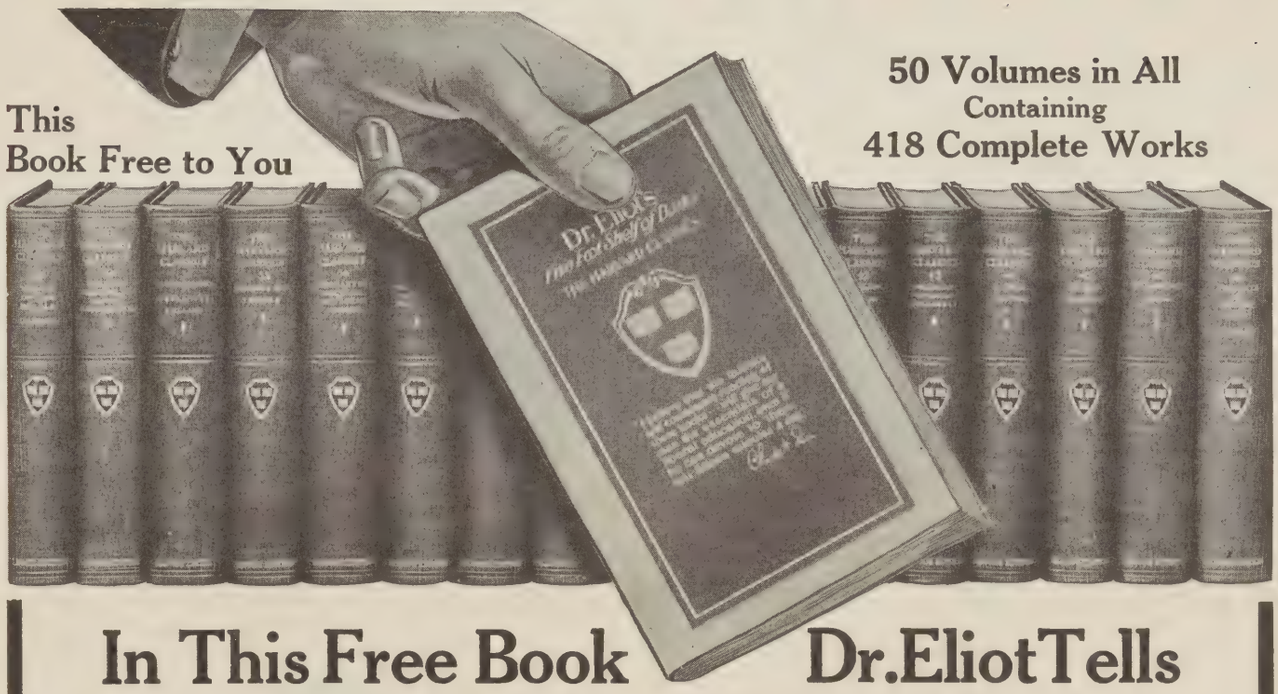

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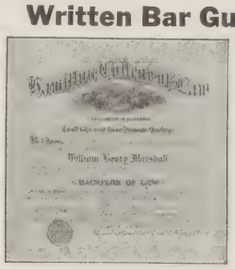

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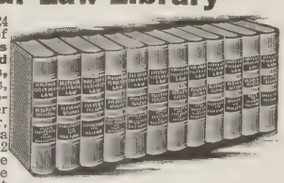

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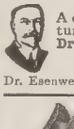

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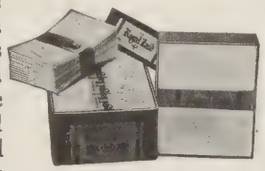

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Efficiency's First Aid —Good Light

"You're working in the dark!" said a Western plant manager to his friend who had asked him to visit the latter's publishing offices in an Eastern Ohio town.

"How do you make that out?" asked the publishing man with a little astonishment. "We've had electricity here for five years."

"That may be," said the Western man. "And I don't mean that you can't see your hand before your face. But you haven't really emerged from the dark age. Honest, have you changed your lighting arrangement in those five years?"

The publishing man admitted that he hadn't.

"I thought so," said his frank visitor. "They were pretty poor to begin with, and they're entirely out of date. They're out of date because we're living in an age of really good light. More than half of your floor space is gloomy, partly because you use old-fashioned lamps—the Edison Mazda gives three times as much light with the same amount of electricity that is used in these ordinary carbon lamps—and partly because they are not placed to advantage. You're handicapping yourself and your entire force. You're putting a check on your office efficiency, which is bad business, and you're wasting money on old methods, which is bad business again. Good light is a big factor—it's efficiency's first aid. It would be worth all it costs even if it cost a lot of money. And yet it's cheaper than ever it was—been going down in price while the cost of everything else has been going up."

The result of this plain talk was that the publishing man got into communication with the local lighting company next day, and found himself keenly interested in the plans laid out by the electrical engineer who called to see him. Seven months later when he saw his friend again he declared: "You put it bluntly about my lighting, but you saved me money. My system now costs me no more, and you wouldn't know the place as it is now. It has put snap into all our work —I think we turn out fully thirty per cent. more than we did, and we do it with fully fifty per cent. more comfort. I'm a light enthusiast from now on."

This incident reflects an experience in a certain type of business, but there is no sort of business to which the outspoken philosophy that stirred this particular manager might not apply with equal force. For manufacturer and merchant, banker, broker or business man anywhere, good light is a basic business factor.

Good light is good business. It brings people into a store, for example, and helps sell goods to those people. It helps the display of goods, and it affects not only customers but the selling force.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

STEEL-CAR EFFICIENCY IN WRECKS

AS NO WRECK was ever prevented by steel cars, some observers are asking just now if the popular craze for these vehicles would not be better directed toward the elimination of causes of accident, instead of taking it for granted that every train will some day go to smash and building it like a safe-deposit vault. One editor inquires if it wouldn't be better to insist that there be no collisions of trains of whatever material rather than to rest content with steel cars "to make collisions perfectly safe and customary." The New York *Evening Sun* is willing to admit, for instance, that steel cars may diminish the death toll, but adds that "they need to be reenforced with intelligent engineers and prudent dispatchers," and one railroad authority goes still further, and claims that steel cars are in themselves the cause of many wrecks because of their extreme weight on unprepared rails and roadbed. Meanwhile, persuaded of the steel car's value in mitigating the horrors of a wreck, Representative Allen, of Ohio, has introduced a bill into Congress requiring all railway passenger-trains in interstate commerce, after July 1, 1918, to be composed wholly of steel cars. Objection is raised in some quarters against such a bill on several grounds, as, that it imposes too great a hardship on the railroads, which, between the difficulties of rate regulation and wage elevation, are having their day of trial. It is argued also that if enough factories were established to provide the enormous number of steel cars that would be needed under the proposed law, as soon as these cars should be built "there would be ruinous waste (of factories) and a cruel displacement of labor." That is the stand of the New York *World*, which calls attention also to the fact that in cases of slow trains on inactive lines, and in the local service of larger systems, "steel cars are little needed." Besides, adds *The World*, it is dubious "how far the steel cars will solve the problem of safety in electric trains"; yet it suggests:

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THIS WAS A STEEL CAR.

Result of the head-on collision of September 22 between two trains of steel cars on the Long Island Railroad at College Point. Fifty or more passengers were injured, but none killed, altho three employees of the railroad lost their lives.

"By all means let steel equipment be employed as fast as possible in services where the best railroad judgment agrees that it is most needed. But it will never avert death and injury by accident so long as accidents occur; and the chief causes of the accident are recklessness and lack of discipline. Coroner Mix shows that on the New Haven Railroad alone in thirty-two months 101 cases of improper flagging were reported, and 158 cases of engineers running past signals. In every such case human life may be endangered."

Nevertheless, while sticking to the point that no precaution of car-building can ever make up for lack of good management on a railroad, *The World* is bound to recognize that steel cars did prove life-savers in the recent head-on collision near College Point, Long Island, while the Brooklyn *Eagle* picks out as the "most obvious and easiest lesson" of the White Mountains Express wreck on the New Haven road the fact that "the wooden car must go," and from its store of memory cites a modern instance to prove the necessity for legislation in the matter:

"Thirty years ago, the car stove was banished from railroad

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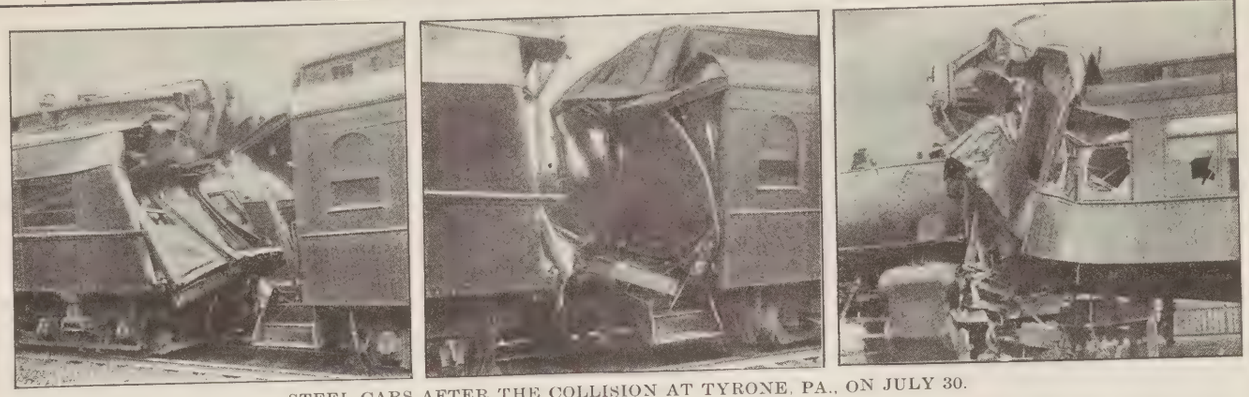


STEEL CARS AFTER THE COLLISION AT TYRONE, PA., ON JULY 30.

In this rear-end collision, according to *The Railway Age Gazette*, "the shock was largely absorbed by the crushing of the platforms and vestibules of the cars." The engineer of the following train was the only person killed.

trains, following the dreadful burning of victims of a wreck at White River Junction, Vt. The railroads were only driven by law into the expense of heating their trains from the engine. They can be driven to-day by like legislation into substituting steel cars for wooden ones, a change which is hardly greater, in view of the increased volume of traffic, than was the abandonment of stoves in the elementary railroading of a generation ago."

. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, too, would send wooden cars "to the scrap-heap" and make the roads replace them with steel ones; but at the same time, it argues, the railroads "should be permitted to increase their income sufficiently to do so," and it adds: "The United States will not tolerate cheap fares and low freight rates at the expense of human life." The steel car must come, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* agrees, but how it is to be made to come "is something Congress will have to wrestle with at its next regular session."

On the other hand, considering the proposed steel-car legislation from an adverse and also from an expert's point of view, James O. Fagan, author of "Confessions of a Railway Signalman," says in a letter to the New York *Times:*

"Before permitting or compelling the railroads to add an unlimited number of ponderous steel cars to their equipment would it not be well to secure from the Interstate Commerce Commission an opinion as to the present preparedness of the railroads to carry in safety this additional weight? An opinion of this kind in advance would certainly mean more to the people than any number of discoveries and rulings of the usual post-mortem description. Surely, these tracks and road-beds are matters of the first consideration, and any cart-before-the-horse legislation should be looked upon by the people with the greatest disfavor. At any rate, I think there is evidence enough of a cautionary nature to make both the railroads and Congress proceed very carefully with this steel-car proposition. . . . . .

"In fact, a careful scrutiny of the records for the past year or two warrants the suspicion that the unusual weight and speed of these trains have been the probable causes in most of these accidents. Saving lives in this roundabout fashion is something new in railroad and human economy. It reminds one of Dickens's hero who saved a small fortune in his mind by purchasing at bargain sales articles for which he had absolutely no use."

Referring to our propensity to try to correct every wrong by writing a new law in the statute-book, the New York *Journal of Commerce* questions whether it is physically possible to equip all the railroads with steel cars in two, three, or four years, and asserts that it could not be done in any case "without imposing a great strain on the finances of the companies." Then *The Journal of Commerce* emphasizes the oft-mentioned axiom that "safety of operation depends more on the personnel than on the material." This is echoed, too, by the Washington *Post*, which proceeds to disclose the situation that the railroads face:

"Eleven railroads have protested against the enactment of the proposed law compelling all roads to be fully equipped with steel cars on the ground that it would cost them $633,000,000. While this may sound like putting the dollar above human life, there is a great deal to be said on behalf of the railroads. They can not be expected, for one thing, to stand the strain of constant lawmaking which puts financial burden after financial burden upon them. Either the Government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, must permit them to charge increased rates to shippers and passengers to make up their losses, or else some of them will go into bankruptcy."

The real solution of the problem, continues *The Post*, is to be found in this statement of George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway:

"By discipline—firm, rigid, unyielding discipline—alone can railroad wrecks be averted. I do not believe in all-steel cars. I think the half-steel cars are the safest. But steel cars will not prevent wrecks. Discipline alone can do that. Without discipline there will always be wrecks. By discipline I mean a strict obedience to rules and orders. The human element enters into railroading to such an extent that men always must be depended upon, and men are not machines. So they must be trained to do what is expected of them."

THE FAMINE AND THE FARMER

THE DIZZY SOARING of meat prices is caused by the farmer's failure to raise enough live stock, declared the American Meat Packers in their annual convention in Chicago last week, and unless he mends his ways we must face the prospect of a meat famine. For in this case growing prices, we are told, are the direct result of a dwindling supply—a contention supported by the latest government statistics. According to these statistics, as quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, since the beginning of 1907 the number of beef cattle in the United States has decreased from 51,565,000 to 30,030,000, and the number of sheep from 53,240,000 to 51,480,000, while in the same period the population of the country has increased by 10,000,000. Thus the supply has been diminishing even more rapidly than the demand has been increasing. And we read in *The Wall Street Journal* that during the same time the price of fat cattle at Chicago advanced more than 50 per cent., while the wholesale price of drest beef kept pace. Among the remedies suggested by speakers at the Packers' Convention, Chicago dispatches tell us, were the following:

Every small farmer should raise at least two beef steers a year to offset the decreased production of the great ranches of the West.

The remaining ranges should be cut up into farms, to put all farmers on an equal footing.

Development of the hills of New England, with their bountiful springs and prevailing shade, as a beef-producing country.

Substitution of corn for cotton in the Southern States, and the consequent development of the cattle and hog production.

And the seriousness of the situation was thus set forth in the report of the Executive Committee:

"The American meat-packing house situation and that of consumers of meat-food products in this country are both in a condition more precarious than at any other time in our history.

"We are facing conditions in the production of meat-food products which would have been thought impossible ten years ago. The shortage of live stock which has been imprest upon us as packing-house producers for several years has been intensified during the last year. Our population is growing at its normal rate. We have passed the point where demand has overtaken production, and we are now on a basis which shows that demand exceeds the supply of meat-food products to such an extent that we have abnormally high prices for meat-food products.

"The farmers are not furnishing nearly a sufficient number of animals to keep the packing houses in operation on anything like full time, and this results in heavy losses, owing to lack of volume of business. And there seems to be no prospect of relief. Despite the higher prices for live stock of all kinds, statistics show that the farmers not only are not increasing their production of meat-food animals, but that such production is decreasing at an appalling rate."

"The problem of our future beef supply is to be worked out in our own borders, and the sooner we realize that fact the better it will be for us," agrees *The Wall Street Journal*, which goes on to argue that the South is peculiarly fitted to supply the solution:

"What better breeding place could be asked for than in the South? Between Virginia and Louisiana are millions of acres of cheap, well-watered lands that could carry cattle. Climatic conditions would make the carrying cost less than in the North. The fever-tick is being eliminated. North Carolina, for instance, is now two-thirds free from the pest. There is room in that section (and need, too) for thousands of cattle.

"In the last census year the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana had 5,766,000 head of cattle, worth $72,000,000. With their total area of 348,715 square miles, that would average 16.5 head to a square mile. New York and Pennsylvania are by no means well stocked with cattle, yet on their total area of 94,330 square miles they carried that same year 4,010,000 head of better cattle—worth $140,000,000, averaging 42.5 head to the square mile.

"In that same year these seven Southern States spent $60,000,000 for commercial fertilizers, and their crops were worth $916,550,000. Those of New York and Pennsylvania (without counting animal products) were worth $706,000,000. This is not because the Northern soil is more fertile. The enormous yields of cotton on some of the experimental farms, and the extraordinary results obtained by some of their boys' corn clubs, show what the Southern lands can do. Less cropping and more cattle would mean larger returns per acre.

"The census valuation looks as if a large part of the Southern cattle is native 'scrub,' of which even New York and Pennsylvania have too much. To prepare such a steer for market is like trying to fatten a fence-rail—and the product is about as juicy. But to establish herds of thoroughbred stock is a costly undertaking. The North Carolina Commissioner is trying to grade up the native stock by placing thoroughbred breeding animals in different parts of the State. The plan commends itself to common sense.

"If the farmers of the South will be satisfied to raise more corn and forage, and learn to look upon well-graded cattle as mills to condense that feed for market, they can raise an equal amount of cotton on a smaller acreage, and save a part of their immense bill for fertilizer. Incidentally, also, they will be on the way to solving the question of rural credit."

In Pennsylvania, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, there are thousands of idle acres good for the production of beef; and the same paper suggests that "a general publicity campaign, carefully planned and carried out, would doubtless increase the production 20 per cent., or even more."

The advisability of splitting up the great cattle-ranges into smaller holdings is discust in the New York *Commercial*, in which we read:

"Many who should be well able to judge maintain that the division of the ranges into small farms has caused a steady decrease in the supply of American cattle, but the truth of this statement is disputed by some of the large ranch owners of Texas, who find that the industry in their State was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at present. One Texan authority on the subject says that the 'vest-pocket ranchmen,' as he calls them, are now raising more cattle to the acre than ever before in the history of that part of the country, and they can do this because they can put up the forage in silos, which

TEAM WORK.
—Spang in the Montgomery *Advertiser*.

IN TERROREM.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

TWO VIEWS OF DEMOCRATIC TARIFF LEGISLATION.

he thinks is the solution of the cattle problem. On the one hand, we have the meat-packers predicting that the supply of cattle will soon be insufficient to feed the people of this country, and on the other hand we have the statements from cattle-raisers themselves, especially in Texas, that the Western farmer will produce plenty of live stock if he can get a fair share of the price which the ultimate consumer pays."

Declaring in favor of the small farm rather than the large ranch, *The Commercial* goes on to say:

"The open ranch was suited only to cattle that were capable of covering a great deal of ground in a day, and this made it practically impossible to raise the best class of beef cattle without feeding them quite heavily to supplement the wild grasses which they found on the open range. It pays the cattle-farmer best to finish his stock at home, but the cattle herded on open ranges have to be shipped to the corn country in order to have the necessary weight put on before they are sent to the packing houses. A farmer with anywhere from one hundred and sixty acres to a thousand acres of land can turn out five times as many cattle in proportion to acreage as would ever be produced on the old-fashioned ranches, and his chance to lose by disease or accident, including the depredations of wild animals, is much less."

"CASH-DRAWER" DIPLOMACY

DIPLOMACY of several varieties, as practised by the Roosevelt and the Taft Administrations in dealing with certain troublous republics of Latin America, whether it happened to be the "Big Stick" brand, the "Dollar," or the "Drumstick" brand, was harshly termed "radical" and "high-handed" by Democratic critics, Washington press correspondents remind us, as they review the course of action pursued by the Wilson Administration in snuffing out the latest local conflagration in Santo Domingo. The previous Dominican revolution, we read, lasted about eleven months, while the present came to an end in less than one month, thanks to what is now called in Washington "Cash-Drawer Diplomacy." Two chief features are noted in this "new and radical extension" of our policy with Latin America. First, the United States Government serves notice on the Dominican rebels, through Minister James M. Sullivan, that even if they should succeed in dismantling the Bordas Government, they will not receive recognition from the United States. Second, in the event that the rebels should obtain control of the government by force, they are furthermore informed that the United States will withhold Santo Domingo's share of her customs receipts, of which the United States is collector and custodian under the convention of 1907.

HE EXTINGUISHED THE SANTO DOMINGO CONFLAGRATION.

Minister James M. Sullivan, who conveyed the message from our Government which induced the Dominican rebels to drop their revolution.

Advised of these conditions, General Horacio Vasquez, leader of the revolution, promptly agrees to discontinue the movement and persuade his followers to lay down their arms, whereupon the American Minister proceeds to Santo Domingo City to offer his credentials to President Bordas. The Dominican adjustment meanwhile, we read in the press, encourages some Washington officials to predict that the last days of Latin-American revolutions are in sight, even if the United States has not the same control over the finances of other such countries as it maintains over those of the Dominican Republic, because the prophets consider "non-recognition" an equally strong arm as withholding of funds in dealing with "cantankerous insurrections."

Tracing the development of the insurrection that began at Puerto Plata, the New York *Times* relates that its leader, Horacio Vasquez, has been regarded as the patriot of the revolution that overthrew the Presidency of Eladio Victoria, and known as the close personal friend and political maker of President Bordas. The reason that Vasquez turned on him, *The Times* says, is because "Bordas has failed to institute the reforms for which Vasquez brought about the revolution of 1912." A new constitutional convention was to have been called, and an equal extension of the suffrage throughout the Republic was promised. The calling of the convention has been postponed and again postponed with the result, as *The Times* remarks, that the plan of constitutional reform has been "defeated by the familiar Spanish method of procrastination." Meanwhile Vasquez partizans accuse President Bordas of "aspiring to a perpetual dictatorship," and *The Times* continues:

"No sooner did General Vasquez form this judgment of the Administration than he entrenched himself in the Province of Puerto Plata, of which he is Governor, by manning the government railroad, which leads seventy miles inland to Santiago and Moco, with 1,000 trained soldiers. The Bordas Administration retaliated by opening negotiations for renting this railroad to a private company composed of Bordas's partizans. The revolution, begun by a pitched battle on August 30, pivoted about the possession of the railroad."

On examination into the reasons for the Administration's drastic handling of the uprising at the very outset, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) points out that:

"Nobody is better aware than President Wilson of what has been called 'the divine right of revolution,' the Cromwell-Danton-Washington right to end tyranny by resistance. But President Wilson is convinced that there is no public-spirited motive, nothing but brigandage, in the minds of the rebels in Santo Domingo. And the public-spirited motive is what differentiates rebellion, wise or unwise rebellion, from brigandage. To the thinker it is clear that this forcing of peace in another land involves morally the duty of a certain supervision over the existing Government that is being protected. That Government must be made decent, and kept decent. No barbarism can be tolerated. With this qualification, however, the American people will agree that our power of the purse in Santo Domingo may well be used to check the movements of looters who steal the livery of patriotism to serve the devil in."

Just what "our power of the purse" amounts to *The Eagle* goes on to show by citing the provisions of the Roosevelt convention of 1907 for the collection of customs duties, "which constitute the greater part of the income of Santo Domingo." It notes parenthetically:

"One hundred thousand dollars a month of these customs receipts are set aside for interest and sinking-fund. Taking out this $1,200,000 a year, any further amount up to $3,000,000 goes for Santo Domingo's current expenses. Above $3,000,000, on the surplus, Santo Domingo and her creditors share and share alike. Not quite $2,000,000 is the share to be spent by Santo Domingo officials on last year's income. Without this, a revolutionary or provisional Government would be helpless."

In President Wilson's policy the New York *Commercial* sees the purpose of teaching the people of Santo Domingo that "the only way to change the government is to vote against it at a regular election, and that the long line of Presidents who attained office as military dictators has come to an end." Proceeding, *The Commercial* casts a side glance toward Mexico, and says:

"If by withholding recognition the United States can make it

THE CANAL FLOODED.

And nearly ready for traffic. Altho the water here has not yet reached its full height, this view near the Miraflores Locks is practically as it will look when the canal is formally opened.

impossible for Mexico or any other republic in Central America to borrow money abroad while a state of anarchy or civil war prevails, it will tend greatly to check speculation in revolutions by certain international banking houses and purveyors of munitions of war who do business on both sides of the Atlantic. This does not involve any interference with the rights and liberties of the people of such republics. It is rather a defense of their rights and liberties, because all that the United States Government can or ever will ask of them is that they hold fair elections and abide by the results. Now that the Federal Administration has taken the first step in this direction in dealing with Santo Domingo the development of this new policy will be watched with great interest."

MORE BRITISH PANAMA WORRY

THE FEAR VOICED by Prof. Adam W. Kirkaldy that the Panama Canal may wean British ships away from the Suez route, give American ships the advantage, and divert much Oriental and Australian trade from London to American ports, is not regarded very seriously by our newspapers. The facts that American coal can be sold cheaper at Panama than British coal at Suez, and that "all Japanese and New Zealand ports and all Australian ports east of Adelaide" will be nearer to New York than to London, upon which Professor Kirkaldy bases his conclusions, are not questioned, but some of the American papers wonder how this country, with no merchant marine to speak of, can crowd British ships out of business. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says Professor Kirkaldy "draws an agreeable picture for Americans to contemplate," the only trouble with it being the fact that "we have as yet no merchant marine in the sense that Great Britain has, nor are we taking any steps to create one." Professor Kirkaldy fills the chair of finance at Birmingham University, and is a recognized authority on current economic problems. His statement regarding the advantage the Panama Canal might give to American trade was contained in an address delivered the other day before the British Association in his home city. His warning that there will be a "strenuous attempt to displace British coal throughout the world in order to give American shipping the advantages at present enjoyed by the British," and that "the British coal industry must realize the situation, and both the capital and labor interested resolve to hold the market at all costs until the fuel question—coal or oil—is finally settled," moves the Washington *Post* to say that:

"Surely, American shipping looms large in the professor's imagination, as tho all that it lacks in order to 'deal a mortal blow to the British mercantile marine' is a trifle cheaper article of coal pending the replacement of coal by oil as a fuel. But why can not the minnow give the whale a mortal sting with a superior article of oil as easily as with coal? Professor Kirkaldy evidently is not aware that British shipping to-day uses more American coal than our shipping. Reasonably, the same thing may occur at the isthmus, if, as he says, we are to put coal on sale at the isthmus at a lower price than Welsh coal can be sold at Suez.

"However, seeing that there is no competition between our coastwise trade and the British lines, the advantage of coal supply would all lie with them. That is, unless the welfare of their coal industry outweighs that of shipping. At all events, if oil is to be the fuel of the future, as seems to be decided by the laying down of the latest British dreadnought as an oil-burner exclusively, the British coal-trade is doomed anyhow. She has no home supply of oil, and, therefore, has no substitute, as we have, to make up for the loss.

"Neither British nor Americans are likely to be beguiled by Professor Kirkaldy into thinking that a slight difference in the price of coal will give our shipless shipping commercial command of the seven seas."

In taking issue with Professor Kirkaldy, the New York *Sun* avails itself of the opportunity to argue vigorously for an American merchant marine:

"There seems to be no doubt that American coal can now be supplied for less per ton at Colon and Panama than it brings at the Suez termini. Professor Kirkaldy admits this. But in what bottoms is coal being carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific at the present time? According to Mr. Robert Dollar, one of the largest ship-owners on the Pacific coast, the United States Government has now under charter thirty foreign steamships to carry coal round the Horn. Coastwise ships can be used after the opening of the Panama Canal, but they must make reasonable rates if coal is to be quoted low at Colon and Panama.

"By 'American shipping,' however, Professor Kirkaldy does not mean the coastwise trade. He must have in mind the creation of a merchant marine to take advantage of the Panama route and cheap coal and serve American merchants. There is no merchant marine to speak of now. Is the United States to keep the canal in operation for the mercantile fleets of other nations,

using it only for its coastwise shipping? Mr. Robert Dollar, before quoted, declares that our flag can be put back on the high seas if Congress will permit ship-owners to operate 'as all our competitors are doing.' This subject should be taken up at the regular session that meets in December.

"A Panama Canal without an American merchant marine is a grotesque idea. Calculations of mileage, cost of coal, rates of freight, and theories about the changes to be effected in the world's commerce can have little interest for American manufacturers and producers unless there are American ships to carry their cargoes to the Pacific and the Far East."

By way of introduction, Professor Kirkaldy said that he believed that, so far as the outside world is concerned, "the greatest effect of the opening of the canal will be to get commerce and trade out of the groove, and cause an all-round modernization of business methods." "Friction among the factors of production," he assures us, "will have to be eliminated, capital and labor in competing countries will have to work harmoniously together." His detailed explanation of his somewhat sensational conclusions follows:

"Taking London and New York as the typical European and American ports, the markets of the world fall into three classes—(1) Countries in close proximity to the canal: here the effect will be greatest and, in many cases, the use of the canal a necessity. (2) Australasia and the Far East. At present there is a choice of routes to these markets; Panama will offer another alternative. (3) Ports not directly affected.

"Class 2 is receiving most attention from those estimating the effects on world trade. There is a parallel equidistant from London via Suez, and from New York via Panama. On the south coast of Australia this is Port Lincoln, Adelaide being the nearest great port. All Asiatic ports west of Japan will continue to be nearer to London, *e.g.*, Manila will be 2,000 miles nearer. But all Japanese and New Zealand ports and all Australian ports east of Adelaide will be nearer New York.

"Tolls.—Panama differs from Suez here. Suez had an immediate monopoly; with Panama there is in many instances a choice of routes, and high tolls will deflect tonnage.

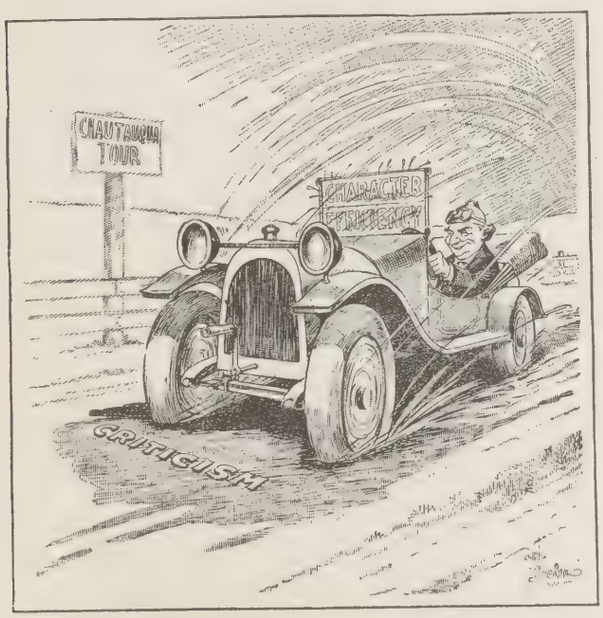
"Freights.—To benefit American shipping, freight must be available both out and home. To benefit American manufacturers, freights must be low. At present, Europe supplies Australasia with manufactured goods, and the shipping goes via Suez. This route gives a maximum of trading possibilities and great facilities for coaling. The Cape route, too, offers to fully loaded steamships the advantage of cheap bunker-coal. For the homeward voyage from Australasia a partly loaded steamship goes via the Horn to pick up cargo at ports like Montevideo. The canal would not attract these ships. When Panama is open will all-round-the-world services be organized? Great Britain is in a better position to do this than any other country. The rumors current recently that an existing shipping combine was trying to arrange an amalgamation with one of the oldest Far Eastern shipping companies were probably due to the hope of being able to commence such a service, having some of the chief trades of the world as tributaries, from the moment that Panama is available. America hopes to open up new markets, *e.g.*, wool. This now concentrates at London, but there is a tendency toward decentralization, and if America develops the woolen industry, she will get a wool market without necessarily constructing a Panama Canal.

"Fuel Stations.—This will be one of the decisive factors, and lead to the keenest commercial rivalry. The American Government are planning to supply good coal at either end of the canal at $2.50 per ton. The English coal on the Suez route is at present much dearer; to maintain the Suez route in its integrity, the supply of cheaper coal is a necessity. When oil replaces coal the British Empire resources will be ample to maintain our commercial position, but this must not in the meantime be placed in jeopardy, or disaster may ensue.

"Insurance rates will probably be the same on both routes."

REPUBLICANS SEEING A LIGHT

EVIDENCE that conservative control in the Republican party is doomed to a speedy collapse is discovered by many editors in the resolution of the New York State Republican Convention repudiating those rules of representation in national conventions which played such a large part in precipitating the party split at Chicago last year, and the birth of the Progressive party. This resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the convention after William Barnes, Jr., the State Republican "boss," had vainly opposed it in committee, advocates an early call for a special Republican national convention to discuss a new basis for representation in future national conventions. It specifically recommends that "delegates be chosen in each State in the manner preferred by the Republican voters of such States," and that representation hereafter "be based more nearly on the Republican vote actually cast in the several States and Congressional districts." "Actions of that kind will accelerate the movement back to the Republican party," declares Senator Jones (Rep.), of Washington; and the



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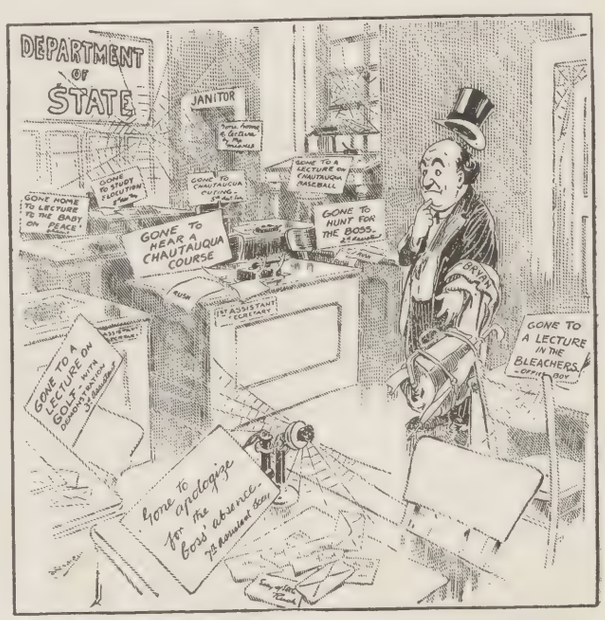
A GOOD WIND-SHIELD IS A HANDY THING.

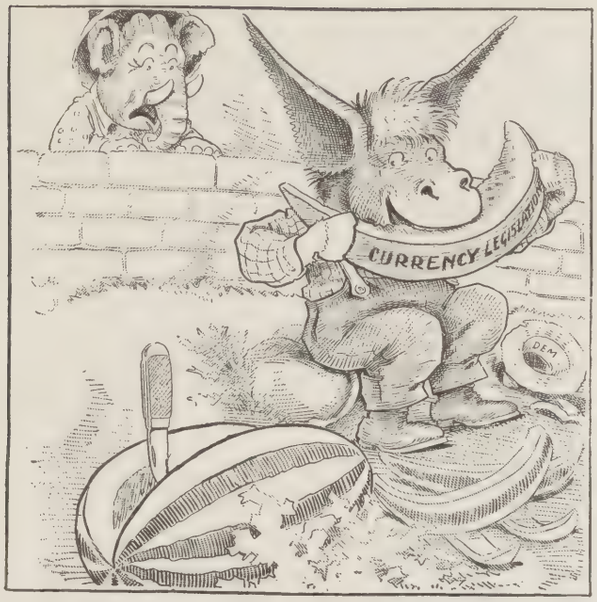
—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*


DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JANITOR
GONE TO HEAR A CHAUTAUQUA COURSE
GONE TO HUNT FOR THE BOSS.
GONE TO A LECTURE IN THE BLEACHERS.
GONE TO A LECTURE ON GOLF
GONE TO apologize for the Boss' absence.
BRYAN

WOULDN'T MR. BRYAN BE SURPRIZED IF, ON RETURNING FROM A LECTURE TOUR, HE SHOULD FIND A DESERTED DEPARTMENT?

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

ADVENTURES OF A SECRETARY OF STATE.



"NEVER MIND, OLD MAN, I MAY BE SAVIN' YOU AN AWFUL TUMMY ACHE."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

ABOUT TO BE STUNG.

—Fitz in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

SAD POSSIBILITIES SUGGESTED BY THE CURRENCY BILL.

New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that if the suggestion of the New York Republicans is carried out in the nation, it may go far toward rehabilitating the party.

"The events of the next few months are to determine the fate of the Republican party—whether it is to disappear or to rearise in its old power," declares the New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), which sees ground for hope in the fact that "the mixture of boys' play and bossism that has wrecked a great organization is weakening its hold," and that "as a beginning New York is for once alined with the progressives rather than the reactionaries on the national committee." The same paper, recalling the effect of Mr. Taft's "renomination by pocket-borough delegates" last year, goes on to say:

"It was deemed an outrage that the delegates representing two-thirds of the party's voting strength should be overridden by delegates representing one-third of the party's voting strength. So it is not strange that the first step for the party's rehabilitation is for the calling of a special national convention to make rules giving greater equality of representation and providing against abuse of power such as occurred at Chicago."

This proposed change, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "covers the weakest point in the Republican organization:"

"The large representation given to the entire population of States which cast only a handful of Republican votes, and even at some elections none at all, is unfair and unreasonable and is hurtful to the party. It has always been a source of dissatisfaction at every national convention since and including that of 1876, and was the rock of offense which precipitated the division of the party at the last national convention.

"It is not enough for Republicans to remain passive, waiting to take advantage of Democratic blunders. The party must have its own policies and must get together in order to win. Before anything else it must reform its method of choosing delegates so that the voting strength from each State shall be great or small according as the Republican vote in that State is great or small and not be measured by a population which may be overwhelmingly Democratic. This unfair and demoralizing system has been a reproach to the party far too long and should be changed forthwith.

"The best time to make such a change is now, when the fortune of no Presidential candidate has this excessive Southern representation as its basis.

"The best time for reorganizing and stimulating the party in other respects is in this mid-term period, when there are no personal interests directly involved. The executive committee of the Republican National Committee has voted in favor of calling together the full committee after the adjournment of the present session of Congress to consider the question of a special national convention. Republicans who have only the good of the party at heart will naturally favor such a convention.

"It is the first step in the campaign for regaining power which probably would not have been lost except for the friction, irritation, suspicion, and division which the excessive power of the delegations from Democratic States brought about in the last Republican convention."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) rejoices in this "triumph of the progressive wing of the Republican party," and declares that "the movement will not stop with the adoption of that resolution." It adds:

"By giving its unqualified adherence at this juncture to the program of reforms in national management New York has gone far toward insuring the adoption of a new system of representation based on the Republican vote cast. It has put itself on the side of popular party rule. So far as the details of the new plan are concerned, they may be safely left to the special national convention."

But the New York *World* (Dem.) can see only reaction in the move which the Republicans are hailing as progressive. We read:

"When the Republicans of New York in State convention approved the plan to 'revise the basis of representation in national conventions' they abandoned the negro at the South. They call it progress. In fact, it is reaction.

"New York Republicans offered no objection to full Southern representation in their national conventions when slaves lately freed were in the ascendency. They were not opposed to big delegations from the South when the thieving carpetbaggers were in control of that section. They turn upon the negro; they invalidate the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; they cast the negro south of Mason and Dixon's line adrift at this time because it is the easiest way to defeat the Northern bosses of their own party. . . . . .

"The decision of New York Republicans to restrict representation in their national conventions to votes actually cast amounts to approval of the nullification by Southern States of two of the war amendments. The disfranchised negro of the South is to have no voice even in the grand council of the party which boasts that it conferred upon him freedom and the ballot.

"What will the negroes who in normal times give the Republicans their majorities in various important Northern States say to this proposition?"

THE EVIL OF TOO MANY LAWS

THE GREAT AMERICAN MANIA for lawmaking has about reached the limit of wasteful futility, according to a writer in the Chicago *Tribune*, but he sees no signs to indicate that our legislators, whether municipal, State, or Federal, have any intention of stopping even if they have reached it. About 100 new acts per day go into force in the various States and towns, he calculates, many of which are never enforced. In this average number he includes "only laws which affect a large territory and a large number of people," and does not take account of the many laws enacted by municipal bodies. The Illinois legislature is to be credited with a comparatively low record, the writer informs us, in having put its "solemn seal of approval," during the latest session, on "only about 250 pieces of legislation." Other State legislatures can boast a much better score, the biennial output of some of them amounting to 1,200 distinct acts. To the total of laws established by the legislatures must be added "the tremendous number of public—as opposed to private—acts passed by the Congress at Washington"; and, by way of illustration, the writer points out that from 1789 to 1874, a period of eighty-five years, the acts so passed fill seventeen bound volumes, while the statutes at large passed in the next twenty years fill sixteen volumes of the same size. No human intellect, he avers, can keep track of the new laws and the changes in the old ones "while the legislative sausage-machine is at work," and he quotes the opinion of a prominent lawyer, who says: "We have so many laws in this country that we have no law." Yet "the marvelous facility with which new laws are spawned," declares *The Tribune* writer, is not the worst of the matter, and he adds:

"The bad quality of many of the laws passed by the average State legislature is even more conspicuous. And no wonder! An act written and introduced by one member is amended by two or three others, sent to the second house of the legislature, pawed over and amended there, sent back to conference, has paragraphs cut out and added, and, finally, is jammed through in the closing hours of the session in a form so changed and mutilated that its original sponsor would need an introduction. It is likely to be full of bad English, contradictions, prunes, and jokers. Various bar associations, after careful investigation, have reported that a large percentage of the laws passed by the average legislature may be fairly classified under one of the following heads:

1. Useless.
2. Carelessly worded.
3. Mischievous.
4. Bad."

It is almost the rule with any act passed by the legislature, the writer proceeds to say, that if one is sufficiently interested to pay for a careful search "some contradiction or error will be found because of which the courts will be obliged to declare it unconstitutional," while on the evil of unenforced laws he remarks:

"It is a commonplace that the non-enforcement of certain laws breeds disrespect for all law. Immigrants come here from countries where every law is enforced to the letter; where obedience to law is inbred and unbroken. They see their neighbors habitually and publicly breaking the law; they naturally conclude that they may with impunity break another law. It is another commonplace that when laws are left to be enforced at the discretion of the police force or of any other body of men the temptation to graft is great. A man would be more than human if he did not occasionally take advantage of the ever-present opportunity to punish an enemy or reward a friend. And shall not a friend who has received many favors now and then return the compliment?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHY not have an International Association of Thaw Lawyers?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Mexican inquest on Madero has been long and searching and establishes the fact that he is dead.—*Springfield Republican.*

HARRY K. presents as many difficulties as Schedule K.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WHOSE independence do they celebrate on Mexico's Independence Day?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THERE is one way to put a stop to this secret caucus business. Votes for women.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHY not have Congress in continuous session and allow the President to issue a call for vacations?—*Wall Street Journal.*

IRISH suffragists have been looting Dublin's candy shops, thereby proving that they are human.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

THE Standard Oil Company is going to manufacture automobiles. This is the first time, we believe, the auto has been regarded as a by-product of gasoline.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE fact that the excited crowds cheering Thaw are permitted to remain at large is Thaw's best proof of the "injustice" of keeping him confined.—*New York Evening Sun.*

IF, as some one has suggested, venison will eventually supply cheap meat, then at last the Bull Moose will do a little to reduce the high cost of eating.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE Carnegie Endowment has sent a representative to South America to "promote good will toward the United States." If so many American promoters had not already visited South America the present mission might be unnecessary.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WITH a shrewd weather-eye open to 1916, it may be that Mr. Wilson regards with Christian fortitude the spectacle of Mr. Bryan knocking himself into a cocked hat.—*New York Tribune.*

THE arbitration commission is told that an average of three and one-third railroad men are killed every day. The passengers are usually divided into eighths or sixteenths.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FORE!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

SEEMS as tho Yuan Shi-kai wants Dr. Sun to set.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

ONE of life's neatest little ironies is the fact that the first arrest under Wisconsin's Antigossip law was not a woman at a sewing-circle, but a man in a barroom.—*New York World.*

ANYHOW, it is very evident that Mr. Bryan lectured in Maine for nothing.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

CONGRESS taxes income like a luxury, but it is generally considered a necessity.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"BOYS Save New Haven Train." Perhaps a detachment of Boy Scouts would help things.—*New York World.*

WE hope nobody will venture to say that the granting of votes to women by Holland is a Dutch treat.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

PATENT office employees are taking advantage of Edison's illness to catch up on overdue vacations.—*Washington Post.*

WITH the banquet season approaching, our Secretary of State will get a meal thrown in. Every little helps.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SIX hits out of six attempts is the record of the *Arkansas.* Can't McGraw borrow the battle-ship for the world's series?—*New York Evening Sun.*

IF the politicians devoted half as much attention to road-building as to fence-repairing, national highways would cross the land in every direction.—*Washington Post.*

EVERYBODY seems to know that those shipments of Argentine beef have a tendency to reduce the cost of meat except the retail butchers in our neighborhood.—*New York Evening Sun.*

ACCORDING to science, women don't mind choosing ugly men for husbands. Rejected suitors will be interested to find their theories confirmed by scientific authority.—*New York World.*

"How to preserve grapes." is a popular newspaper subject nowadays, but camping under the vines with a shotgun seems to be about the best way.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

A FLAG OF TRUCE IN THE HOME-RULE FIGHT

WHILE AN ARMY is being recruited under distinguished officers and a war-fund of $5,000,000 is being raised in Ulster to resist Home Rule if it becomes law, an olive-branch that may prove of good omen appears in the proposal of one of the Liberal leaders that the chiefs of both parties get together and reach some amicable solution of the problem. Such a proposal must be considered "a flag of distress" hoisted by the Asquith Ministry, declares the Birmingham *Post;* and the Glasgow *Herald* and Edinburgh *Scotsman* unite in calling it "a signal of distress, if not of despair." "We are on the edge of great events," is the pithy comment of Mr. Balfour, the Unionist ex-Premier. The flag of truce comes from Lord Loreburn, Lord Haldane's predecessor on the woolsack, and is in the form of a letter to the London *Times*. He argues for the submission of the Home Rule question to a general election, and, what is thought most important, would "let the party leaders meet and confer with a view to agreement or compromise." The press of England, Ireland, and Scotland are deeply stirred by the proposal, and agree that it is the crucial point in British politics at this moment. But many believe a conference would do no good. "There is no basis for a conference," declares the Liberal *Daily News*, and most of the Government organs, as well as the Nationalist Irish papers, agree with this dictum. Mr. Balfour, in the speech from which we have quoted, thinks that the question of Irish Home Rule must go before the country at a new general election, and pleads for dissolution. On this point the London *Times* declares on behalf of the Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor:

"Lord Loreburn furnishes a hundred arguments for a general election before the Home Rule Bill can become law. Ulster will now demand such an election more insistently than ever. If Lord Loreburn has written on behalf of the Cabinet, then the Cabinet has either gone too far or not far enough. If there is one thing more than another in politics about which there ought to be no ambiguity, it is the offering of olive-branches."

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A GLIMPSE OF THE BITTERNESS

That prevails in Ulster between the Nationalists and Unionists. Home-rulers hanging Sir Edward Carson in effigy during the recent riots in Derry.

The Unionist papers are doubtful about the efficacy of a conference. "After all these years," says the aristocratic London *Morning Post*, "Liberals are hardly likely to acquiesce willingly in any policy that does not satisfy Nationalist aspirations. On the other hand, what reason is there to believe that Unionists would agree to such concessions as would be acceptable to the Government?" "In our view," says the Unionist *Daily Telegraph*, echoing the views of Mr. Balfour, "the time calls not so much for conference as for election." So *The Daily Mail* remarks:

"Unionists are quite open to consider whether any system of Irish devolution or local government can be devised which will give due security for the rights and aspirations of Ulster. But they can have no intention of going into a conference called with the object of bringing the present Home Rule Bill into effect. Negotiations on such a basis would be foredoomed to failure from the outset."

Irish Nationalist opinion may be measured by the following passage from the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, a Home Rule organ:

"Home Rule by consent would be Home Rule rendered a hundredfold more welcome to the heart of Nationalist Ireland, but the Ulster leaders have declared again and again that they will never agree to settlement—that with or without a general election or a conference Ireland shall not have Home Rule. These declarations have not lost them the support of the typical leaders of the Unionist party, and an invitation to such men to enter into conference in the hope of evolving a peaceful settlement by consent was certain to be construed as a confession of weakness and irresolution and an admission of bankruptcy."

But the Unionist *Irish Times* (Dublin) expresses a different view as follows:

"The immediate effect of Lord Loreburn's letter is already clear. It has fallen like a bombshell among the official Nationalists. They realize that it must deal a heavy blow at the prospects of the Bill in that it publishes at the most critical of all moments the doubts and fears, not merely of the English electorate, but of the Cabinet itself. To the Unionists of Ulster Lord Loreburn's confession comes as a message of good cheer. It tells them they are fighting a winning cause. It kills the last pretense that the Home Rule Bill is supported by the country and ought to be submitted to the test of a general election. Whatever may come of his proposals for a conference, the Liberal ex-Lord Chancellor has told Ulster that she is absolutely right in refusing to accept the Bill."

English Liberal organs treat Home Rule as practically an accomplished fact, and say in so many words, "Victory sits on our helm." "The irreducible minimum of Home Rule is a Parliament in Dublin and an Irish Executive responsible to it," declares *The Daily News* (London). "That the Unionists will not discuss. There seems, therefore, no basis on which to confer." These views are echoed in *The Daily Chronicle*, Manchester *Guardian*, and the Liverpool *Post*, all Liberal organs.

More hopeful is the opinion of that ardent Home Ruler, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. for Cork, exprest in a telegram to the London *Times* as follows:

"I have as yet seen a summary only of Lord Loreburn's letter, but it is a pronouncement which no party can possibly afford to disregard. Our All for Ireland motto, 'Conference, Conciliation, and Consent,' is sufficient proof how enthusiastically we welcome Lord Loreburn's plea for friendly consultation before it is too late. I am absolutely convinced that an unfettered conference such as he proposes will not separate without an agreement."

LATIN-AMERICAN FEARS

THAT SWEET SPIRIT of trustfulness that will pervade the nations when Mr. Carnegie's peace palace has done its perfect work seems regrettably absent from the mind of Latin America when thinking of the United States. Their newspapers print editorials every little while breathing high defiance of our supposed intention to eat them up, but at the same time betraying a more or less panicky feeling of helplessness. Colombia, already bereft of Panama, now fears that we have an eye on the river Atrato, whose upper waters run so close to the Pacific coast that it might be employed in the building of a second canal, in competition with our Panama waterway. Nicaragua, too, resents Mr. Bryan's idea of a virtual United States protectorate over it—an extension of the Monroe Doctrine which would preclude the possibility of a work being entered upon by a foreign Power to rival the present construction at Colon. Even Europe has its eyes on the supposed ambitions of the United States in Latin America, and it is curious to read in the *Petit Méridional* (Montpellier), an organ supposed to be inspired by Mr. Clemenceau, and edited by one of his supporters, Mr. Georges Mandel, the following estimate of American imperialism:

POT AND KETTLE.

P. C. WILSON—"What are you doing in that uniform, Huerta? You're no constable—only the worst rowdy in the crowd."
"P. C." HUERTA—"Well, at any rate, I'm not off my own beat."
—Liverpool *Courier*.

"Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, who used to be so hostile to imperialism, are certainly to-day bent on a policy of expansion and conquest. It is only recently that Mr. Bryan announced his intention to establish a protectorate over Nicaragua, and at this present moment Mr. Wilson is making public his intervention in the affairs of Mexico.

"It is certain that Huerta does not look upon the matter from his point of view, and considers the intervention of the United States inadmissible. Citizens of the United States have not as great interests at stake in Mexico as those of other nations; they then have no more right than other nations to interfere in Mexico.

"Foreigners have never been badly treated in Mexico. The advice, therefore, given by Mr. Wilson to American citizens to quit that country is inexplicable. But the fact of the matter is that all these steps taken by the United States merely betray the desire of that country to annex Mexico. They acted in the same way with regard to the Philippines, Cuba, and Panama. The policy of Mr. Wilson is inspired by American financiers, who would oppose the policy of Diaz. These gentlemen have supported the leaders of the revolution in order to destroy Diaz. The Monroe Doctrine is only used to protect the projects of the financial power.

"The question of the protectorate over Nicaragua has caused great excitement in Latin America."

The London *Times* seems to be slightly amused at the attitude of the President and his Secretary of State. To quote from a recent editorial on the Democrats in and out of office:

"Ever since the Spanish War, with Mr. Bryan at their head, they have denounced the Republican leanings toward 'Imperialism,' and they have been particularly scornful of the 'big stick' which Mr. Roosevelt added to the arsenal of diplomacy. No sooner, however, are they in power and in touch with realities than they proceed, not merely to continue, but to expand the program they used to denounce. The rapidity and completeness of their conversion to the new Monroe Doctrine appear to have taken even their quick-moving fellow countrymen by surprize. What the outside world has to consider is that what was merely a party is now a national policy, and that the Nicaragua Treaty embodies a formula which the United States as a whole has every intention of adhering to in its future dealings with the Central American Republics. It is a formula, moreover, that will only cease to be applicable at the frontiers of a state competent to observe its obligations and maintain an adequate standard of domestic tranquillity; and with the example of Mexico before us it is difficult to say where in the whole of Central and throughout no inconsiderable section of South America such a state is to be found."

Turning to the Latin-American press, we find a strong protest against President Wilson's policy uttered by no less an organ than the powerful *Prensa* (Buenos Aires), which speaks as follows:

"President Wilson should not neglect the warning given in the message of Huerta in answer to his dispatch. All that Wilson has said in his address to the Congress at Washington has merely served to fortify the position taken by Huerta.

"The policy of Mr. Wilson has only one tendency, and that is to unite the Latin-American states, in spite of Uncle Sam, and make such a hostile federation a reality instead of the political dream which it has hitherto been."

More specific is the cry of alarm uttered by a Colombian journalistic watch-dog which would protect the possibilities of the river Atrato. The *Gaceta Republicana* (Bogota) speaks of "warnings of war," and while it is gratified that the United States Senate turned down Mr. Bryan's project of a protectorate over Nicaragua, it remarks guardedly:

"Thus are dissipated in a great measure the fears inspired by the unprecedented procedure of Mr. Bryan. We have not, however, the same confidence in the manifest intention of the United States to prevent the opening of a new interoceanic canal—a possible rival to that on which they have thrown away money, human life, engineering genius, and their reputation for good faith. A canal by the way of our river Atrato is much less a menace to Panama than one by the way of Nicaragua. We must sleep with one eye open, however, in order to protect our sovereignty in that region, whose occupation is likely to be for many years the object of the covetous contemplation of the United States. . . . North American diplomacy is small-minded and is bent on outlawing the peoples whose rights it covets to usurp. We, however, need not fear the United States, but we should bear constantly in mind the fact that they need and desire our river Atrato, and for this reason we should rally our energies toward setting up a dignified defense against them."

Mr. Bryan's idea of establishing a protectorate over Nicaragua has called forth a cry of alarm from Honduras, and we read in the *Cronista* of Tegucigalpa:

"The proposal of the United States to institute a protectorate over Nicaragua falls upon us like the club of Hercules, and this action hangs like a threat over the whole of Central America. It is idle to say that the Democratic party will guarantee the independence of weak states, for a year ago that party cast covetous eyes on Nicaraguan territory, eager to appropriate its great lake, fair as a promise of God, and its great river in a valley of fertility highly favored by nature. But Nicaragua, if it is to perish, will perish as a sovereign nation."

GRATITUDE.

TURK—"The Allies did more for me than I could do for myself." —*Gil Blas* (Paris).

WHY THE TURKS NEED ADRIANOPLE

TURKEY HAS TRIUMPHED over Bulgaria in the end, for the new Turco-Bulgarian frontier has been settled by the recent conference at Constantinople, the cable reports, and Turkey keeps Adrianople, Kirk-Kilisseh, and Demotica, while Bulgaria gets Mustapha Pasha, Tirnovo, and Ortakeui, more or less insignificant and mountainous territory admitting of difficult access to the sea. The Turks are especially jubilant over the recovery of Adrianople. It is their ancient capital, the symbol of their original triumph on European soil. It is the burial-place of their Sultans and possesses many shrines hallowed by patriotic and religious association. To have retaken it is what the French would think equal to the retaking of Alsace-Lorraine—a *revanche* on the Bulgarians, a retaliation, a revenge which is always sweet to the conquered. But more than this, Adrianople is a defiant outpost in the defense of Constantinople. This, of course, is the main cause of rejoicing to the politicians of Stamboul, who feared that the Turk might be totally banished from Europe, so that his commercial as well as his political importance would be shorn of half its power. Thus we read in the *Tanine* (Constantinople):

WHAT TURKEY GAINS.

The new boundary is approximately indicated here from cable dispatches telling the places allotted to Turkey and Bulgaria by the conference between their representatives at Constantinople.

"Adrianople is necessary to us not only for the defense of Constantinople, but to enable us to work vigorously in Asia. Some of our friends think, I don't know why, that Adrianople is going to be to us a cause of expense and trouble in the future, and that it will always stir up the Bulgarians to try to retake it. The defense of Adrianople will not increase but lessen our expense, for that citadel will break any attack from Bulgaria. Without Adrianople, to make our line of defense on the west adequate to our needs, we are told by military experts that an expense of $88,000,000 is needed.

"Macedonia and Albania did hinder our work of reform in Asia. But Thrace is in majority Mussulman, and, when ours, will both help us defend our capital and stimulate us to better work in Asia. Nor can we see how leaving Adrianople to Bulgaria would satisfy her ambition and keep her from desiring Constantinople also. To give Bulgaria Adrianople would but fire the imagination and stimulate the ambition of Ferdinand and his people to take our capital city. We are sure all the true friends of Turkey will acknowledge that the only solution of present problems is to leave Adrianople an Ottoman possession."

The *Ikdam* devotes an entire article to pointing out the injustice and the danger of giving Adrianople and Thrace to Bulgaria when in that city and province Bulgarians are in small minority and all the rest of the population, Moslem and Greek, prefer Ottoman rule. The Turks' recapture of Adrianople is also good for Russia, as Constantinople is thus saved to keep open the Dardanelles. Referring to the fact that Russia has so far supported Bulgaria against Turkey and has only been overruled by Sir Edward Grey's policy as backed by the Powers, this Constantinople paper remarks:

"Russia's championship of Bulgaria is hard to understand. Bulgaria has never shown herself grateful for Russia's help. A Bulgarian statesman once said, 'Russian boots open bad sores on Bulgarian feet.' Russia's support of Bulgarian claims will prove as bad for Russia as it will for Turkey. To do that effectively would be to further Austria's ambitions as well as open the way by and by for Bulgaria to grow strong enough

THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

QUEEN—"What is that sickly shrub?"
FERDINAND—"These are my Balkan laurels."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

to seize Constantinople. What has Russia to say to that? Bulgaria would be glad to control the straits; the very thing Russia could not tolerate. While they are in our control, no Russian interest suffers. Bulgaria, possessing Adrianople, would move, not south or west, but eastward, with Stamboul as her objective. Russians know that her interests will be saved with Thrace in Turkish hands, not in those of Bulgaria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FAILURE OF THE CHINESE UPRISING

"I AM ABLE to state that the first rebellion to be encountered by the Republic of China has been crusht completely, and the foolish instigators of it are either dead, in prison, or gone—to Japan!" Such are the words of President Yuan Shi-kai as communicated to the press, and, indeed, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, after a brief respite from strenuous activities as a revolutionary leader, is again an exile in Japan, whither he fled after the collapse of the Southern forces which he recently led against the forces of President Yuan Shi-kai. His revolutionary movement was the outcome of growing discontent among Southern Chinese with regard to the policies of the Yuan Administration. In spite of Yuan's assurance that he desires to be a Washington rather than a Napoleon, the South seems to entertain intense suspicion as to his sincerity. Then, too, the South is opposed to the loan contract which the Yuan Administration concluded with the five-Power syndicate without the consent of the National Assembly. Furthermore, Yuan's methods of dealing with the opposition, the Kuomin-tang (or Nationalist party), have been anything but pleasing to the Southern leaders. The recent assassination of Sung Chiao-jen, one of the leaders of the Kuomin-tang, of which President Yuan is suspected to have been the instigator, was enough to kindle the revolutionary risings which had long been smouldering.

A TROUBLESOME PAIR.
—*The National Review* (Shanghai).

The leaders of the revolutionary movement, excepting General Li Yuen-hueng, who still remains loyal to Yuan, are all men who were responsible for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Huang-hsing, who engineered the revolution at Wuchang two years ago, is again in the forefront of the new movement, while Dr. Sun is obviously acting as his counselor. Judging from his utterances, Dr. Sun seems to be as firmly determined to overthrow the Yuan Administration as he was resolved to destroy the Manchu dynasty. Upon his arrival in Japan on August 8, he issued the following statement to the press:

"The present uprising seems to have ended in a failure, but the people throughout China have been awakened to the danger of permitting Yuan to remain in the saddle. Should the iron hand of Yuan relax for a moment, the whole country will rise against him. The present rebellion is only the beginning of a great movement which will never end until Yuan is ousted. I am thoroughly confident that the cause of revolution will eventually triumph.

"I am not fearful of assassins, but I am declining to receive visitors simply because foreign countries might suspect that I am making Japan the base of revolutionary operations, if I were to meet many Japanese and Chinese here. As long as Japan permits me to stay here, I am in honor bound to avoid any act that might arouse any suspicion that Japan is assisting the revolutionists."

Other revolutionary leaders, including Huang-hsing, are also in Japan, but their whereabouts are kept strictly secret on account of the numerous assassins whom the Peking authorities are reported to have sent to Japan. According to the Tokyo *Asahi*, the Yuan Administration has offered large sums for the heads of the revolutionists—$50,000 for Huang-hsing, $25,000 for Chen Chi-mei, and $10,000 each for Li Shu-cheng and Huang-fu. This severe measure adopted by the Peking Government seems to have alienated the sympathy of the Japanese press from Yuan Shi-kai more completely than ever. The Japanese Government itself, the leading journals of Tokyo report, was inclined to refuse shelter to the revolutionary leaders, but as it became evident that numerous assassins were poured into Japan by President Yuan, the Japanese press raised a hue and cry against the Government's intention to deport the revolutionists. Hu Han-min, one of the revolutionary refugees in Japan, in an interview with the reporter of the Tokyo *Jiji*, explains why the revolution failed:

"The attempt was premature. When the South was impelled to rise in rebellion by the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen, a Kuomin-tang leader, Yuan was thoroughly prepared for any emergency that might arise in the South. The large sum of money which Yuan was able to secure through the quintuple loan was freely utilized to corrupt the Southerners. The revolution had scarcely been started when the Powers handed to Yuan $10,000,000, thus enabling him to bribe Southern forces and to pour Northern soldiers into the disaffected regions. We felt sure of the fidelity of the Navy to our cause, because the naval officers and crews were mostly Southerners. But Yuan's money wrought a miracle, and the Navy was lost to us.

"The policy of the British Government at Hongkong and the action of the Powers were largely responsible for the questionable success of Yuan. The Southern Chinese are justified in resenting the act of the Powers in conferring upon Yuan a loan which was not sanctioned by the Senate, and in assisting Yuan to safeguard their interests relating to the loan by suppressing a revolution born of the universal will of the Southern patriots.

"The Powers are pursuing a mistaken policy, because they do not understand the true meaning of the revolution of two years ago and the ultimate destiny of the Chinese people. We have been defeated, but the cause of the people will eventually win."

The rebellion is denounced by the President not only on political, but on moral grounds. The revolutionaries, according to a statement given to the press by Yuan Shi-kai, were merely agents of the opium-traders, who had determined to reestablish in China that traffic in the deadly drug which was enriching them, but poisoning and enervating the heart of China:

"Altho the opium millionaires and the greedy money-lenders of Canton and Singapore did not fully show their hands from the beginning of the trouble to the flight of two of the extremist leaders, I have indisputable evidence now in my possession that (1) the opium-traders, through their regular backers and through rich usurers of Canton, Shanghai, and Nagasaki, made big loans or gifts to the rebel propaganda; (2) that they sent emissaries to preach sedition in Honan, Hupeh, and Szechuan, providing these agents with funds to aid farmers, small traders, and prominent users of the drug to fight the laws or bribe officials; (3) that promises were made by the opium clique (who in turn were backed by Indian and Malayan big growers) of an instalment fund of 1,000,000 Canton taels a month so long as the rebellion appeared to be making headway; and (4) that the wealthiest Hongkong importer of the drug, who is estimated to have made $20,000,000 out of the traffic in thirty-two years, declared that he had assurances from capitalists in Bombay and Calcutta that 5,000,000 taels would be turned over to any successful revolutionary government established in the south."

THE RETREATING GRAND PACIFIC GLACIER AND THE ADVANCING FIORD IN 1907.

The international boundary is shown by the line on the glacier, which extended then nearly four miles south of the boundary. In August, 1912, the glacier terminated north of the line in Canada, the head of the Reid Inlet fiord giving Canada a new harbor. At the boundary in 1894 the ice was 1,750 feet thick, excluding the part below sea-level. By 1907 a thousand feet had melted away, and by 1912 the whole 1,750 feet was gone.

A GLACIER THAT IS CHEATING A TREATY

A COLLISION between natural law and man-made law is apt to result in the nullification of the latter, whether the lawyers like it or not. The eminent legal experts who drew up the Alaskan boundary agreement between Great Britain and the United States decided that Canada should have no access to the Pacific through Alaska, no matter how far inland the fiords in that region should run. But in providing that the boundary should keep away from the salt water, they assumed that the coast-line was stationary—which it is not. In certain places it consists of the frontal walls of great glaciers, which are always protruding or retreating. At present they are mostly drawing back, so that the water which replaces them is now in some cases within Canadian territory. The question of the boundary at these points is of great interest. Ought it to be redetermined and based on the new coast-line? Or shall we let Canada enjoy her new harbors with the possibility of transit through our territory to the Pacific? Prof. Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin, who writes on the subject in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 30), points out that we can hardly insist on a moving boundary-line, even to satisfy a treaty. In due time the glaciers will return to their old locations, wiping out the Canadian harbors and restoring the lost continuity of the southern "panhandle" of Alaska. Says Professor Martin:

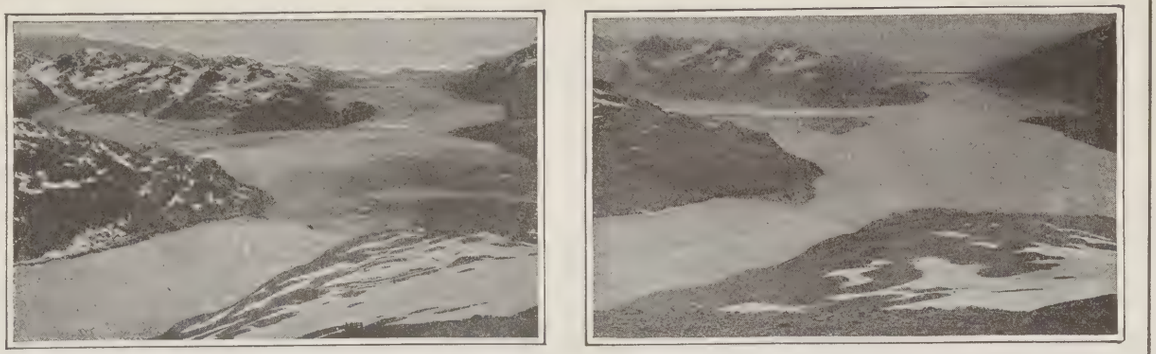
"This story, in a nutshell, is that because of certain great advances and retreats of Alaskan glaciers the boundary of Alaska is located differently from similar international boundaries which are determined in relation to mountain ranges and permanent coast-lines. If the portion of the boundary near Glacier Bay and Muir Glacier were to be redetermined now, Alaska would include a portion of what is British Columbia. If the boundary near Mount St. Elias and Yakutat Bay had been located early in the nineteenth century, Alaska would have included part of what is now Yukon Territory.

"The boundary, however, was settled in 1903, and for all time. It is ten marine leagues, or about 35 miles, from the coast. Certain glacier fronts have had advances and recessions of 20 to 60 miles; and as these glaciers, rather than the solid land, determined the coasts, an element enters into the situation which was not considered by the Joint Boundary Commission of Great Britain and the United States.

"Most of the glaciers in the world are oscillating at the terminus, sometimes moving forward to a more advanced position, sometimes melting back. . . . Such oscillations are always taking place. In the Alps the advance or retreat is measured in feet, in Alaska in miles. The case described below is a typical case of a great retreat in Alaska, whereby a boundary-line is disturbed.

"When Capt. George Vancouver visited southeastern Alaska, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the glaciers were at a flood stage. The fiord which we now call Glacier Bay was filled with glacier ice to within two or three miles of the mouth. About 1814, according to the natives, the great ice tongue of Glacier Bay was advancing. . . . Between 1814 and 1879–80, when Glacier Bay was visited and explored by the great American naturalist, John Muir, there was a gigantic retreat of the glacier. It was dismembered into nine separate ice tongues, of which one, subsequently named Muir Glacier, had melted back 20 to 24 miles, and another, Grand Pacific Glacier, about 40 miles. A great fiord was reopened to the waters of the sea by this retreat."

By 1894 the retreat of Muir Glacier, in the eighty years since 1814, had attained over 25 miles, while Grand Pacific Glacier



VIEWS FROM THE SAME POINT IN 1894 AND 1907, SHOWING RETREAT.

had receded 44 miles. This is of interest as noted above, because the portion of the Canada-Alaska boundary near Glacier Bay, settled by treaty in 1903, was subsequently demarked upon the basis of the glacier termini as they were in 1894. From 1894 to 1911 Muir Glacier retreated nine miles and Grand Pacific Glacier ten miles. Altogether, there was a recession of about 60 miles from 1814 to 1912, 16 miles of this distance in the period of recent visits following that of Muir in 1879, and about 12 miles since 1894. Thus a fiord as long as the great Hardanger Fiord in Norway has been entirely revealed by the glacier recession of 60 miles in the 118 years since 1794. To quote further:

"The international boundary crosses the valley occupied by Grand Pacific Glacier about 12 miles northwest of the ice front of 1894. Here a portion of the boundary-line was placed less than 35 statute miles from the supposed head of the bay. This was probably in order to run it in a direct line to Mt. Fairweather, which was desired as a boundary peak. It is certain that this portion of the boundary was not located in the expectation of such a great retreat of Grand Pacific Glacier as has since taken place.

"On August 1, 1912, the Grand Pacific Glacier had receded so far that its terminus was in British Columbia rather than in Alaska, and Canada had acquired a new harbor. At this point the glacier surface rose 1,750 feet above the sea-level in 1894, but had melted down to 750 feet in 1907, and had all disappeared in 1912. . . . . .

"This new seaport lies in a snowy desert land and is reached only by traversing American waters; but in the spirit of the original treaty Canada should have no harbor whatever in this region. The international boundary is now fixt and, of course, will not be changed merely because the terminus of a tidal glacier was accepted as the head of a bay and the bay was later enlarged by retrogression of its head. If the boundary had been adjudicated soon after Vancouver made his map in 1794, with the Muir ice front 34 miles and the Grand Pacific ice front 60 miles from its 1912 position, Canada would have gained hundreds of square miles of territory. If the boundary were under treaty in 1912 with Grand Pacific Glacier 15 or 16 miles back from where it was in 1879, nearly 12 miles from where it was when considered by the boundary commission, and about 60 miles from the probable end in 1794, then Alaska would gain hundreds of square miles. Evidently a glacier is too variable a feature to be used in determining an international boundary.

"Moreover, there are advances as well as retreats in the Alaskan glaciers, and Canada's newly gained harbor will eventually be lost again through advance of the glacier. This we know from the ancient and modern advances of ice tongues in this very region. . . . It is to be hoped that Muir Glacier will soon advance again, at least to the position of the ice cliff of the nineties in the last century, for then the glacier was far more beautiful to travelers than now, tho the recent retreat adds an element of great interest to the scientist.

"Clearly the international boundary should not be shifted with every such fluctuation of a glacier, nor should coastal boundaries in glaciated mountains be located without knowledge of and regard for such glacial oscillations. . . . . .

"If the international boundary had been fixt a century ago Canada would have made up for its loss of territory near Mount St. Elias by the addition to British Columbia of a part of what is now Alaska, in the region east and north of Russell Fiord.

"Even this give-and-take as a result of differences in the coast-line, in connection with the advance and recession of glaciers, would have been unfair, for neither the emaciated glacier coast, favorable to the United States, nor the advanced glacier coast, favorable to Canada, marks a permanent condition. See what has just happened. Hidden Glacier continued the recession of the nineteenth century during the period of recent observations from 1890 to 1906. But between 1906 and 1909 this ice tongue advanced two miles, probably in 1907.

"All of these observations show the unfitness of the temporary terminus of a tidal glacier to be considered the head of a bay, especially in cases where the coast-line bears an important relationship to the determination of an international boundary. The events of the last century in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias, Russell Fiord, and Glacier Bay have demonstrated this clearly."

Illustrations from "The Scientific American Supplement."

THIRTY YEARS' RETREAT OF THE GLACIER.

Map of Grand Pacific Glacier and the extension of Reid Inlet to and past the international boundary, between 1879 and 1912.

LESSONS FROM THE GLOWWORM

SCIENCE HAS OFTEN gone to school to the humblest of living creatures. The electric battery was invented by Volta in an attempt to imitate the electric action of the fish called the torpedo. This fact is recalled by Professor D. Berthelot, who suggests in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) that students of the lighting problem might do worse than to try to reproduce the mechanism by which the glowworm gives its light. Most of our light is thermic—it is due to heat; but in the glowworm's light, Professor Berthelot tells us, the energy curve of the spectrum does not obey at all the laws of thermic radiation. The whole of the energy given out is visible, the invisible infra-red and ultraviolet rays of the solar spectrum being absent, and the luminous efficiency being exactly 100 per cent. This wonderful creature produces light without heat, something that man has never as yet been able to do. Says Professor Berthelot:

"The glowworm gives a solution of the lighting problem, taken from an order of phenomena totally different from those that we utilize. The origin of his light is not thermic, but chemical. It is allied to phenomena of oxidation analogous to those that produce the phosphorescence of yellow phosphorus; and here also it is likely that electric energy plays the intermediary rôle of a disinterested attendant who asks nothing for his services. Anatomical study of the creature shows us, also, that the light-giving organ, like the electric organ of the torpedo, is made up of a series of identical cellular elements, constituting a photogenic layer traversed by an infinity of small air-tubes through which oxygen penetrates into the tissues.

"Will our future lighting systems utilize similar processes? Will bodies be found endowed with as new properties as those of the rare earths utilized in the Welsbach mantle? Shall we see coming into use again the wicks of our old-fashioned oil-lamps, which, soaked by capillary attraction, will bring about contact between liquids capable of producing by their mixture—in the fashion of certain phosphorescent substances—a brilliant emission of cold light? It would be rash indeed to predict.

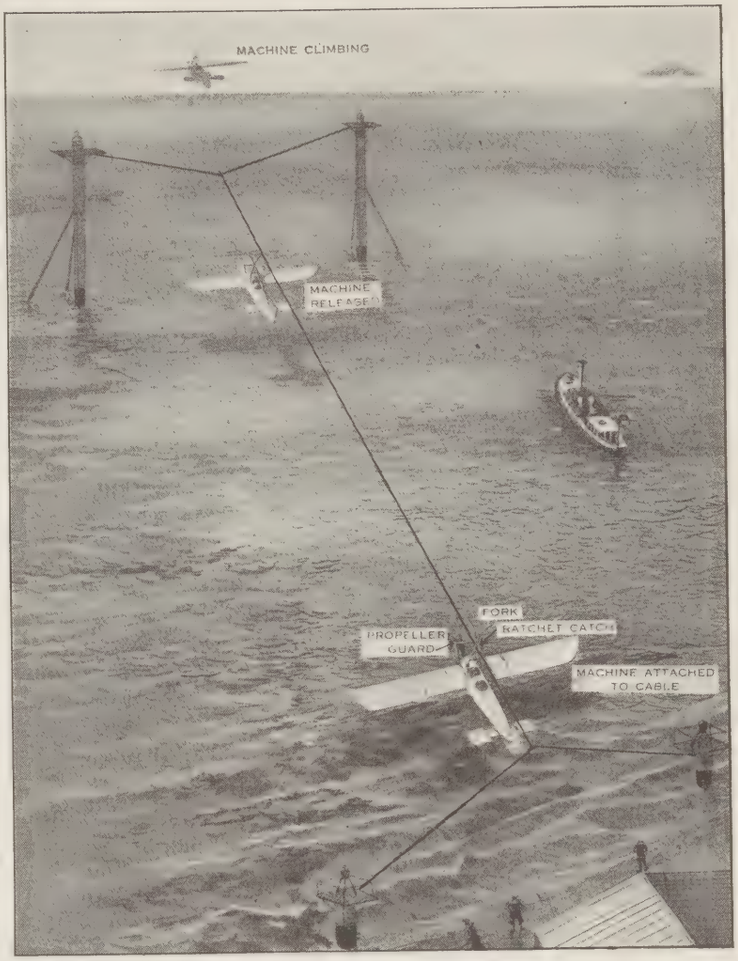
"A little more than a century ago, Volta, seeking to make an 'artificial torpedo' [fish], invented the voltaic pile, and, launched science in new waters. May there come a day when some new Volta, endowed with the same inventive force, with the same creative genius, shall realize the artificial glowworm, and by a mechanism as unexpected as the pile was in its day, revolutionize the science of illumination as his predecessor has revolutionized that of electricity!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BENZINE AS AN AID TO RED BLOOD—According to recent observations, reported in *The Scientific American* (New York, August 30), benzine has a marked action upon the corpuscles of the blood.

"In fact, it is found to destroy the white corpuscles without much action on the red. These results led Von Korangi to use benzine in cases where the blood contains a greater number of white corpuscles than the normal amount, this causing the disease known as leucemia, analogous to anemia. His first researches, made in 1912, gave good results and confirmed the previous author's observations. Since that time Aubertin and Parvu found a lessening of the white corpuscles and an increase in the number of red corpuscles due to small doses of benzine in the case of two patients, and this method may be called upon to replace radium treatment which was hitherto the only one available. . . . Only a few drops of benzine per day should be administered in order to avoid poisoning by this substance."

A PERCH FOR AEROPLANES

HITHERTO THE AEROPLANE has required plenty of room for taking flight and for alighting. The bird, which the inventors of the aeroplane have striven to imitate, can fly from a narrow perch and return to it again without trouble. Such ability would be particularly welcome to bird-men who are manipulating a hydroaeroplane attached to a war-ship, where space for starting and stopping is peculiarly difficult to get. Successful tests are now being carried out, we learn from *La Nature* (Paris, August 30), of a method whereby aeroplanes may both alight and take flight on a cable strung over the ship's deck. We translate and condense the following paragraphs from an article contributed to the paper named above by Lucien Fournier. Says this writer:



From "The Sphere," London.

BLERIOT'S AEROPLANE PERCH.

Not so simple as the one the bird uses, but the best we can do so far.

"A steel cable is fastened to the ship's side, and the departures and arrivals are made on this cable, to which the hydro-aeroplane is suspended. The cable is four-fifths of an inch thick and 300 feet long, and is sustained by four posts, two at each end, 60 feet apart, so that the plane may engage the cable by passing easily between the posts at either end.

"The plane is enabled to perch on the wire by means of either of two different devices . . . the trapeze and the fork. At the trials, the fork system appeared to have more of a future, because taking flight and alighting may be accomplished by its means with no special maneuvering.

"The fork, whose form is indicated by the illustration, is mounted between two pieces of steel carrying the mechanism

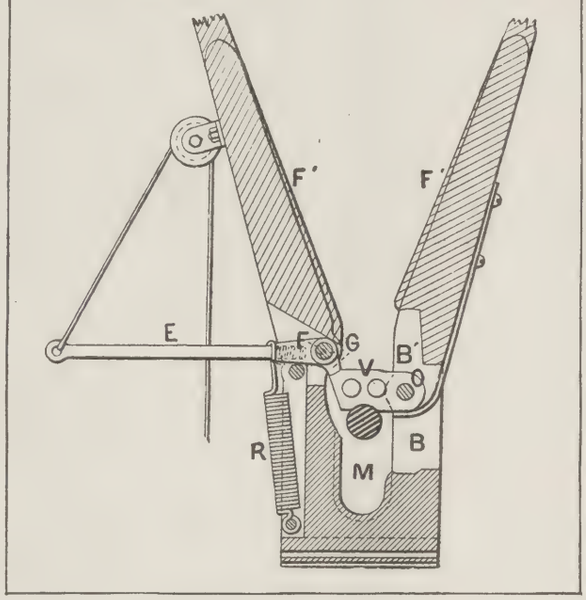
for alighting and taking flight. It is upheld by an assemblage of steel tubes surmounting the forward part of the aeroplane.

"The two fixt branches, *F'* are prolongations of the upright; at their base a piece, *V*, movable about the axis, *O*, closes the aperture, *M*, which is just large enough to admit the cable. The piece *V* may fall into either of the two sockets *B* or *B'*. A lever, *E*, hinged at *F*, bears a small branch, *G;* it is operated by a wire passing over a pulley on one of the branches of the fork. Finally, a spring, *R*, serves to bring the lever *E* back to place.

"When the aeroplane is engaged beneath the cable, the pilot easily places the two branches of the fork on one side and the other of the cable. The latter soon touches the hinged piece at the angle, which yields under the pressure, and the cable passes into the aperture *M*. Under the action of the spring the hinged piece tends to rise again, in which it is aided by the cable below it. The plane begins to slow up through the friction, which is enough to stop it in 75 to 100 feet.

"When the aviator desires to leave, the procedure is extremely simple. The motor having been started so that the propeller has put the machine in motion, the aviator pulls the cord of the lever when he judges the speed to be sufficient; the small branch of the lever moves toward the left, and the hinged piece is raised by the cable, which thus frees itself.

"The apparatus also includes a sort of automatic switch that interrupts the spark-circuit of the motor when the hinged piece closes behind the cable, so that the motive power is instantly shut off."



THE AEROPLANE'S CLAWS.

The fork corresponding to the bird's talons for clutching the perch.

WHY SEA POWER-PLANTS FAIL

NO PRACTICAL MAN who looks at the breakers crashing on a sea-beach can have failed to lament the wasting of so many millions of horse-power in all parts of the world. And yet no effort to recover and use any part of this power has been permanently successful on a commercial scale. The ocean as a source of engineering profit has been a failure. Tidal power-plants, wave-motors, plans for recovering the gold which sea-water undoubtedly contains—all have been unsuccessful. A recent scheme to utilize differences of temperature in the ocean depths, lately noted in these columns, is also believed by experts to be difficult of realization. A correspondent of *Engineering News* (New York, August 28) undertakes to furnish one of the reasons for at least some of the failures. This gentleman, Benjamin Brooks, of Kansas City, Mo., writes as follows:

"Having seen the great majority of these wave-motor schemes end in a pile of wreckage, I realize the almost impossibility of maintaining any floating structure exactly over a given point on the surface of the ocean, or connecting it to anything else in a mechanical way. Many of us well know the difficulty of keeping a dredger exactly where she belongs, even in comparatively smooth water, with steel-shod post-anchors and wire-cable guys. Consider, then, the difficulty of keeping a floating power-plant exactly centered over a 12-foot flume, 1,800 feet long, during a south Pacific hurricane! And, if we succeeded in this, how long would it take her to ram herself to pieces on the upper end of it? . . . . . .

"There are some sources of power which, tho enormous in extent, never have paid for the difficulty of maintaining the necessary plant to use them. Gasoline-engines have supplanted windmills. Countless wave-motors have gone to pieces before any dividends were forthcoming, and left steam-engines operating on the beach; so . . . a careful look at the difficulties beforehand will hasten the achievement, and possibly block the unscrupulous promoters who would use it to operate on the gullible."

VENTILATION THAT MARS ACOUSTICS

THAT CURRENTS of air in a theater or concert-hall may form a sort of transparent curtain between stage and auditorium, interfering seriously with the transmission of sound, has been shown by recent experiments. Whenever a sound passes into air of a different density it is partly reflected back toward its source and partly changed in direction. When a sound encounters such changes of density at many points in its course, it may thus be as seriously weakened as if a wall of glass intervened. This may happen if the heating apparatus is so arranged that streams of air at different temperatures rise in front of the stage, for a change of temperature in a free gaseous medium always changes its density. As we are told by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 28):

"Poor acoustics may be caused sometimes by agitation and convection of the air due to the heating or lighting systems, or to ventilation. In his book on 'The Theater,' Mr. C. Garnier mentions an example: 'This inconvenient fact has been noted in one of the theaters recently built in Paris. As the air is admitted near the footlights it serves as a sort of curtain between actors and spectators and interferes much with the performance. The sound coming from the orchestra is very intense and sonorous, while that from the stage is weak.'

"At other times, but rarely, the effect of the motion of air on the acoustic qualities of a hall may be to improve them. A theater was so ventilated that the air, heated behind the stage, reached the auditorium through the proscenium arch and finally escaped by the central dome of the ceiling, above the luster. Now it was shown that in this hall, when the ventilating apparatus was working, the acoustics were much improved. Here was realized the desire of Langhaus, of Berlin, who wished a slight current of air to proceed from the actors to the spectators, carrying the voices with it.

"In fact, a displacement of the whole mass of air in an auditorium does not seem to hurt the acoustics. The injurious effect shows itself only when there are in the hall several layers of air of different temperatures and densities; for at each surface of separation are produced certain effects of reflection and refraction, as is indicated by mathematical study of the subject.

"An English author, Mr. Watson, has studied this action of air-currents. . . . He finds that we should avoid, as much as possible, the formation of parallel layers of air, especially when these layers, by their arrangement, form, as it were, a curtain between the stage and the spectators.

"In general, ventilation can have only a slight influence in improving the acoustics of a hall; but its harmful effect may be very marked. . . . Mr. Watson recommends the disposal of heating and ventilating apparatus so as to form in the auditorium a single column of ascending air, having a temperature sensibly uniform throughout its mass and relatively low, which will allow sounds from the stage to pass without deviating or diffusing them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GREAT COASTAL CANAL SYSTEM

IT IS PROBABLE that in the future vessels may be able to go from Boston to the Rio Grande entirely through inland waters. This will be effected by a system of canals connecting the various bays and sounds that parallel the Atlantic coast along most of its extent. Some of these canals we have already, such as that connecting Raritan Bay with the Delaware River, so that only enlargement will be necessary. One of the most costly, the great Cape Cod Canal, shortening the distance by water from New York to Boston by 70 miles, and cutting off the stormy trip around the Cape, is nearing completion. These works have hitherto been undertaken on their individual merits, but it is now proposed that they shall form part of a comprehensive plan for inland navigation just within the coast-line. In 1905 Congress ordered a survey of the route between Boston and Beaufort, N. C., and General Bixby, the Chief of Engineers, has just recommended, in an official report, that the missing links be constructed by the Federal Government. Regular appropriations have already been made during several years past to build needed sections of the route between New Orleans and the Rio Grande. The completion of the whole scheme is doubtless only a matter of time. Regarding the northern part of the plan *The Scientific American* (New York, September 6) speaks as follows:

"The arguments in favor of putting through this great work are based upon the favorable physical conditions along the proposed route, the advantages that would be derived by our coastwise traffic, and the naval and military value of a chain of interior canals in time of war.

"If a study is made of the several maps which accompany this article, showing the Atlantic coast-line from Boston to Beaufort, it will be seen at once that its configuration is such as to invite the construction of the interconnecting canals. Cape Cod Bay, Long Island Sound, New York Bay, the Delaware River, and the long reaches of Chesapeake Bay, Albemarle Sound, and Pamlico Sound, already afford several hundred miles of protected waterway, far removed from the coast-line, which, if connected by canals, would afford a continuous interior route, protected alike against the shoals and heavy gales of the Atlantic and against attacks by the ships of a hostile navy.

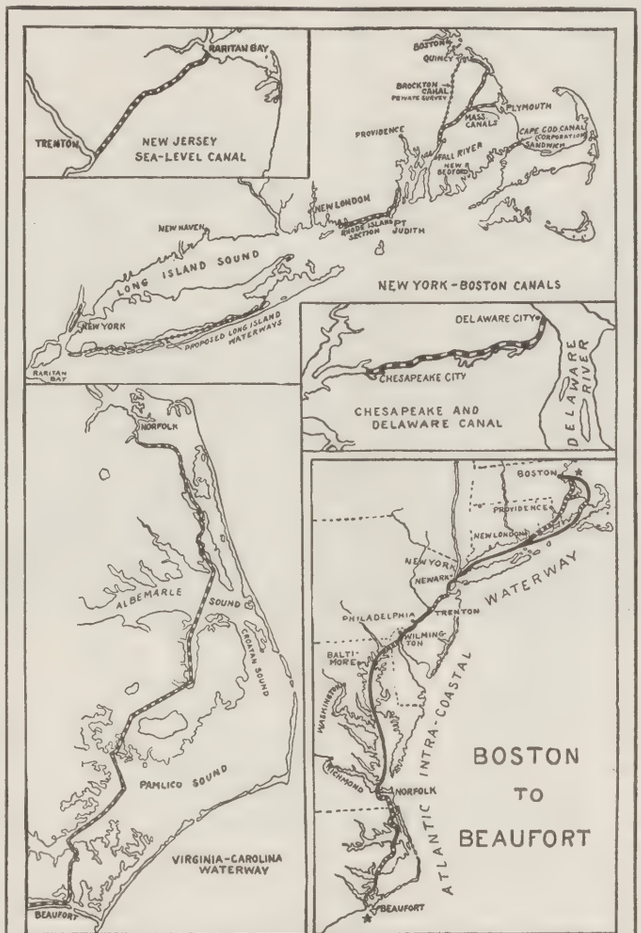
"As the result of several years of earnest work on the part of the various commercial interests, shipping and otherwise, Congress authorized the army engineers to make surveys and estimates to determine the feasibility of the scheme, considered as an engineering proposition; the prospects of a sufficiently large amount of traffic to warrant the cost of its construction; the naval and military advantages of the canal in the event of war, and the best size and type of canal to meet all the conditions, present and future."

With regard to that part of the route that parallels the Gulf of Mexico, *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, September) prints an article entitled "A Dream Come True," part of which runs as follows:

"One of the greatest projects in waterway development that has been promulgated in the United States is the Intercoastal Canal extending from the Mississippi River through the coast sections of Louisiana and Texas to the mouth of the Rio Grande River. . . . The canal is now open to navigation from New Orleans to the Mermentau River in that State, and from Galveston to Arkansas Pass and Corpus Christi, in Texas. Appropriations have been made for the canal from the Mermentau River in Louisiana to the Sabine River which will connect the same with the channel already completed from the Sabine River to Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.

"A hearing has recently been held by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and undoubtedly a favorable report will be made on that section connecting Port Arthur with Galveston; also a hearing is soon to be held to consider a portion of the Corpus Christi-Brownsville section, from Corpus Christi to Baffin Bay. If these two latter sections are approved and appropriations made by Congress for same, then there will be left only that portion of Corpus Christi to Baffin Bay section extending from Baffin Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande River.

"Thus it will be seen that in the near future the Mississippi River will be connected by an inland route with the Rio Grande River, which means, when Mexico shall become tranquil again, that the canal proposed in that country will continue inland navigation as far as Vera Cruz, Mexico, and eventually there will doubtless be an inland water route to the Panama Canal, which means, in turn, that boats from the upper Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries may carry freight to Louisiana, Texas, and Mexican ports with barge and tug. It means further that with the completion of the Atlantic and the Atlantic to the Mississippi River inland routes, boats may come from Boston to the Mississippi River and through this western canal to the Rio Grande without the attendant dangers of ocean and gulf navigation.



THE SYSTEM OF INTRACOASTAL CANALS
For which Congress is asked to make appropriations.

"The importance of this great inland waterway is largely increased by virtue of the fact that the rivers and bayous tributary to the Intercoastal Canal of Texas and Louisiana amount to a mileage of 7,000 miles. The canal connects these tributaries with each other and with the various ports of Texas. . . . .

"The citizens along the route of the completed sections of this canal are rapidly taking advantage of its facilities, and when the canal is completed in its entirety it bids fair to carry a tonnage equaled by no other inland waterway route in the world.

"In addition, it serves as a source of drainage and opens up thousands of acres of the most fertile land in the country."

A point of some interest is that *The Scientific American* calls this enterprise an "*intra*coastal canal," while *Cassier's* names it "*inter*coastal." The former means "within the coast," the latter, "between coasts." Does this signify that while the Federal engineers think of our coast as a unit, it is still regarded in the South as made up of the separate "coasts" of Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and so on?

LETTERS AND ART

EDISON'S REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATION

MR. EDISON has been led by his young son to devise a sort of revolutionary scheme of secondary education. His plan is to utilize the motion pictures to teach all sorts of elementary facts. Like all children, the young Edison displayed an inquisitive streak that taxed the time of his parent, but turned his attention to the needs of the growing child. "In the bad old days," says Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russell Sage Foundation, "the courses of study in our schools afforded a maximum of unpleasantness diluted with a minimum of interest." Mr. Ayres, in company with a number of educational experts, has been inspecting the new devices produced in the Edison laboratories, and in *The Survey* (New York) declares that "Mr. Edison has devised a new sort of school work calculated to supply a maximum of interest and no unpleasantness at all." He has made a list of between seven hundred and a thousand subjects for scenarios, tho, as yet, he has put only fifty or sixty into scenario form. The scenarios are all prepared by a specialist in the particular field dealt with, and when a film is made it is "tried out" before various audiences. The one Mr. Edison most relies on is composed of children who tell freely what impresses them. "By a process of deduction this indicates what fails to 'get across' to their young minds. When all this has been done, the scenario pretty likely has to be rewritten and the first film to go to the scrap-heap. The process is kept up until a satisfactory film on each subject has been prepared." Mr. Ayres, after attending a demonstration, gives his impressions:

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MR. EDISON AND SOME OF HIS CENSORS.

The great wizard submits his new educational films to the criticism of his "gang" and doesn't hesitate to "scrap" anything that doesn't "get over to them."

"The materials of the new educational device consist of wonderfully clever motion pictures of natural phenomena in motion. They portray with startling vividness the workings of pumps in which we look through transparent walls and see the valves opening and shutting, and the water rising with each piston stroke. There are transparent working models of steel converters in which the whole process developed by Bessemer is seen in vivid detail. Other films show the development of the house-fly through all its different stages. The caterpillar encloses itself in the chrysalis, and later emerges a beautiful butterfly. By means of motion pictures taken through powerful microscopes the minutest forms of plant and animal life are seen, the development of cell growths becomes a vivid reality, and one watches in every detail the formation of the most beautiful and intricate sorts of crystals.

"As each new process is portrayed, short, clear, printed sentences of explanation are thrown upon the screen. As each new object is shown, a human hand bearing a pointer carrying words of explanation appears from the side and indicates its exact nature and significance. Nothing is left to speculation or imagination. No phase of the process or feature of the object is left unexplained or unnamed.

"The educational motion pictures represent supreme success in the presentation of predigested information."

But this characteristic, thinks Mr. Ayres, also constitutes their gravest limitation as instruments of education in the public schools. For—

"Their very perfection of detail and interesting character render them dangerously convenient adjuncts of the old 'pouring-in' method of teaching. This method has characterized all our schools for generations. Under it the teacher, orally or through the text-book, gave information to the children each day, questioned them next morning to find out how much they had retained overnight, and then gave out that day's allotment of information. The children's minds were treated as tho they were tanks into which large amounts of information were poured in the hope that some of it would stick. A good deal of it did stick.

"The new educational motion pictures are a most convenient ladle for the pouring-in of information. Under this form of their misuse, the function of the pupils would be to sit in a darkened room while the elements of knowledge were passed before them on a screen. This would obviate the necessity of their giving voluntary attention to their lessons and relieve the teacher of the burden of teaching or assigning them.

"The objection to this is that the old plan of lesson-assigning and lesson-hearing was vicious, and what we want is not its perfection, but its destruction. School work needs to be real instead of artificial. Manual work is being introduced into every progressive school because it enlists the interest and application of children as the mere studying of books does not.

"When children work together in the planting of a garden or the making of a relief-map in clay, their work is social and cooperative. When they sit silent in a darkened room they are individual and exclusive. When they are making something, material or abstract, because they need it in their business, they are active and alert. When they watch motion pictures or study books because the science period comes at 10.30, they are passive and inert. When they are doing or making something real that has an object behind and a result to come, they are energetic. When they listen to, or watch, or read something that is to them artificial, they are apathetic.

"Every tool can be misused. The more effective it is when rightly handled, the greater is its capacity for damage when unskilfully wielded. The new motion pictures are an educational tool of great potential value, and while their dangers and limitations are real, they are not inherent or unavoidable. While they may be used for the mere imparting of facts, they may also be employed to organize, to illustrate, to clarify, and to summarize knowledge which the children have acquired for themselves through the exercise of guided, intelligent inquisitiveness.

"Whether they will in practise be used mainly to supply information or to clarify knowledge will depend partly on the skill with which they are developed in Mr. Edison's laboratories

and partly on the wisdom with which they are used in the schools. If they become truly vital factors in education, it will be because they have been rendered as excellent pedagogically as they now are scientifically."

Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, who was also one of the spectators at the Edison studios, was chiefly imprest, he says, with "the immense advantage a great commercial enterprise has over the greatest of our existing educational institutions in the matter of conducting systematically an experimental development of a new proposal before putting it into general practise." Further,

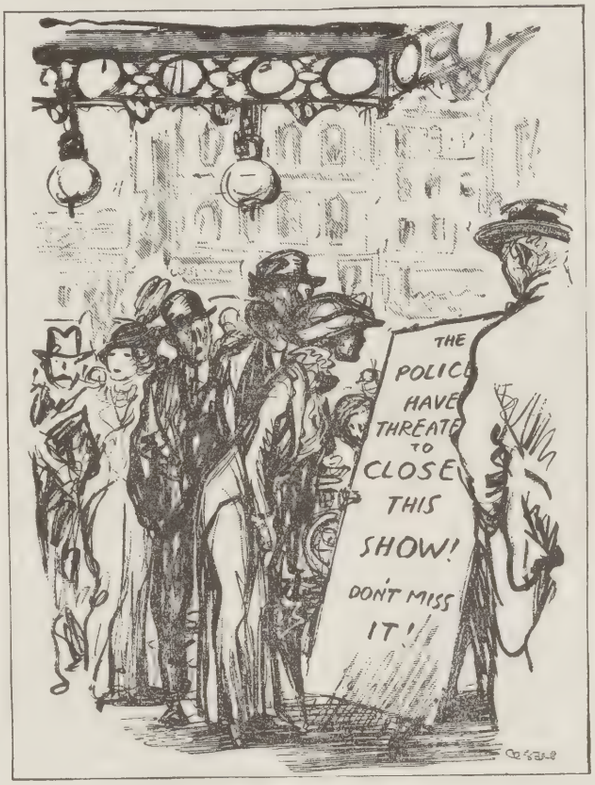
"No intimation was given of the sum of money that is being put into the development of this new undertaking. But it is clear that a large staff is employed to develop 'scenarios,' to make suggestions and criticisms, and to try out various schemes, in addition to the expense involved in taking the pictures themselves. A large sum of money will have been spent before pecuniary returns begin to come in—a good deal of it strictly experimental inquiry.

"Where is there a school system having at command a sum of money with which to investigate and perfect a scheme experimentally before putting it into general operation? And can we expect continuous and intelligent progress in school matters until the community adopts a method of procedure which is now a commonplace with every great industrial undertaking? Is not the existing method of introducing reforms into education a relic of an empirical cut-and-dry method which has been abandoned in all other great organizations? And is not the failure to provide funds so that experts may work out projects in advance a penny-wise and pound-foolish performance?

"That children will be immensely interested in at least the greater part of the material the Edison people prepare is sufficiently attested by the delight of the adults on the evening of our visit — to say nothing of the hold the nickel 'movies' already have upon them. That Mr. Edison has a sound psychologic basis in relying upon the instinctive response of human beings to whatever moves and does something is unquestionable. So is the fact that the deadness of much existing education is due to the absence of anything moving and doing in the school-room. Personally I believe that Mr. Edison is in the right in his conviction that children, as well as adults, do best in and learn most from matters in which they are interested; and that there is more discipline, in the sense of actual training of power, where there is interest, than where what is done is repulsive and arbitrary.

"I was also imprest by the fact that, after all, seeing things behave is rather a vicarious form of activity, and that there is some danger of the better becoming an enemy of the best. I mean that a wide-spread adoption of motion pictures in schools might have a tendency to retard the introduction of occupations in which children themselves actually do things. The more hopeful view, of course, is that the former would pave the way for the latter, affording an intermediate step that in many cases would not be taken directly. . . . . .

"Despite all that has been indicated, there can be no doubt that Mr. Edison is developing an educational instrument that is destined to play a new and most important part in school work."



THE LURE —Cesare in *The Sun*.

DRAMATIZING VICE

THE PREACHER who illustrated his sermon on profanity with all the oaths that his flock should avoid is matched in New York by the theatrical managers who are staging frank revelations of vice as horrible examples to keep theatergoers in the straight and narrow path. To the surprize and disappointment of the managers, however, something like a shriek went up from many whose sense of decency was outraged, and the plays have been rewritten. Several questions remain unanswered. One is, Shall humorous and inviting representations of sin continue unchecked while serious treatment is banned? Another is, Who shall be the censor? Two plays, "The Lure" and "The Fight," were both condemned and approved by press and public, and were brought to the cognizance of the chief police magistrate of New York. It was intended to submit the question of their propriety to the Grand Jury, but the managers, after a temporary withdrawal of the plays, represented them in an altered form, with the objectionable scenes removed. In the controversy that raged, not only the New York papers, but journals all over the country joined in, and where so many voices were raised it is not surprizing that the issues were not kept wholly clear. The question of "decency," immorality, propriety, were freely handled; but the end which the managers claim to have been their purpose—to treat realistically the problem of the white-slave traffic, was often lost sight of. In a letter sent by Mr. Lee Shubert to the Assistant District Attorney, this claim was made for "The Lure":

"Before this play was first produced the manuscript was submitted to reform workers who were engaged in the suppression of the 'white-slave' traffic, and they without exception indorsed and urged its production as in the interest of the work in which they were engaged. Thus encouraged, and in the belief that we were furthering a deserving cause, as we still believe, the play was produced.

"It met with the immediate indorsement of high public officials and reform workers, among others such men as Stanley W. Finch, who is at the head of the branch of the Department of Justice at Washington having in charge the suppression of the 'white-slave' traffic, with hundreds of men under his charge; your chief, Hon. Charles S. Whitman, who witnessed the performance over four weeks ago; Judge Warren W. Foster, Magistrate Corrigan, ex-Police Commissioner Bingham, Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Israels, Julius Hopp, organizer of the Wage-Earners' League; Norman Hapgood, George Sylvester Viereck, and a host of other social and charity workers.

"Since this controversy has arisen I have been urged by many public-spirited citizens not to abandon the struggle to continue the production of this play.

"I have, however, concluded that since it has become apparent that there are substantial differences of opinion in the community concerning the wisdom, in the public interest, of producing the play in its present form, even tho it admittedly preaches a useful sermon, not to continue the previous

production, but to have the play rewritten to meet the objections that have been urged against it."

The action against the plays was instituted by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, whom *The Outlook* describes as "prominent in securing the representation in New York of Mr. Bernard Shaw's play 'Mrs. Warren's Profession.'" His opinion of "The Lure" shows that he places it in a category different from the one of his former championship:

"I believe the play to be indecent and immoral, and in part gross and revolting, and that it is entirely covered by Section 1140 of the Penal Law. The main objections to the play center around the second act, which shows the parlor or reception-room of an illegal place. The more realistic the scene the more offensive. . . . . .

"The play is said to be an exposé of white slavery, and therefore to be used as a valuable preventive against young girls being lured into these traps. This play is said by its defenders to be a sort of moral prophylaxis against the evil it depicts.

"We do not need to uncover a sewer to convince people as to its filthiness nor to warn those of ordinary cleanly habits against getting into it."

The Outlook thinks that "all decent people will agree in this, and will agree also with Mr. McAdoo, that a magistrate should disregard charges of being finical or puritanical, and that he should under his official responsibility answer the question whether a particular play is in point of fact indecent and immoral." Going on:

"Ultimately this is always a question of fact, but a question not to be determined offhand by the subject of the play. For the fact to be determined is not that of subject, but of intent and effect. Even the hideous subjects of prostitution and sexual disease may be, and have been, treated on the stage and in fiction with a noble purpose and without the slightest effect of rousing evil passion or satisfying prurient curiosity. Witness for example, Brieux's 'Damaged Goods,' described some time ago in *The Outlook;* witness, on the other hand, some of the incidents of the 'gay' musical comedies in which not an offensive word is said, but in which the essential purpose is salacious and dangerous. Who shall decide as to intent is a question hard to answer, but one that must be answered. Certainly the play must be seen, not read about; but whether censor (as in England), or magistrate (as has been the usual custom here), or grand jury (as in the cases now under discussion) is made the final arbiter, the decision must distinguish between that legitimate use of passion and plain speaking which seriously deals with evil to make it repulsive and a tragic warning, and that use which appeals purposely, and with vile desire to make money, to all that is lowest in human nature."

Against this is the statement of Nora Blatch de Forest, secretary of the Woman's Political Union, in the New York *Times:*

"'The Lure' does not give sexual instruction; it does not appeal to the sexual instincts; there is not one thrill from the beginning to the end of it. There is no 'lure' about it. 'The Lure' would have done to white slavery what 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did to black. It deals with one phase of white slavery, the preventable causes which lead girls into prostitution, namely, economic necessity, false offers of marriage, and actual kidnaping."

ART FOR ART'S SAKE
THIS PLAY IS GUARANTEED TO OFFEND EVERY SENSE OF REFINEMENT AND DELICACY
BOX OFFICE
THE DRAMA
ROBERT CARTER

THE WHITE SLAVE.

—Carter in *The Evening Sun.*

Leaving aside what the Chicago *Record-Herald* refers to as "floods of insincere and hypocritical defenses of the plays," there remains the unsettled problem of police censorship. The city of Providence anticipates the crisis, and, in the person of her superintendent of police, declares that the plays in question cannot go there. *The Journal* of that city feels "no one will be disposed to quarrel with him" for this decision, averring that "it is better to prevent their presentation than to prohibit them after a performance." The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus discriminates:

"If the stage were not so completely commercialized, and if the motives and morals of many managers and playwrights were not so patently attuned to the note of dollars and cents, the question of the fitness of this or that phase of life for dramatic representation might be left to adjust itself. But, unfortunately, there is no agreement among the serious friends of dramatic art as to how far the author is justified in dealing with the hideous and the immoral aspects of the life which he portrays, nor even as to the legitimacy of the discussion of certain questions before the footlights. . . . . .

"Who is to be the judge in these things? That is the crux of the difficulty. A censorship is impossible, for the average result must always be the suppression of the original and the progressive and the sanction of the commonplace and the conventional. It is intolerable that the police or any other such authority should be empowered to pass upon artistic productions of any sort. The surest safeguards are to be found in an enlightened public opinion, and in such a regulation of theatrical announcements that the discussion of social problems should be clearly advertised for what they are. There is no way of guaranteeing that the latter shall always be written from the high standpoint of the moralist or the teacher, but the public can and should be protected against the traps laid by the purveyor of vile plays masquerading under titles which give no clue to their real nature and content."

The New York *Times* broadens the field by declaring that "in all matters relating to the influence of plays, books, or pictures on public morals, it is well, it is absolutely right, that restriction or suppression should be due chiefly to the force of public opinion." Continuing:

"In a democracy the censorship of art, from a moral point of view, can not be safely intrusted to magistrates and policemen. But in the case of these two plays public opinion has exprest itself directly and forcibly. Nearly every newspaper in New York has condemned them and demanded their removal from the public gaze. Large numbers of reputable citizens have seen the plays and protested against their continuance.

"Mr. McAdoo takes cognizance of the assertions of the managers that the purpose of these plays is moral. He admits that the managers are 'taking advantage of the present righteous indignation of the public against what it calls white slavery.' It is the custom of playwrights and managers to try to make their plays timely, to deal with subjects people are talking about.

"There has been a great deal of painful and morally degrading discussion of evils which can never be lessened by promiscuous and irresponsible debate. The public movement against these brothel dramas indicates that the people are alive to the dangers of the situation. They have called a halt. Too many abominable books with a pretense of moral purpose have been tolerated."

A BRIDGE AND AN ART GALLERY IN ONE,
Designed by Mr. Edwin Lutyens to span the Liffey in Dublin and house a picture collection donated by Sir Hugh Lane.

A NOVEL ART GALLERY FOR DUBLIN

ONE OF DUBLIN'S most artistic friends, a son of Ireland too, proposes to dower the old city on the Liffey with a building that will duplicate the charm of the Ponte Vecchio in Florence. Dublin is struggling with the question whether she wishes or not to be dowered, and if so, whether the proposal embodies the method that will please her best. People who know Dublin declare the donor hasn't the easiest task on his hands. He is Sir Hugh Lane, founder of the Modern Gallery of Art, where the collection of modern pictures is said to be unexcelled outside of Paris. Many of these were his gift; some were placed there on loan. It has been necessary to find new quarters, so he proposes a gallery in the form of a bridge to span the river Liffey and replace an ugly iron structure.

Funds for the enterprise were secured by lectures given by Lady Gregory when she was last in this country with the Abbey Players. To cap all that Sir Hugh Lane has done for art in Dublin, he now proposes to give a fine collection of pictures by Corot, Claude Lorraine, Manet, Degas, Sargent, and other masters old and new to the city on condition that it will accept his plan of an art gallery to house the treasures. Mr. Clement Shorter, of the London *Sphere*, calls it "one of the most magnificent proposals that has ever been set before a great corporation." But—

"Those that know Dublin, as I do, will understand that there are many clashing forces in that historic city, and that the Dubliner, like the rest of his race, is a critic first of all. Some there are who say that the bridge will spoil the Liffey, but a look at . . . Mr. Lutyens's design will answer that criticism. Others say that Mr. Lutyens is not an Irishman, and an Irish architect must be employed in these days of Celtic renaissance. But the Dubliner forgets that in accepting the masterpieces of art by Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, and other nationalities that are in Sir Hugh Lane's collection he has already allowed a breath of happy inconsistency, and the question of the architect is on all fours with the artists. Besides, Mr. Lutyens, an Englishman, born in London of Dutch origin, had an Irish mother, and his father worked for years as an artist in Dublin.

"Dublin has not had a great building for a hundred years. Here is a golden opportunity on the threshold of a new era. The Dublin Corporation has already committed itself to a vote of £22,000 out of the estimated cost of £43,000, £11,000 has been subscribed, and Sir Hugh Lane and his committee have guaranteed to find the rest of the money. Let me therefore entreat my Dublin friends not to forego this golden opportunity of adding one more to the glories of their beautiful city. They have accepted Sir Hugh Lane's generous gift of pictures for the Municipal Art Gallery, which I have visited with such keen pleasure. Let them not turn their backs upon this greater and still more generous gift which will add to the joy with which all of us who are strangers visit Dublin."

SPEAKING LATIN—Teachers of Latin and Greek occasionally attempt to add a conversational flavor to their subjects by speaking to their classes in the dead tongue. One wonders if, outside their carefully prepared questions and answers, they could match some of the boys who astonished the meeting of the Association for the Reform of Latin Teaching recently held in Cambridge, England. What was seen there, according to the London *Daily News*, "has a significance which stultified the angry disputes ranging round modern or classical education." Thus:

"When a youngster assumes the place of his Latin master at the desk, takes up Virgil, gives (in Latin) a brief résumé of the last lesson, and then (still in that language) conducts boys of his own age through the next lesson, while a congress of about 200 teachers watches him intently, and he shows little sign of nerves, then it must be said the advocates of the 'direct method' have made a good case. That has taken place here this week. That boy was not 'displayed,' it must be understood. He was not precocious. He was merely a bright lad, whose place might have been taken by a number of the other boys present.

"This Summer School of Latin . . . has brought visitors from several over-sea cities. One professor here represents the Swiss Board of Education; another is from Cape Colony; and a third comes from Columbia University, New York. . . . . .

"There have been several Latin plays during the Congress, one, 'Via Oppea,' by Miss E. Ryle, being so slyly modern that some professors might have objected, only it had a sound historic base. It concerned those women of Rome who took to militancy to get rid of an objectionable law which Cato declared should stand, and, as history shows, actually obtained their desire."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S AID TO FAITH

IT IS NOT so much Sir Oliver Lodge's assertion of his belief in the persistence of human personality beyond bodily death that has imprest all classes of people. What marks his presidential address to the British Association as "worthy to rank with the very best of its predecessors"—as the London *Times* puts it—is its protest against arrogance. This utterance follows his review of "the whole standpoint of science toward the things invisible which its function is to search out and in some measure to understand." *The Times* contrasts this occasion with that of thirty-nine years ago when the address was given by John Tyndall, the famous physicist, at Belfast. "Science was then engaged in asserting its claims against a dogmatic theology, and perhaps some overassertion was a necessary part of the phase, but overassertion there certainly was. The public presently woke up to find that they had only exchanged one priesthood for another, and that the new dogmas were more arrogant than the old." In his address Sir Oliver besought his fellow scientists "not to fall into the old mistake of thinking that ours is the only way of exploring the multifarious depths of the universe, and that all others are worthless and mistaken. The universe is a larger thing than we have any conception of, and no one method of search will exhaust its treasures." He concluded with this:

"Men and brethren, we are trustees of the truth of the physical universe as scientifically explored; let us be faithful to our trust. Genuine religion has its roots deep down in the heart of humanity and in the reality of things. It is not surprizing that by our methods we fail to grasp it; the actions of the Deity make no appeal to any special sense, only a universal appeal; and our methods are, as we know, incompetent to detect complete uniformity. There is a principle of relativity here, and unless we encounter flaw or jar or change, nothing in us responds; we are deaf and blind, therefore, to the immanent grandeur around us, unless we have insight enough to appreciate the whole, and to recognize in the woven fabric of existence, flowing steadily from the loom in an infinite progress toward perfection, the ever-growing garment of a transcendent God."

FAMOUS SCIENTISTS AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION GATHERING.

Those standing are (from the reader's left) Prof. Robert W. Wood (America), Professor Lorenz (Austria), Dr. Arrhenius (Sweden). Those seated are Sir Oliver Lodge, President (England), Mme. Curie (France), Prof. Gilbert Barling (England).

The London *Standard* reports that throughout England "the address is viewed with much satisfaction by clergymen and ministers, who regard it as a strong aid to faith in an age tending toward skepticism." One "dignitary of the Church of England" is quoted to this effect:

"The address is very welcome after the blank materialism of Professor Schäfer's paper last year. Of course, it makes no real difference what the scientists say. We listen to them with entire respect when they speak as scientists, but we have no special veneration for their pronouncements when they travel beyond the boundaries of their researches. This Professor Schäfer did in one direction, and, it must be admitted, Sir Oliver Lodge has done the same in another. His personal convictions have no relevance in a purely scientific discussion. But all the same the general tenor of his address, counseling, as it does, abstention from the rash generalizations and the wholesale negations in which a certain class of scientists still loves to indulge, is exceedingly welcome. I do not think that the mere fact that a distinguished man of science confesses his faith in the continuity of consciousness after death is likely to have any great effect on the thoughtful mind. Those who are convinced will feel no great reinforcement in their belief; those who doubt will continue to doubt. It is not a simple question of evidence and credibility. But all Churchmen will recognize that such an admission is likely to have an influence on the shallower kind of skepticism which is very largely a matter of fashion and prejudice. Many people who would have stoned Galileo sneered at religion under the influence of Huxley and others. Their faith will perhaps revive if scientific opinion shows an altered and more tolerant tone. But all this, of course, leaves the great question where it was."

The Rev. F. B. Meyer is quoted as saying:

"How remarkable it is that, at a time when it is supposed that religion is losing its hold on the modern world, a man of the eminence of Sir Oliver Lodge in the scientific world should dare to affirm that religion has its roots deep down in the reality of things, and that there are facts which transcend our methods

of scientific demonstration. It is one of the great utterances of our time, and is destined to be historic."

Another well-known non-conformist, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, regards the reference to life after death as "only one valuable point in Sir Oliver Lodge's general argument, a train of reasoning of the greatest value for the future of scientific and religious thought":

"A new and most important step has been taken in the rapprochement of science and religion which is steadily going on. I hope much from the labor of men like the late Frederick Myers, Sir Oliver Lodge himself, and Sir W. F. Barrett in psychical research. Indeed, it is not too much to say that these men and their coadjutors have already added much valuable knowledge to experimental psychology. Whether they will succeed in establishing to the satisfaction of the scientific world generally the fact of individual survival after death remains to be seen. I believe they will, and I shall rejoice when they do. A great many people, even scientists, misunderstand Sir Oliver Lodge. They say he has the habit of plunging and arriving at premature conclusions, and so on. As a matter of fact, I know no more careful and cautious and accurate man in the whole field of science to-day."

In this country, especially with the religious press, the fame of the British Association is not a blinding light to independent expression. *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) feels that "the Christian, at least, does not need the assurance or instruction of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, nor its eminent president, as to the reality of the continuity of life, nor of that other world into which we pass from this vestibule of our short and imperfect life." No—

"A thousand proofs, as convincing as those of the surgical and scientific laboratory would be, but which appeal not to the material but the spiritual perceptions of mankind, will convince men of the coming ages, as they have convinced those of the past, that life is continuous and that the character of the life which we now live, its aims, its aspirations, its endeavors, and its faith, will largely determine the life into which we pass 'when this mortal shall have put on immortality.' As to the communication of the dead with the living, that is another matter, but one to be as little settled as the other by the crude and fantastic experiments of the spiritualist."

The Churchman (New York) sees rather more sympathetically the contribution of the scientist to the sum of human faith:

"However unsatisfactory from the Christian point of view it must be to treat the essentials of man's personality on the basis of the phenomena that are investigated by the Society for Psychical Research, it can not be denied that to minds steeped in physical science there is no other door open to persuasion. There is nothing exalting or inspiring in the trivialities of spiritism or of occultism. Yet even those instinctively out of sympathy with such avenues of approach to religion can agree with Sir Oliver when he says that occurrences recorded as occult can be examined and reduced to order by the methods of science carefully and persistently applied. There will be less general agreement with his statement that already the facts so examined have demonstrated that memory and affection are not limited to that association with matter by which alone they can manifest themselves here and now, and that personality persists beyond bodily death."

The Catholic Standard and Times (Philadelphia) doubts if the British Association looks to the right source for its light on these matters:

"A body of thinking men honestly seeking for light, we may concede, but not always wisely; for its annual assemblies are not opened with prayer for guidance, as sober gatherings of men professing to have met for the high purpose of helping the world's struggle toward the light of truth ought in all humility to be, because the very fact that they do so assemble is a confession of man's dependence on a higher power."

The Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia) observes:

"It is, of course, true that in matters that are not the subject of observation and experiment, and that can not be determined by known facts and the reasoning based upon them, even the ablest and strongest thinkers are not in a position to speak with authority. An eminent scientist because of his ability in that sphere does not necessarily possess any especial faculty for deciding whether conscious personal life continues after death. He can believe that it does and state the reasons for his faith with greater force and cogency than the ordinary every-day man. The significance of his belief lies in the fact that one who is accustomed to weigh all problems in the light of reason finds it possible to accept the teachings of religion on the subject of immortality without hesitation or question. 'Genuine religion,' the eminent and clear-headed president earnestly asserted, 'has its roots deep down in the heart of humanity and in the reality of things. It is not surprizing that by our methods we fail to grasp it. The actions of the Deity make no appeal to any special sense, only a universal appeal, and our methods are, as we know, incompetent to detect complete uniformity.' And yet he asserts 'our studies do not exhaust the universe, and if we dogmatize in a negative direction and say that we can reduce everything to physics and chemistry, we gibbet ourselves as ludicrously narrow pedants and are falling far short of the richness and fulness of our human birthright.' Far different is this view from the materialism of a Haeckel or a Jacques Loeb. And yet who can doubt that, notwithstanding the fact that Sir Oliver Lodge does not prove the persistence of personality after death, because he can not, he does state a conclusion that is reasonable and almost universal, and much more in accord with the probabilities than the cold, hard, and hopeless theories of the materialists?"

MINDING THE CHILDREN'S READING

LET FATHERS NEGLECT their ledgers and mothers their cook-books, if need be, but let them not dare neglect to ascertain the kind of books their children are reading. This admonition of *The Continent* (Chicago) may sound, at first, like one more of the many kinds of censorship with which we are threatened, but the writer thinks that "at the present moment this problem is peculiarly serious," for "recent realization of the importance of telling boys and girls the truth about the wicked world they are going out into is being appropriated for polite apology by sin-gloating vultures in a startling proportion of late books and magazines." The apology of the writers that they "are showing your sons and daughters the temptations they must avoid," *The Continent* calls "foully false," even asserting that the writers are "not caring at all for right and wrong." This is the duty for the parent:

"Grant that it is not practicable, even if it seemed wise, for father or mother to scan beforehand every book or magazine read by their growing boys and girls; yet this much is possible:

"*In every home with children the father or the mother should have definitely appraised in advance the temper and tendency of every author whom the children are allowed to follow and every periodical laid before them on the family reading-table.*

"As for any adviser whom either children or parents consult about reading, the parents should make themselves fully aware that the teacher or librarian so trusted holds by the same ideals of character as they themselves cherish for their children.

"In this way parents may not indeed foresee the exact words and clauses the children are to read, but they will assure themselves of the right effect of their reading on their lives. It is like sending a boy or girl away in company with a high-minded friend. One does not know what the friend will say to the child, but he does know that the child will come back nobler for the association.

"This signifies, of course, that it is not specific terms and incidents which matter so much in young folks' reading. The thing of consequence is the view of life to which they are introduced—whether they are shown the spirit mastering the flesh or the flesh stamping out the spirit."

Not to seem too straight-laced, *The Continent* meets the view of some that "any book is immoral that exhibits the presence of gross sin in the world." The theory of shielding the young, it sees, "is as futile as the attempt of the Indian king to protect his princely son from hearing of death." Going on:

"Before any youth is out of his teens he should have read what

will make him know the location at least of the direst pitfalls that await his feet in manhood. Young women, too, should be similarly afforded the defense of a sufficient knowledge.

"But both should have read the shuddering truth from authors who abhor the sin they tell of—who are bent on making visible its hideousness, deceit, and ruinous consequences—who write to warn. The most damning and damnable note in literature is that accent of curiosity which pricks on the reader to look a little closer at what ought instanter to repel him.

"The slender, almost imperceptible thread of curious interest to know a little more is a tiny snare, but there is strength enough in it to strangle a conscience to death and haul stout young feet into unescapable quagmires.

"Just once to find an author toying with that subtle scarlet tangle of temptation is reason enough for forbidding any of his volumes entrance into the home thereafter.

"And just once or twice to find a magazine printing stories stained with that mark is reason enough for ceasing patronage of it. Very artistic and all that! But art can't atone for making evil alluring—or even interesting. Honest writing makes vice repulsive. Moreover, it does not omit to make purity attractive."

THE FOE WITHIN THE FOLD

THE MOST DANGEROUS enemies of the Christian Church would not ordinarily be sought within the fold, as the saying is, and yet that is just where they are found and noted by the Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., of *The Christian Work* (Undenominational, New York). Foes the Church has always had to face, Dr. Lynch reminds us, and she has "met them and triumphed," even when they appeared in the great minds of Voltaire, Rousseau, Gibbon, Shelley, Hume, and others. These were "avowed and open enemies," whom she need fear little, as she need little fear Socialism in this day. Nor is "the world," or those that follow after its lusts a serious menace to the Church, because such people neither support nor attack the Church. "They simply ignore it," we are told, except "to seek its offices at marriage and at the death of their loved ones." Who, then, are the worst foes of the Church and those who will bring about its collapse, if such an event were possible to conceive? They are the members of the Church themselves and, "above all, its shepherds and pastors," which forthright accusation Dr. Lynch sustains as follows:

"Our churches are full of ministers who have no particular sense of the divine origin and nature of the Church they lead and serve, no particular love for it, or awe in its wondrous presence, and often no conception of its transforming progress through the ages, or of its divine capacity to work miracles to-day. As a result of this their congregations have no love for it, attend its services as one habit or duty among many others, apologize to their friends for their connection with it, conceive of it as one society making claims upon them among many others, and feel none of that wondering awe in its presence, and none of that overmastering love and devotion for it that one sees in a St. Paul, an Augustine, a Bernard, a Newman, or a Phillips Brooks."

Speaking from an experience and observation of twenty years, during which time he has been watching the churches "with anxious eyes," Dr. Lynch anticipates any charge of exaggeration in the foregoing statement, and goes on to say:

"We have watched the sermon topics in the papers, and have seen year after year go by and certain pastors never once preach on the Church. We have seen institution after institution spring up and draw men into such passionate devotion as they never evinced toward their Church—pastors saying nothing. We have seen one organization and society after another rise; settlements, institutes, all sorts of things to do the work the Church should do, and making great claims—and the pastors still quiet. We have seen great groups of children come to the Sunday-school as infants, spend fifteen years, and at twenty leave the Sunday-school (not to enter the Church), and during all that time not one word said to them by the pastor of the one divine institution of the world, the one society that has made their civilization and given them their homes, books, and schools, the one thing that persists unchanging while everything else has changed, the one house where God dwells, not exclusively, but, as it were, where his hearthstone is, his foyer, his meeting-place with his children, his chosen vessel wherein he offers them the water and bread of life. We have quietly sounded the members of a big congregation and found they knew absolutely nothing about the wondrous, miraculous history of the Christian Church, except the little they learned when they studied the Acts of the Apostles as children. And we doubt if the average congregation could do better."

But Dr. Lynch does not ask that his word alone be taken for the soundness of this contention; he offers by way of additional testimony, from lectures on "The Building of the Church," delivered before Yale Divinity School, these words of the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D.:

"Many preachers are thinking little about the Church, and others are thinking about it mistakenly. The very word 'Church' is in many pulpits tabooed. There are clergymen who preach no longer about the Church. Their favorite theme is the 'Kingdom of God.' An influential American theologian, in a valuable treatise on theology, picks up the word 'Church' only to drop it, using in its place 'the Christian people.' . . . When those who sit in the seats of the mighty speak after this fashion, it is not to be wondered at that men lower down begin to think of the Church with a slackened interest and to speak of it with a diminished enthusiasm. The Church has, to many Christians, become an object to be apologized for, and has ceased to be an institution to be sacrificed for and loved."

While disclaiming to be "unduly pessimistic," Dr. Lynch confesses that he "can not fail to see that the Church is losing its hold upon many, both among the masses and the cultured of the world," wherefore he issues this warning to the leaders of the Church:

"Unless we who are its bishops, priests, and ministers magnify it before the people, we shall lose increasing numbers. For many great and powerful organizations are asking the allegiance of the people, and making great claims for themselves. None of them can make the claims the Church can; but that does not matter, so long as they make their lesser claims and the Church makes none. We believe that all that is necessary to win the love and adoration and service of the great majorities of our communities, both of young and old, is simply to tell them the truth about her, so that every soul in the community shall know, and, before the non-churchgoing community, to make those claims one has absolute right to make for the Christian Church. Make just the claims Paul made, namely, that Jesus Christ divinely instituted the Church to be his representative in the world and imparted to it all the powers he himself exercised upon earth, including the forgiveness of sins, the salvation of souls, and the giving of eternal life. He appointed the Church to be what he was, say what he said, do what he did, and to continue to effect what he accomplished."

Such is the "apostolic conception" of the Church, Dr. Lynch points out, which has always "worked its wonders when it was true to its nature," but will "pass out of existence if it begins to think of itself as simply one religious society or reform agency among many others." Then, remarking the irony of the fact that it remained for a philosopher, Prof. Josiah Royce, to remind the ministers "that the one Christian doctrine which is based on universal experience is Paul's doctrine of the Church," Dr. Lynch adds a final word:

"There is nothing more suicidal to the minister than to fail to magnify the Church to the Pauline proportions. It is the Church which makes the minister, and not the minister who makes the Church. Take the Church away, and what influence would the minister have, or through what would he exercise his influence? It is to the manifold increase of his powers to build up the Church and make it as powerful and resplendent as he can. It is through the Church he shall save the people, and through the Church that they shall become Christ's. Let us also be careful how we praise the kingdom at the expense of the Church. Wherever there is even a little of the kingdom you will find that there was a very big Church back of it. Even those who have left the Church to serve the kingdom got their inspiration and ideal in the Church. The kingdom will amount to very little a century hence if the Church becomes weak and powerless. There will be neither men nor money forthcoming for philanthropy or reform when worship ceases and the Church abrogates her special and divine calling as the vicar of Christ."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

TREVELYAN'S LIFE OF JOHN BRIGHT—OUR CIVIL WAR*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
E. S. NADAL

THE American reader of Mr. G. M. Trevelyan's "Life of John Bright" will naturally turn first to the chapter on Bright's relation to our Civil War. This opens with a bit of history which will be new to most readers. The biographer skilfully begins the chapter by quoting entire a proclamation of Lincoln's, in which the name of Bright is mentioned. One Alfred Rubery, a youth of twenty years, had been engaged in a plot to seize a vessel in the harbor of San Francisco with the purpose of using her as a privateer against American commerce. For this he had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000. The judge who tried him and the two U. S. Senators from California reported that there was great indignation at this crime on the part of the people of California, but that the people would be satisfied with the pardon of the man, if the pardon was granted at the request of John Bright, "who is a true friend of their country."

Accordingly, Lincoln issued a proclamation, which, like everything that came from his hands, brings before us the image of our illustrious and greatly loved friend, for a personal friend Lincoln is to all of us. The proclamation sets forth that "whereas the said Alfred Rubery is of the immature age of twenty years, and whereas the said Alfred Rubery is a subject of Great Britain, and his pardon is desired by John Bright, now therefore be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, etc., etc., these and divers other considerations me thereunto moving, and especially as a public mark of the esteem held by the United States for the high character and steady friendship of the said John Bright, do hereby, etc., etc." It is a quaint document, such as could hardly come from the government of any other great country in the world. The incident shows American kindness and American simplicity. The document is all the more interesting, if, as I suppose to be the case, the matter had to be referred to John Bright before the pardon was issued. But, indeed, John Bright owed quite as much to this country as we did to him. It was the victory of the Union in our Civil War which made the success of Bright's later years. His brother-in-law, Mr. Leatham, once told me—"It was the success of the Union which was undoubtedly the cause of the long lease of power into which the English Liberals came in 1868." It was at this period that the electoral reforms came which Bright had most at heart.

In the way of contribution of new matter to the history of the English relations to ourselves during the Civil War, there is not much in this chapter. The chapter consists mainly of extracts from Bright's letters, written at that time, and there are some moving quotations from his speeches. There is an autograph of a resolution drawn up by Lincoln to be introduced at English public meetings, in which Lincoln embodied his ideas of what such resolutions should contain, and which is written with his wisdom and tact and with that interesting carelessness of expression which was one of his characteristics. It was sent by Sumner to Bright in April, 1863.

The chapter records also the steady loyalty of the English operatives in the face of the sufferings inflicted on them by our war. This story, which Bright was fond of telling, is worth repeating. At the time of the cotton famine in Lancashire, which was the result of our blockade, a cotton had been introduced from India called "Shoorat," which was found hard to work. The Lancashire operatives were very religious people, and at their prayer-meetings many prayers were offered up that cotton might be sent to them. One man prayed as follows: "O, Lord, we beseech thee to send us cotton, but, O Lord, not Shoorat." At this time the majority of the laboring population of Lancashire was supported by the charity of their neighbors, who were themselves pretty hard hit. Bright, in a letter to a friend in this country, said: "If a few cargoes of flour could come, say 50,000 barrels, as a gift from persons in your Northern States to the Lancashire workmen, it would have a prodigious effect in your favor." This advice was taken, and three large ships were loaded with flour and sent to Liverpool. An employee of Bright Brothers told Mr. Trevelyan that a barrel from the American gift stood long afterward in the mill at Rochdale.

Bright was the unwearied and incessant peacemaker between the two countries at this time. He says in a letter to an American friend, September, 1863: "You will hear by mail that the ironclad rams are detained by Government. I suppose the changed position of your affairs has helped our Foreign Office to the decision they have come to." In a later letter he says—and who can read the honest words without a sentiment of gratitude: "But what a miserable thing to see our friendliness and our justice depending on your strength. When you seemed weak and staggering under the weight of the insurrection, the Prime Minister and his law officer continued to insult you; when you are strong and the revolt is staggering under your blows, they speak gently and pay you compliments. This statesmanship is very low morality. I despise it from my heart." In his capacity as peacemaker he writes to an American friend that the order had been issued for the detention of the *Alabama* before she got away. Just how she got away would be an interesting subject of inquiry. Perhaps a clerk who had charge of the papers had arranged to take his girl to Richmond, and thought they could wait for a few hours. It is so history is made. It is scarcely possible that our legation could have been remiss, tho those were very busy days at that office. Lord John Russell was pretty old and needed continual stirring up, but I don't think he can be accused of wishing to have the ship get away. If the reader will look at that very interesting book, the "Life of James M. Mason," Confederate agent in London, by his daughter, Miss Virginia Mason, he will find that Mr. Mason was as much dissatisfied with Lord John Russell as Mr. Adams was.

A chapter or two is given to each of the important phases of Bright's career. Of course, the most famous and important part of Bright's life was his fight for the abolition of the corn laws, and of that there is a full account. There are chapters given to his opposition to the Crimean War and to his relation to the Factory Acts. His resistance to the reforms proposed by Lord Shaftesbury is no doubt that part of Bright's life upon which a biographer would dwell with the least satisfaction. Mr. G. W. E. Russell says, in a late magazine article, that Shaftesbury regarded Bright as the bitterest and most malignant foe he had to contend with, declaring that even Cobden was better. Mr. Trevelyan says that Bright never opposed legislation on behalf of children in the factories. The reader will be glad to hear this, for I think the general impression is that he did oppose the shortening of hours for children. Mr. Trevelyan suggests that the bitterness of Bright's opposition to Shaftesbury was due to his belief that Shaftesbury and his aristocratic associates should have begun with the relief of their own particular chattel, the agricultural laborer. Bright did not oppose the limitation of the hours of the factory hands to ten, which he thought were long enough, but he considered that the reform should come by arrangement between the factory hands and manufacturers rather than by legislation, a position which does not seem consistent with his oft exprest view that one class can not be trusted to legislate for another. We can easily credit the claim made on behalf of Bright that the operatives in his factory were well treated. We are told that the strap for beating children which hung in most British factories was not used in Bright's factory. This suggests a pretty unpleasant state of things elsewhere. The most disgusting thing I ever saw, when I lived in the Southern States before the war, was the beating with a cowhide by an overseer of a boy who was at work in the building of a parsonage. I may add that it was the only time I ever saw a slave struck, tho I dare say there was plenty of it done. It is not easy to see that the condition of the children in the English factories was much to be preferred to that of negro children under that institution of slavery which Bright justly abhorred.

I have left myself little room in which to speak of Bright as a personality and of his mind and genius. He always said of himself that he was an uneducated man. This fact, if it be a fact, does not appear in the

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* **The Life of John Bright. By George Macaulay Trevelyan,** Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $4.50 net.

least in his speeches, in which there is never a deviation from good taste. The uniform good taste of these utterances, however, may have been the result of his sincerity and simplicity—qualities which are powerful antiseptics against vulgarity and bad taste. He had no Greek or Latin, and seems to have had a contempt for these languages, and no doubt would have agreed with Cobden that a boy was to be pitied who knew where the Ilisus was and knew nothing about the Mississippi. Mr. Trevelyan tells us that he grew sulky under the long Latin quotations of his great controversial antagonist, Robert Lowe. I have heard with delight and envy those Latin quotations of Lowe's in the House of Commons. The striking-looking old man, whose fine appearance was perhaps assisted by the fact that he was nearly blind, would repeat, in a very resonant and characteristic voice, I should say, nearly thirty lines of a Latin poet, Bernal Osborne, the House jester, calling out "Translate."

Bright must have lost something by not having had that liberal education of which he did not approve. We have a feeling that he was somewhat narrow and limited. The two men, Bright and Lowe, were present one evening in different parts of the hall at a lecture by Artemus Ward, our most original and delightful humorist. Some one who was present on this occasion has described the effect of the lecture upon the two men. Bright's face would now and then relax into a smile, but usually his handsome and refined features wore a puzzled expression. I can understand that Ward's humor might have been a little outside the ideas and sympathies of a plain British manufacturer. But Bob Lowe, the scholar, with the broad outlook of a liberally educated man, for whom the key of culture had unlocked so many departments of life, and who was a stranger to scarcely any form of literary excellence, throughout the entire hour rolled in his chair with laughter. And then, of course, Lowe was a man of natural humor.

Bright had a handsome face, the features delicately chiseled and highly nervous. By the way, he considered that an orator should be clean-shaven, I suppose, because an audience can better see the play of the features. I have heard Bright speak in the House of Commons, but it was after he had become an old man. It is from the reading of the speeches he made when he was in his prime, rather than from what I have myself heard from his lips, that I can understand and am prepared to accept what Lord Salisbury said in the House of Lords of Bright's oratory: "He was the greatest master of English oratory that this generation has produced, or, I may say, several generations back. I have met men who have heard Pitt and Fox and in whose opinion their eloquence at its best was inferior to the finest efforts of John Bright." But I should not accept this view, if Lord Salisbury meant to include American oratory, Webster, for instance.

What imprest me most about him when I met him was his gentleness and simplicity. I met him often enough to have something interesting to tell about him and regret that I have not more to tell. I dined one evening in his company at a house in Kensington. In the smoking-room after the dinner it had been agreed that certain of us should walk back to Pall Mall, a distance of perhaps a mile and half. Bright, with several others of his own age, was standing at the door ready to start, when one of them proposed that we should be moving. I happened at the moment to be talking with some other people in the hall. Bright said, "Sha'n't we wait for the young gentleman?"—the young gentleman being myself,—a slight enough incident, but it showed kindness and thoughtfulness. He called one day to say good-by to a young woman connected with our Legation in London who was about to return to this country. She told him she had enjoyed her London life and her position in the Legation and was sorry to go back. John Bright shook his head over that. He could not understand how people could be sorry to go to their own country.

I have written this far without a word of thanks to Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, to whose skill, knowledge, good feeling, and literary ability we owe this valuable and most satisfactory record of the life of a good and great man.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Wallace, Harold Frank. The Big Game of Central and Western China. 8vo, pp. 318. New York: Duffield & Company. $4 net.

This is the work of a scientific naturalist, as well as of an enthusiastic hunter, a man who heard the call of the wild and can prefer the unturned hillside and the untracked forest to the land disfigured by cultivation. It is in this spirit that Mr. Wallace disagrees with Chesterton's dictum, "It is not only nonsense, but blasphemy, to say that man has spoiled the country." "In a wild hill-country," says Mr. Wallace, cultivation is baleful, and it was in such a country that this writer found his hunting-ground. Here it was he stalked the takin, that rare animal which seems like a magnified specimen of the Rocky Mountain goat, and is of a bright yellow color, as this writer says, "the Golden Fleece reincarnated."

The route of the author's journey was from Shanghai and civilized eastern China, up to Omsk, with its semibarbarous tribes. Strange people, strange beasts, and strange scenes are described with the graphic style of a practised and graceful pen. The book breaks distinctly new ground, is profusely illustrated, and furnished with maps. There are several appendixes showing field measurements, an estimate of expenses, and tables of stages and distances. A new and fascinating field of sport and observation is thus opened up, and we believe that many will be eager to follow in the footprints of this daring stalker and zoologist.

Lukach, Harry Charles. The Fringe of the East: A Journey Through Past and Present Provinces of Turkey. 8vo, pp. xiv-273. London and New York: Macmillan Co. $4 net.

A chatty volume this, following in its narrative a journey that takes in the most famous Greek monasteries, especially that of Mt. Athos, passes to Rhodes, through Cyprus, then to Jerusalem, through Judea, Samaria, and Galilee, past snowy Hermon to Damascus, the Lebanon, and the Euphrates. Matters new and old—present conditions, bits of out-of-the-way history, legends Mohammedan and Christian, folk-lore, and the gossip of the shop, the steamboat, and the caravan—are mingled in interesting and generally instructive fashion. The author's interests are wide. Architecture, archeology, monasticism, ecclesiastical politics, history, the origins and characteristics of obscure sects like the Samaritans, the Druses, and that queer people the Nosairiyeh, traces of Saracen and Crusader, all have a part in the volume.

The author is no novice, and his English flows easily. The camera was called in to add vividness to description, and most of the seventy-seven illustrations are of fair quality. Macmillan's imprint guarantees the typography. A fair index completes the volume. The book is instructive and entertaining. The task of dealing with even so shopworn a subject as Jerusalem is quite well mastered in the two chapters devoted to it. The mysteries and absurdities of Turkish government are humorously set forth. Only now and then will the specialist detect a slight slip in historical statement.

Shelley, Henry C. Royal Castles of England. 8vo, pp. 349. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. $3.

It was a very good idea to give this account of the fortresses which from the days of William the Conqueror were either the homes of English sovereigns or have been intimately connected with their history. It has been said that to learn the history of a country we must visit it and examine its monuments. This is especially true of England, in which it is sometimes difficult to interest children, who are too often inclined to think that history begins with Bunker Hill, or, at least, with Columbus. A work like the one before us, written with full knowledge and profusely illustrated, is sure to interest the intelligent reader, young or old. We do not like to criticize a work which has been so admirably done, but we regret to see that the old Sussex fortress of Bramber on the Arun is not mentioned. It would be of importance in connection with the history of King John, with whose name it is associated in a very characteristic story or legend. In the very interesting account of Charles I.'s imprisonment in Hunt Castle we find no reference to the beautiful story of Baring Gould's, the "Trumpeter of Hunt Castle"—a supernatural visitant who watched over the last days of the "Martyr Monarch." But the work is rich enough without these details.

Sommerville, Frankfort. The Spirit of Paris. Pp. 165. London: Adam and Charles Black.

All kinds of books have been written on Paris—witty, instructive, superficial, descriptive, sentimental, and historical books; but this aims at being something entirely different. Throughout its pages we encounter that "impalpable, champagny something that makes Paris attractive to so many different kinds of people." The author, with the help of some very beautiful illustrations by eminent artists, describes Paris and the Parisians, their theaters and cafés, their gallantry, and their sports, always making a distinction between the real Paris and the one that visitors see and know. He pays a glowing tribute to the French woman, her tact, her constant effort to please, her taste in dress, and her general versatility. Women in France "have made greater strides in taking their places beside men than they have in many other countries." The real Parisienne is a very beautiful, attractive, and resourceful woman, with a deep-seated respect for the family.

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(*Continued on page* 586)

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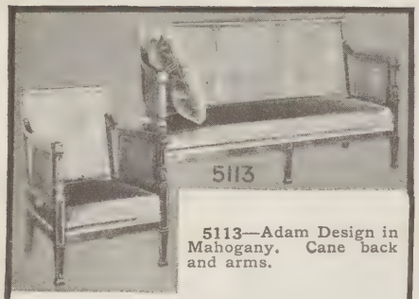

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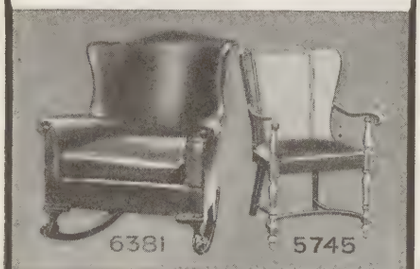

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 584)

dressing, are filled with pertinent comments on every-day scenes and events, and give evidence of a seeing eye and an understanding mind. Paris the gay, even the "naughty," lures us on, Paris the originator of styles and the master of culinary perfection. All love her and enjoy reading of her endless fascinations, even of the serious ways in which French art has affected America. This is a thoroughly enjoyable, charming book.

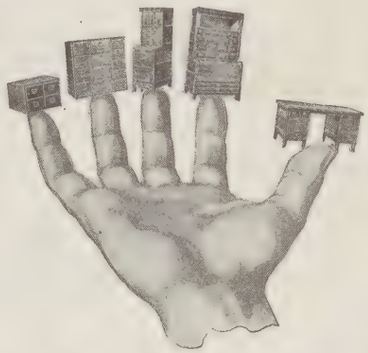
Maurel, André. Little Cities of Italy. Translated by Helen Gerard. Illustrated. Pp. 475. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Frenchman's love for Italy is that of consanguinity. André Maurel, as novelist and journalist, literary critic, and connoisseur in painting, sculpture, and architecture, stands among the most distinguished of classical-bred, yet modern, Frenchmen of letters. The present volume is a companion to the first one by this author already presented in English. In it the author describes Milan, Pavia, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Rimini, Pesaro, Urbino, Perugia, Assisi, Spello, Montefalco, Orvieto, and Viterbo, giving to the reader, whose usual idea of Italy is bounded by Rome, Florence, Pisa, Naples, and Genoa, new ideas of the alluring possibilities of Italian travel and the wonderful beauties of nature and art to be looked for in this charming country. The reader who gets the greatest good and pleasure out of this volume will be the one who is familiar with Italy's history, both secular and ecclesiastic, for M. Maurel discusses all sides of a city's development with an intimate familiarity that presupposes the same knowledge on the part of his readers. He touches on the physical charms of a city, its architecture, its art treasures, and all the famous personages that history has associated with different cities. He employs the figure of personification to an unusual degree and makes even inert structures alive to our mental vision. His choice of words and form of description are unique, especially in describing scenery where his mastery of language is compelling. "Italy is so abounding in treasures! The more you visit her, the more her masterpieces increase. You are in despair of ever knowing them all, yet the consolation of your departure is to vow that you will find the others next time."

Winter, Nevin O. The Russian Empire of To-Day and Yesterday. Pp. 476. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. $3.

Whether the cause be fear or ignorance no one seems to know, but of all the great powers of the world Russia is one of the most interesting and least often visited. The reader of this exhaustive and comprehensive work will be stimulated not only to the acquisition of knowledge concerning this great and unique country, but inspired to make Russia one of the objective points for his plan of travel. He will find intense enjoyment in its accounts of the physical charms, the past and present history, the people, customs, and development of the Russian country and inhabitants. A map, profuse illustrations, and a careful and complete analysis of all desirable details

(*Continued on page* 588)



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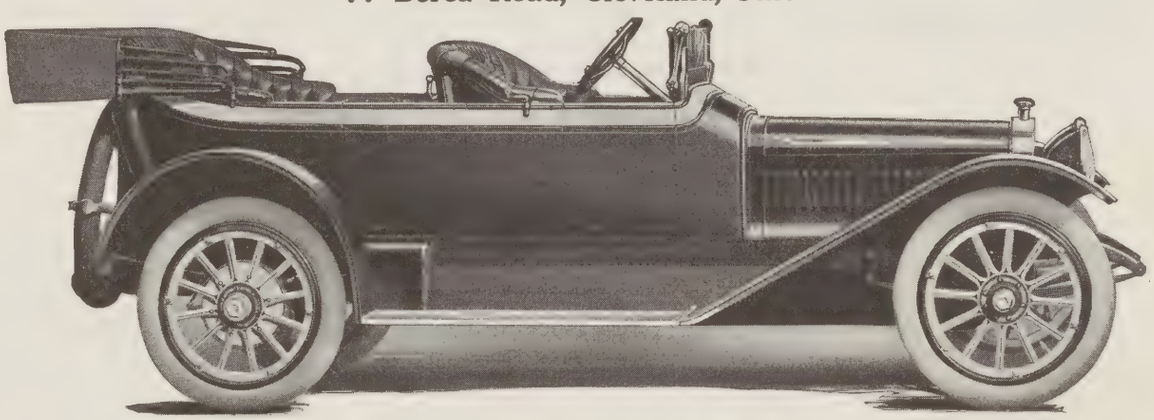

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 586)

give instructive as well as pleasurable reading. Altho the book is bulky to be used as a guide-book, a traveler in Russia will find it invaluable in suggestions. We read understandingly of the modern beauties of St. Petersburg, its architecture and art; the historical associations of Moscow; and have an engrossing narrative of Polish, Finnish, and Jewish activities in connection with and opposition to autocratic government. Even historically, nothing is omitted in illustration of the greatness of Peter, Catherine, and Alexander, and in explaining the inheritance of the present ruler, his problems and difficulties, as well as the suggestive beginnings of representative government. It is in agriculture and education, the two most essential subjects in a country like Russia, that the nation "lags farthest behind." The Russian peasant is not inferior to any other class, but his talents are undeveloped.

Underwood, John J. Alaska: An Empire in the Making. Pp. 440. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $2 net.

The writer of this highly interesting volume is a trained newspaper man and magazine writer. After fourteen years of almost constant residence in Alaska, he has brought together his fund of acquired information, hoping "that it would serve not only as a guide for tourists and sightseers who visit the northern wonderland, but also that it may contain matters of interest to the stock-raiser, the farmer, the miner, the prospector, and the investor." Only adjectives in the superlative would fittingly describe this book, dealing as it does with a country which should be of absorbing interest to every loyal and progressive American. Mr. Underwood puts before his readers glowing and graphic word-pictures of the massive grandeur and picturesque beauties of Alaskan scenery, with its dominant note of "bigness." He traces by map and pictures the different routes available and the fascinations of the trip, but he also states fairly the drawbacks and dangers of Alaskan travel. When we have read his account of the tremendous possibilities in this latest American acquisition, the potential wealth and countless opportunities for American ingenuity, we feel that the traveler and the investor have both neglected and ignored a fertile field.

Wavell, A. J. B. A Modern Pilgrim in Mecca. Pp. 343. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $2.80.

There have been so few Europeans to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and to penetrate the real Arab country that such a book as this will make an unusual appeal. The greater part of it, however, contains a description of religious customs and festivals whose real spirit is not understood by the reader. A question of casuistry arises as to the author's pretending conversion to a religion with which he had no sympathy. In making the journey he here describes his whole life had to be a pretense, but, remembering that he thereby injured no one else, and that his own life would have been forfeit had his disguise been penetrated, we can enjoy an exhaustive description of a unique and

(*Continued on page* 590)

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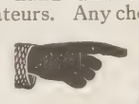

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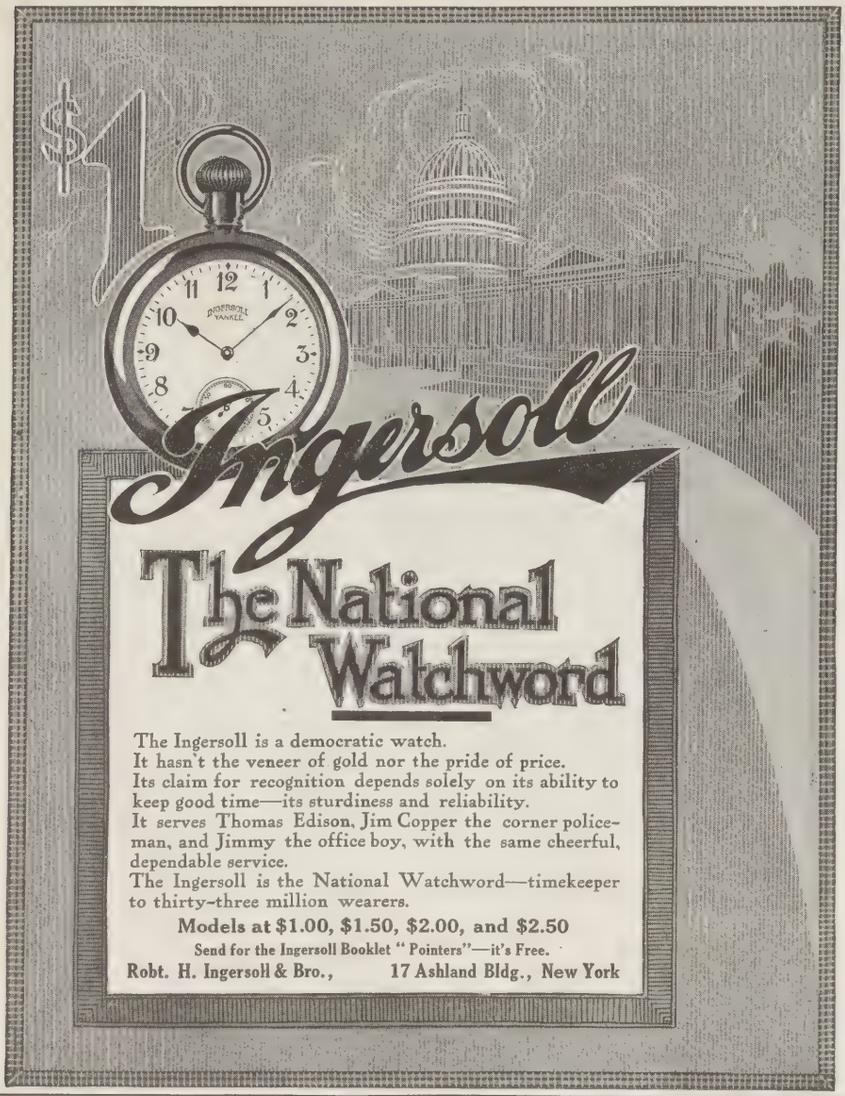
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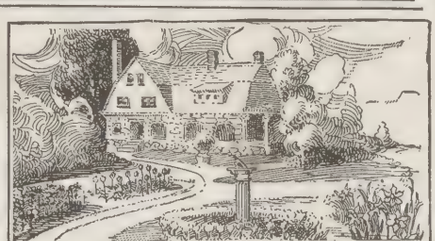

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 588)

famous pilgrimage and acquire some valuable information about the costumes and customs of an Eastern people, the war in the Yemen between Turks and Arabs, personal estimates of the Turkish character, and a realization of the vastness of the Ottoman influence. The records of the writer's adventures and every-day experiences during his travels in disguise, his capture and release, make thrilling and exciting reading.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S LETTERS

Haultain, Arnold [Editor]. Goldwin Smith's Correspondence. 8vo, pp. 540. New York: Duffield & Company. $4.50.

Goldwin Smith owes most of his significance as a scholar, statesman, and historian to the fact that he loved to break new ground and foster the spirit of liberalism and emancipation from the obsolete in a new country. He was a distinguished alumnus of Oxford and an accomplished teacher of history there, but he preferred to take work at the newly founded college of Cornell, where he left an enviable reputation for kindliness and learning on his removal to Toronto. At Cornell "Goldie" became the most popular man in the faculty. At Toronto he may justly be called the founder of the higher journalism of Canada. His devotion to Canada was great, for when he was offered the Mastership of University College, one of the prizes of English educational honor, he declined the post. Writing to a friend who inquired about this matter, he says, "My work is in Canada," and to Canada he devoted most of his ripest years. He founded *The Bystander*, a brilliant review of world politics, but eventually dropt it for *The Week*, of which popular and more miscellaneous periodical he appointed C. G. D. Roberts editor. On this point he writes:

"I have just published the last number of *The Bystander*. It makes way for *The Week*, a weekly paper of which I am part proprietor, but of which the editor will be Mr. Roberts. I wanted unbroken leisure for other things. Also I grow lazy with advancing years. This house is considered one of the most venerable antiquities in Canada, and it is only a few years order than I am. [Mr. Smith was born in 1823 and dates this letter 1883.] So I have a right to shift my load to the shoulders of Mr. Roberts.'

Mr. Goldwin Smith was an ardent annexationist, but he differed from Lecky in his theory of historic development. He believed that Canada would some day become a part of the United States, not by the mechanical process of natural law, but by the work of some individual like Sir John Macdonald, who carried Confederation over all obstacles. He thought that reciprocity was a step toward the union of the United States and the Dominion. In 1904 he wrote to Frederic Harrison:

"The election of Roosevelt, which I now believe to be almost certain, will be a disaster. He will carry the United States, if he can, with imperialism and partnership with the great robber powers."

Imperialism he detested, and freely

criticized English political leaders such as Chamberlain. The English Government he denounced as government by faction, and feared that the United States was rapidly slipping into the same groove.

These letters are those of a man who thinks for himself and can express his convictions in clear and forcible language. A better or more suggestive comment on the main events of the latter half of the past century can not be obtained. The words of Frederic Harrison are true:

"Anything Goldwin Smith wrote for publication or of serious purpose is worth careful consideration—and that whether one agrees with his conclusion or not."

GERALD STANLEY LEE'S STUDY OF CROWDS

Lee, Gerald Stanley. Crowds: A Moving Picture of Democracy. Cloth, pp. x–561. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

From the infancy of the world to its present adolescent state there have always been those who have asked "Why?" and "Whither?" A few thought they knew. Still fewer have said so, tho our own day has many such. Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee is one of them. He believes "that even if he is quite unimportant, any man to-day who, in some public place like a book, shall paint the picture of his heart's desire, who shall throw up, as upon a screen where all men may see them, his most immediate and most pressing ideals, would perform an important service." Indeed, his most pointed criticism of his fellow interpreters is that they depict what he does not want. Says he:

"I knew already, with an almost despairing distinctness, nearly all these things I did not want, and it has not helped me, . . . having John Galsworthy out photographing them day after day, so that I merely did not want them harder. And Mr. Wells's measles and children's diseases, too. I knew already I did not want them. And Mr. Shaw's entire, heroic, almost noble collection of things he does not want does not supply me, nor could it supply any other man with the furniture to make a world with. . . . After all, what single piece of furniture is there that George Bernard Shaw, living with his great attic of not-things all around him, is able to offer me for one single warm, lighted room to keep my thought in? Nor has he furnished me with one thing which I would care to sit down in my little room and think of—looking into the cold, perfect hygienic ashes he has left upon my hearth."

Thus hastily decamping from Mr. Shaw's attic, the author starts out to seek a really desirable world. After many chapter-headings he finds the way. It is not a new one, to be sure, but it has been often completely overlooked and ignored. Yet it is indeed new, for more and more are finding it all the time. Whether Mr. Lee's book proves a good guide-post or not will depend much on the effects of his scintillations on the reader. Really sometimes he is altogether too clever—even to saying the smart thing for the smart thing's sake. But it pays to advertise, and flashing electric signs is an approved modern method. Armed with smoked goggles, one may well venture unto the brilliance and gain much inspiration and conviction.

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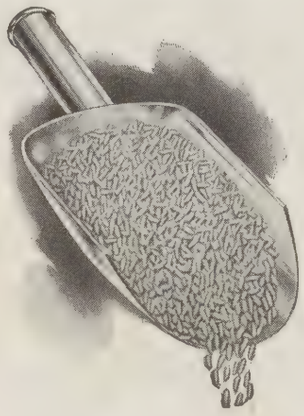

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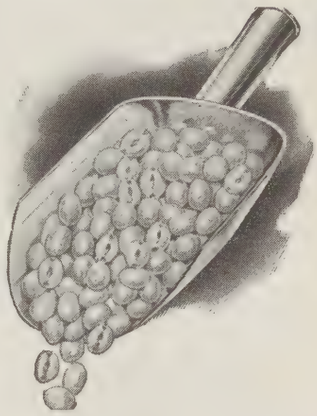

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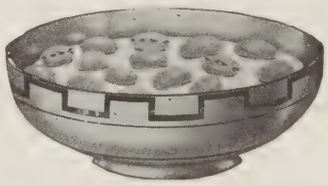

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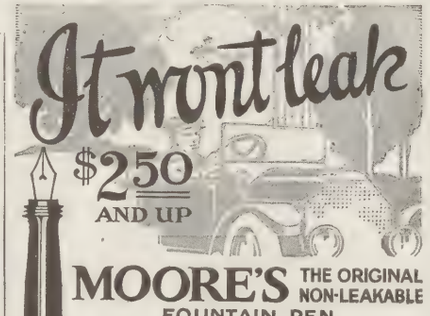

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CURRENT POETRY

NOT all look forward with eagerness to the day when, as Tennyson wrote, "the kindly earth shall slumber, lapped in universal law." The advocates of universal peace have sound logic on their side, but logic sometimes goes for nothing when nations are embittered. Perhaps, too, the cynical old world regards rather skeptically the formal and spectacular propaganda of the crusade against war. But the peace advocates are surely acting with wisdom when they convert those ancient celebrants of Mars, the poets. Mr. Alfred Noyes has described battles with vigor and skill, but he has written with even greater skill and vigor against the cause of battles. To a recent issue of the London *Daily Mail* he contributes the moving verses we quote below. It may be objected that "seas of slaughter" are not necessarily "obscene"—Gettysburg was a "sea of slaughter"—and that the warring legions can not fairly be said to be "thigh-deep in shame." But Mr. Noyes is not a historian; he is a poet. And he has written a poem so passionate, so vivid, that not even war's apologists can fail to appreciate its force.

The Litany of War

BY ALFRED NOYES

I

Sandalphon, whose white wings to heaven upbear
  The weight of human prayer,
Stood silent in the still eternal Light
  Of God, one dreadful night.
His wings were clogged with blood and foul with mire,
  His body seared with fire.
"Hast thou no word for Me?" the Master said.
  The angel sank his head:

II

"Word from the nations of the East and West,"
  He moaned, "that blood is best.
The patriot prayers of either half of earth,
  Hear Thou, and judge their worth.
Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear,
  First, the first nation's prayer:
O God, deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
  Destroy our enemies, Lord!

III

"Pure as the first, as passionate in trust
  That their own cause is just;
Puppets as fond in those dark hands of greed;
  As fervent in their creed;
As blindly moved, as utterly betrayed,
  As urgent for Thine aid;
Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear
  The second nation's prayer:
O God, deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
  Destroy our enemies, Lord.

IV

"Over their slaughtered children, one great cry
  From either enemy!
From either host, thigh-deep in filth and shame,
  One prayer, one and the same;
Out of the obscene seas of slaughter, hear,
  From East and West, one prayer:
O God deliver Thy people. Let Thy sword
  Destroy our enemies, Lord."

V

Then, on the Cross of His creative pain,
  God bowed His head again.
Then, East and West, over all seas and lands,
  Outstretched His pierced hands.
"And yet," Sandalphon whispered, "men deny
  The Eternal Calvary!"

That translations of poetry are unsatisfactory is a platitude. Still, there is always a certain charm in one poet's rendering of another. Arthur Symons's renderings of Baudelaire and Verlaine are exquisite. Prof. John Erskine gives (in *The Columbia Monthly*) his versions of two poems of Auguste Angellier. The mood of the first is admirably exprest. The second has something of the spirit and of the epigrammatic quality that distinguishes Heine's brief and bitter lyrics.

Translations from Auguste Angellier

By John Erskine

I

Ocean, O sad unbounded ocean, under
The tremulous watch of the infinite starhost
Rolling thy long lament of surge and thunder
When in thy heavenward reaches thou art lost;

O sky, O sad unbounded sky, that over
The lamentation of the myriad tide
Dost of thy tear-bright stars the gaze uncover
Save where long veils of mist the ocean hide:

Ye who for thousands upon thousand years
Through spaces never empty of affright
Yearn each to yield your souls up, by the doom
Of love so vast, time can not find it room—

I think my poor, scant, human heart this night
Holds in it all your moanings, all your tears.

II

On the old bridge the green moss covers
  And the brown lichen gnaws its way,
Whispered once, low-voiced, two lovers:
  And we were they!

He tenderly toward her leaning,
  His patient faith, his passion high
Pleaded—all his true heart's meaning:
  And he was I!

She paled and faltered at the choice;
  Trembling, but not with fear, she drew
As one who hears a far-off voice:
  And she was you!

On the old bridge, as then, so now
  Two lovers whisper secretly.
He pleads, and she believes, his vow:
  They—not we!

Here is a poem which only Richard Le Gallienne could write—tender, sincere, passionate; of craftsmanship so true and delicate that it seems absolutely spontaneous. The idea of the poem is beautiful, and the two concluding lines surely are poetry of a high sort. We quote from *The Smart Set*.

Desiderium

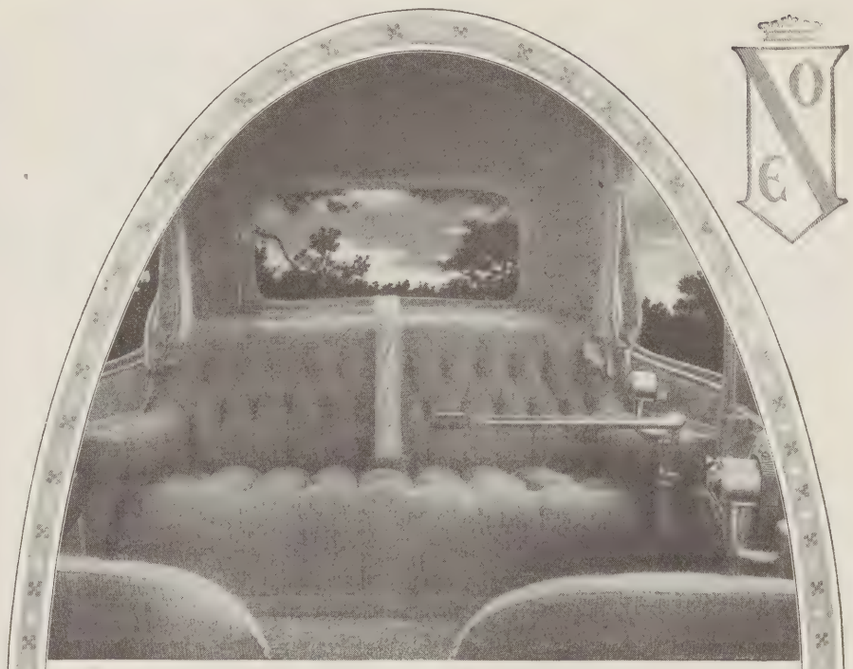
By Richard Le Gallienne

Face in the tomb, that lies so still,
  May I draw near,
And watch you sleep and love you,
  Without word or tear?

You smile, your eyelids flicker;
  Shall I tell
How the world goes that lost you?
  Shall I tell?

Ah, love, lift not your eyelids;
  'Tis the same
Old story that we laughed at,
  Still the same.

We knew it, you and I,
  We knew it all:
Still is the small the great,
  The great the small;



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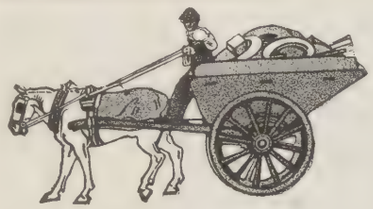

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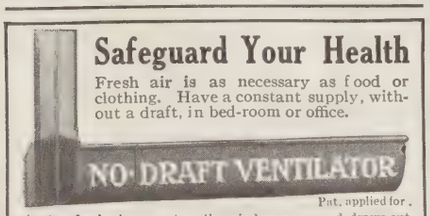

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Still the cold lie quenches
The flaming truth,
And still embattled age
Wars against youth.

Yet I believe still in the ever-living God
That fills your grave with perfume,
Writing your name in violets across the sod,
Shielding your holy face from hail and snow;
And, tho the withered stay, the lovely go.
No transitory wrong or wrath of things
Shatters the faith—that each slow minute brings
That meadow nearer to us where your feet
Shall flutter near me like white butterflies—
That meadow where immortal lovers meet,
Gazing forever in immortal eyes.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

NEW YORK'S TWO-FISTED PRIEST

THE man who has "had more fights, harder fights, and has 'licked' more persons in the last six years than any other man in New York" is not a prize-fighter, or a gangster, or even a policeman, according to a writer in the New York *Press*, but a priest of the Catholic Church. He is the Rev. Philip J. McGrath, of St. Peter's Union Mission for Seamen on West Street, the down-town North River water-front. Father McGrath does not fight because he likes it, but because he found that the water-front people are not the kind that can be persuaded to be good. "As long as they know that I am master here they will be good, and then being good will become a habit with them," is the way Father McGrath explained it to the reporter. Father McGrath, we learn, came to West Street from a rural parish. But he was young, carried his 200 pounds easily, and had learned to fight as a boy in the East Side "Gas House District." The priest's story of his first fight shows why he turned from meekness to militancy. He had been about three months in the parish, and was returning late one night from a visit to a sick woman when he saw across the street "a lad of mine" in a doorway with a sailor. To quote Father McGrath as reported by his interviewer:

The lad had one hand at the drunken sailor's throat and the other in the sailor's pocket. The sailor was evidently not in condition to protect himself and I went over.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"What the —— do you want to know for? Go to ——" was the rejoinder.

I'm Irish, you know. It had been several years since I had been told to travel in that direction. So right there was where I lost my timidity. All the prowess I had had in the days when I had roughed it with the boys in the Gas House District came back to me. I gave that fellow a left hook on the jaw and down he went. Then his pal, who had been on the lookout, came over to help him and I used my walking-stick on that pal with telling effect. Somebody saw a priest fighting with the two men and ran for the police. But by the time the police got there the fight was over. Those two men, who were brothers, went

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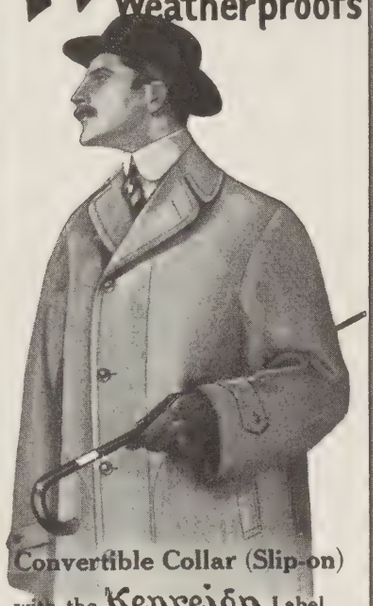

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very quietly to the station-house in Charles Street, and they were sent up the river.

It seems that fight was the turning-point of my life, and also of the lives of many people along this water-front. From that time on there has seldom been a week that I have not been in a mix-up of some kind. But every time I had a fight I felt I had removed some evil influence from this locality.

Father McGrath doesn't tell of all his fights. Of one of the few that *The Press* representative heard of from his lips, this account of a battle against a saloon gang is most interesting:

My fight against greatest odds was in a saloon not many blocks from here, in West Street. I was walking out one night with a young man of the neighborhood. There are several young men in this neighborhood who have come to the conclusion that some night I am going to go up against a gang of men who will be more than a match for me. So they have constituted themselves my guardians. If they have an idea that I am on my way to tackle some particularly tough proposition they come along, whether I say so or not. They're good boys and they can fight if they have to. But I generally try to do all of the fighting myself.

Well, as I was saying, one of these young men and myself were walking along West Street. As we reached this saloon—certainly not, we were going past it—we heard an uproar and men shouting: "Give it to him!" "Let him have another!" I looked under the curtain and saw the room crowded with struggling men. I gave the young man my police whistle and told him to make himself heard. He did. While my young friend was giving the alarm I pounded on the door. A man opened it part of the way and when he saw me he leered: "Git away from here. Yer can't git in here." Before the lad could close the door I had pushed him aside and was in the saloon. There were about sixty of the lads and they had one lad down on the floor, unconscious, and they were kicking and stamping on him. He was terribly cut and he died later. He could have been saved, but at the hospital he was merely bandaged up and then sent away. The lads had broken heavy beer-glasses and had used the handles with the jagged pieces attached as weapons.

I started to make my way to the unconscious lad's side, but his assailants turned on me. I backed up against the wall and started in with my night-stick. We had quite a merry time cracking heads, my escort and I, for a few minutes until two policemen came. When they entered the door one of them saw me and called, "Keep it up, Father; we'll reach you in a minute." "Better clean this place out," I replied. Well, all four of us got to work in earnest and I'll bet you never saw so many men go through so small a door in so short a time in your life. We had a merry time in court the next morning, too. The population of "the Island" was materially increased by that episode.

Much of Father McGrath's work is, of course, accomplished without fighting, and he tells of the amateur concerts at the mission, of working with the courts, of

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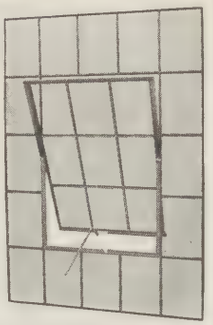

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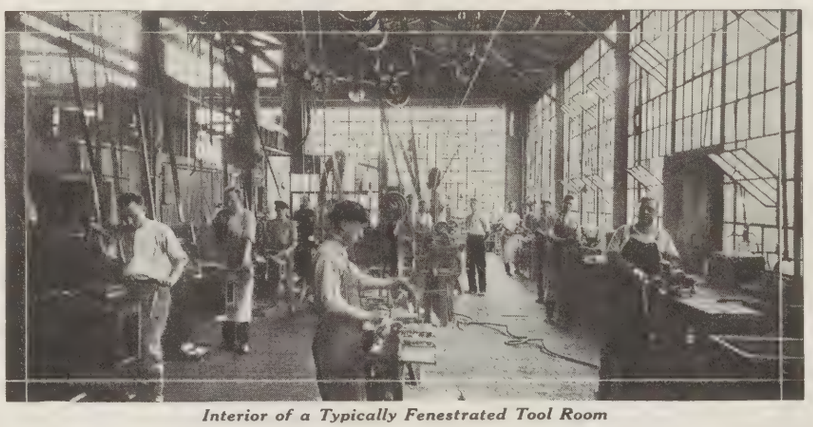

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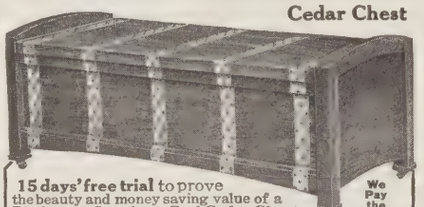

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watching the recreation-pier, of sending girls home. But the fights seem to be a necessary part of this priest's labors. As he explains it in our final quotation from his story:

I have so many fights because I go out into the streets to look after sailors, who, like all other children, need to be looked after. In looking for my charges I come across conditions that must be remedied. I remedy them. I have never been whipt in a fight since it became necessary for me to assume the rôle of "militant churchman," as you term it, and I believe that this is because I have always been fighting for the right.

Because I am master in this neighborhood my people respect me and trust me, and I am able to do good. Why, every year I send home to the wives and mothers of sailors at least $12,000. Hardly a day passes that I do not receive a letter from abroad from a mother or a wife asking me to find the missing sailor laddie. Often I do. The young boys in this neighborhood are growing into better men, I believe, because the Church takes an interest in them. I have their respect because I can thrash any of them. The clean-living the Church is teaching them is having its effect. The tone of this community is being elevated, and in a few years it will give the police less trouble than any other section of New York. You may call me the "fighting priest" or whatever else you like. I fight because fighting is the one thing necessary here just now. When fighting is no longer necessary I will do no more fighting.

CARLYLE'S TIP

WHILE on his visit to Ecclefechan, Carlyle's home town, the Rev. J. A. S. Wilson met one of its present inhabitants whose memory goes back to the days when Carlyle himself might be seen in the little Scottish village. Tammas Garthwaite, as Mr. Wilson informs us in his account of the Ecclefechan visit in a recent number of *The Saturday Review* (London), was one of those who could proudly say that they "knew Carlyle." "Tam was terrible dour," admitted his admirer and fellow townsman—but perhaps it would be as well to take the story as it is given:

I was proceeding leisurely up the main street, when I spied a little old man carrying a pail of calves' meat in each hand. He was smoking a short cutty pipe.

"Would you be so kind as to direct me to Carlyle's grave?" I asked.

"Just come alang wi' me," he said, without deigning to look at me, and continuing at a slow pace across the broad road.

We exchanged brief observations on the weather, then he asked:

"Are you a lover o' Tam's books?"

I admitted that I was.

Presently he continued: "Ye ken, I'm a Tam tae! Yon's my wee bit shop—'Thomas Garthwaite, Tailor and Clothier.'"

"Did you know Carlyle, Tom?" I asked, suddenly.

"Ken Tam! Ay, fine that. My father

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made a' his claes, an' I used to gang to the house for orders."

"What sort of a man was Carlyle himself?"

"Weel, I never likit Tam nearly so muckle as his brother, the doctor. Tam was terrible dour!

"I mind one day, when I was a boy," he said, "I had gone up to the farm for orders and was talkin' to Mistress Carlyle at the foot o' the stairs. All of a sudden I heard a deep voice from over the banisters —just as tho it cam' oot frae a big drum, 'Little Garthwaite!' I ran up-stairs to his room. The door was open, so I knocked and went in. Tam was busy writin', wi' his back to me. I waited a minute or twa. Then, as he took no notice, I gi'ed a wee bit 'hoast' [cough]. As he paid no attention I gi'ed another yin, a little louder this time. But still he kept writin' awa'. So, at last, in fair desperation, I kicked the wainscot. Up jumped Tam!

"'Oh, it's you, is it?' says he.

"Then he told me he wanted twa waistcoats, an' a pair o' breeks. Afore I went awa' he put his hand into his pocket and placed a coin in my hand. I wished him 'Guid mornin'!' an', as I went down-stairs, kept turnin' ower the money in my pocket. Half a crown! My conscience! You can just imagine how a laddie felt on having so muckle pocket-money! But when I got out o' sicht o' the house an' took it oot frae ma pocket, what do you think it was Tam had gi'en me? A penny!"

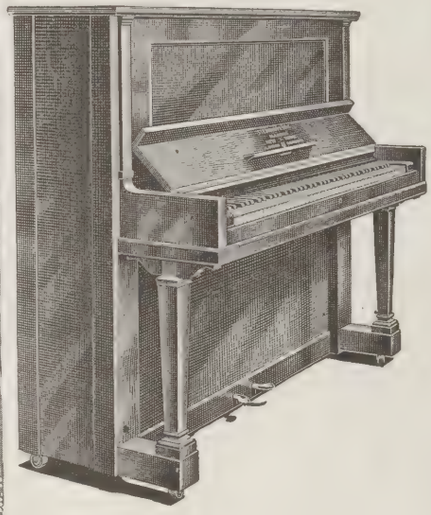
A POLICEMAN'S "ADVENTURES IN FRIENDLINESS"

THE bad policeman, the bully, or the grafter has been so much to the fore in newspaper stories of late that a sympathetic account of one "cop" who was loved and respected by all who knew him, and especially by the people who lived on his beat, comes to us as a grateful relief. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Baltimore, declares Peter Clark Macfarlane in *Collier's Weekly*, is truly a "successful cop." "Suppose your policeman to be a man of keen intelligence, quick sympathy, and kindly heart," with an irreproachable private character; "add to the authority of a right life the more tangible power of a policeman's star," then keep him upon one beat twenty years, while every day adds its opportunity for close contact with human life, and ask yourself, suggests Mr. Macfarlane, if there are not possibilities for a successful career. Here is the brief statement of the facts of the Baltimore policeman's life:

At twenty-nine years of age Andrew J. Hamilton, young, vigorous, and ambitious, with dark hair and mustache, with blue, hopeful eyes, donned a patrolman's uniform and walked out upon a beat in the Eastern Police District of Baltimore. He had deliberately chosen a policeman's career. He knew that civilization requires policemen. He was brave and clean and loyal. He was unimpeachably honest. He expected to shirk no duty and he expected the character of his service to be

(*Continued on page* 605)

STEINWAY



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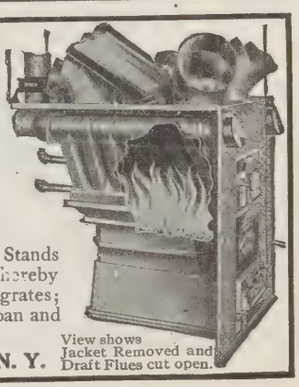

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

SMALLER EXPRESS EARNINGS AND THE PARCEL POST

REPORTS of four leading express companies, for the fiscal year, recently completed, show marked reductions in their surpluses, due to higher operating costs and the parcel-post competition. The additional cost of operating is attributed to reforms in accounting and in general practises as forced upon the companies by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Competition by the parcel post has been in force since January 1 of this year.

Final figures are at hand for eleven months only, the remaining month being estimated. The four companies are expected to show for the full year the following earnings on capitalization:

	Capital Stock	Div. Rate	Per Cent. Earned 1913	1912	1911
Adams	$12,000,000	12%	10.41%	15.64%	23.54%
Amer.	18,000,000	12%	11.44%	15.80%	23.10%
U. S.	10,000,000	....	2.12%	2.33%	7.51%
Wells F.	23,964,400	10%	12.50%	14.36%	14.50%

The declines in earnings available for dividends occurred in spite of the substantial gains in gross operating revenue made by all four companies. In each case, however, says *The Wall Street Journal*, the gain achieved in gross was more than offset by greater expenses, particularly in the cost of conducting transportation. Following is a table showing the gross receipts and operating revenue of the four companies for this year and last:

	*1913	1912	Increase
Adams Express:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$35,292,000	$34,191,955	$1,100,000
Exp. priv. debit.	18,624,000	17,833,972	792,000
Total oper. rev.	16,668,000	16,357,983	310,000
American Express:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$47,814,000	$43,714,874	$4,100,000
Exp. priv. debit.	23,588,000	21,076,806	2,512,000
Tot. oper. rev.	24,526,000	22,638,068	1,888,000
United States Express:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$21,726,500	$21,131,508	$595,000
Exp. priv. debit.	10,487,000	9,927,777	560,700
Tot. oper. rev.	11,239,500	11,203,731	36,000
Wells, Fargo & Co:			
Tot. oper. rec.	$35,250,000	$32,465,971	$2,787,000
Exp. priv. debit.	17,021,000	15,439,708	1,581,000
Tot. oper. rev.	18,229,000	17,026,262	1,200,000

*Estimated.

Another table shows the increase in operating expenses, the decline in net after taxes, and the decline in surplus after dividends:

	1913	1912	Changes
Adams Express:			
Tot. op. exp.	$16,502,000	$15,152,593	Inc. $1,350,000
Net after tax.	142,000	980,991	Dec. 962,000
Other income.	1,945,000	1,927,083	Inc. 18,000
Total income.	2,087,000	3,132,473	Dec. 1,045,000
Charges.	830,000	1,255,045	Dec. 425,000
Surplus.	1,257,000	1,877,428	Dec. 620,428
Dividends.	1,440,000	1,440,000	.....
Surplus.	*183,000	437,428	Dec. 620,428
American Express:			
Tot. oper. exp.	$23,676,000	$20,926,046	Inc. $2,750,000
Net after tax	420,000	1,340,415	Dec. 920,000
Other income.	1,640,000	1,576,357	Inc. 64,000
Total income.	2,060,000	2,853,459	Dec. 793,000
Dividend.	2,160,000	2,160,000	.....
Surplus.	*100,000	693,459	Dec. 793,459
United States Express:			
Tot. op. exp.	$11,231,000	$11,130,703	Inc. $101,000
Def. after tax.	133,000	61,012	Inc. 72,000
Other income.	345,000	340,615	Inc. 5,000
Net income.	212,000	233,229	Inc. 21,000
Dividends.	.....	600,000	.....
Surplus.	212,000	*366,771	Inc. 578,771
Wells-Fargo & Co.:			
Tot. op. exp.	$16,108,000	$14,483,415	Inc. $1,625,000
Net after tax.	1,675,000	2,184,576	Dec. 510,000
Other income.	1,328,000	1,257,098	Inc. 71,000
Total income.	3,003,000	3,441,674	Dec. 428,674
Dividends.	2,396,440	2,396,440	.....
Surplus.	606,560	1,045,234	Dec. 438,674

* Deficit

As to the effect of the parcel-post competition, it is estimated by the companies that their operations during the six months in which such competition occurred affected operating revenue to the extent of between 8 and 10 per cent. This was a loss of roughly between $5,600,000 and $7,000,000, in a total operating revenue of $70,663,000. The estimate is at best only an approximate one, or such as the companies found it convenient to make, without installing a special check system on this class of competitive business.

In these circumstances, the New York *Times Annalist* is not surprized that the stock market should have recorded heavy declines in express stocks; nor does it wonder that the officials of the companies have emitted "a succession of wails." After living "secure in a confidence grounded on three generations of privilege and monopoly," they have met from legal quarters "a series of very hard blows."

The writer, however, does not regard the situation as ultimately very serious for the companies. Defeated as they seem to have been, their present situation "may be merely a reverse of fortune that will become a victory." Their state has, in fact, become no worse than was that of the railroads after the rulings of ten years ago in respect to rebates, passes, and methods of keeping account. Nor is it more gloomy or complicated than was that of the Standard Oil, American Tobacco, or Union Pacific companies, all of which used the consequences of defeat "as a means to greater prosperity and security."

One "very noticeable result" of the parcel-post competition has already been seen in an increase in the internal efficiency of the express companies. Leaks and wastes have been reduced, and costs, earnings, and profits have been analyzed and scrutinized as never before. Moreover, the very needs of the company have impelled it to secure new business or enter new fields of activity. The writer believes that the same public demand which has brought in the parcel post has also "opened for the express service new and larger fields." He says in detail on this point:

"The demand for an expedited freight service, from each point to all points, is insistent. It is a service for which shippers will gladly pay an extra freight charge, but only in cases of extreme urgency can they afford to pay the usual express charges, which are for this purpose prohibitive. On the other hand, the railroad freight service can not be expanded to render this sort of fast service on a freight-revenue basis.

"The express companies have in this condition an opportunity that is little short of golden. They can develop a service which for present purposes may be termed 'express-freight' service.

"Under the usual contract between the railroads and the express companies the railroads receive from 35 to 55 per cent. of the gross express receipts, but the express companies agree not to transport freight at 'freight' rates, but only under a stipulated 'express' rate, this rate being in certain multiples of the first-class freight rate.

As a result of this proviso of the contracts, any freight which is shipped through the express company yields to the railroad, through the railroad's percentage of the express company's charges, a revenue equal to and usually greater than the railroad's charges would be for first-class freight.

"The express companies are almost ideally equipped to carry such shipments. Their entire organization is a structure for quick handling of many small shipments. Their employees at stations and on wagons are of a character distinctly superior to the 'hands' who truck freight at a pier or freight house. With their messenger service on railroad-cars, losses and thefts should almost disappear.

"In some such manner the express companies may avoid the annihilation they pretend to fear. Not only will they save themselves, and develop a business of growing revenues, despite new forms of competition, but the most evident result will be that they will by this means re-intrench themselves as an indispensable factor in the American business world. A very brief investigation or inquiry among those affected by the proposed 'express-freight' service will reveal the eager desire for such a service. More than merely revealing that desire, such a canvass will give direction to the appeals of business houses, which have begged the railroads for just such a freight service, with advanced rates to secure expedition."

THE BEEF SUPPLY A BURNING QUESTION

A banker in Washington who for many years was connected with the cattle business and has long "known every phase of it" is quoted by *The Wall Street Journal* as having said a few weeks ago that "the best means of increasing our supply of beef is becoming every hour a more pressing question." With this as a text, the writer in *The Journal* cites the strange indifference of the public to this pressing question. When beef was abundant, no more thought was taken of its conservation than was taken of big game. Both were so plentiful that it seemed unnecessary to protect the supply.

But prices for beef finally began to rise. Consumers felt the pinch and believed the blame rested with the packers, or the "trust." While this abuse, says the writer, "may not have been amiss, it diverted attention from the prime cause." That cause lay in the fact that homesteaders for years had been "drawing a constantly narrowing circle around the range steer, who is now making his last stand in the semiarid region." Meanwhile, farms are not producing beef. The following statistics are presented by *The Journal* to show how the supply declined in recent years:

Jan. 1	All Cattle	Exclusive of Dairy Cows	Population
1913....	56,527,000	36,030,000	96,496,000
1912....	57,899,000	37,200,000	95,410,000
1911....	60,502,000	39,679,000	93,793,000
1907....	72,534,000	51,566,000	87,321,000

Steers form the main supply of beef, and these of all ages never constitute more than one-third of the second column. Reducing the supply of cattle to a per capita basis, the proportion is:

	Per Capita for all Cattle	Per Capita Exclusive of Dairy Cows
1913.....	0.586	0.374
1912.....	0.607	0.389
1911.....	0.645	0.423
1907.....	0.831	0.594

Reduced to percentages, these statistics show that, between January 1, 1912, and

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rests the eyes and prevents eye strain.

Weighs only ¼ oz. No elastic or metal bands. Perspiration has no effect on it. Lies flat when not in use. Adjustable to any size or position. *Transparent* for natural light *Opaque* for artificial light and for those who wear glasses. At all dealers. **25 cents** postpaid.

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Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 124 Vance Street, Toledo, O.

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Reliable authorities tell us that Constipation is the primary cause of 97% of all diseases

Remove the Cause with Nature's Own Food

Eat with your regular meal a little of

TYLER'S MACERATED WHEAT

A combination of macerated wheat, nuts, fruit, and other wholesome corrective foods. Possesses all the organic vitality your blood and nerves demand. Will aid digestion and give you a natural, normal appetite.

Send 2c stamp for Food Book and Health Guide, or send 25c for 12 oz. can of the Food and Book, postpaid. Write today.

Byron Tyler, Food Spec'list, 71 Syndicate Bldg., Kas. City, Mo.

January 1, 1913, animals, exclusive of dairy cows, decreased 11.5 per cent. and that between 1907 and 1913 the decrease was 27 per cent. As to prices, it appears that between 1906 and 1913 fat cattle in Chicago increased 50.9 per cent., and, of course, the wholesale price of drest beef kept pace with the price for fat cattle. The writer contends that the problem of our beef supply in the future "must be worked out in our own borders," and that "the sooner we realize the fact [the better it will be for us."

Much will perhaps be expected from the free entry of cattle and beef, but the writer believes these expectations will be disappointed. Figures for imports from Argentina indicate that 8,000,000 pounds may come from that country in a year. but the writer finds this fact "good only as far as it goes, since it only averages 1¼ ounces a year for each person." Argentina has 20,000,000 head of cattle only, and the herd in that country has not increased in the past four years. In Europe this demand fairly equals the European supply. Canada has only 6,800,000 head, and of these 35 per cent. are dairy cows. Such facts show that there is "a world-wide shortage of cattle." Taking off the tariff may help to check the upward trend of prices, but it "can not solve the question of supply."

A LIMIT TO THE GOLD OUTPUT

Writers in several periodicals are discussing ominous signs, in more than one quarter, that a limit has been reached in the output of gold from mines. The high rate of production in late years has been owing mainly to the Transvaal output, and this is believed now to have reached its maximum. J. R. Finlay says in the New York *Times Annalist* that, outside the Transvaal, he does not know of "a single important district which is in a position to increase its output substantially." In our country, "practically all districts are either decidedly on the decline, or are doing well to hold their own." Indeed, for some years the American output has been "about stationary," and would have declined, had not the established mines been reenforced by new discoveries, or by outputs as by-products of other metals. With no further discoveries, Mr. Finlay believes the production will at once decline; in other words, that it is now at its maximum. For a number of years there have been no important new districts, most discoveries being in the nature of a reopening of old mines. Engineers looking for new mines are beginning to be somewhat discouraged. What results may come from the possible finding of improved processes Mr. Finlay would not undertake to say.

Since his article was prepared the Director of the Mint has announced that in 1912 production in this country, as compared with 1911, decreased $3,438,500. During the three years ending in 1911 it had been nearly stationary. Australian mines in recent years have also been losing ground. Indeed, throughout the world, including South Africa, what little increase there has been in five years has been "comparatively small." "Holland," writing in *The Wall Street Journal*, says on this subject:

"The Director of the Mint states that out

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Apply LatherKreem to your face lightly with the tips of two fingers. Draw your razor across the skin "once over" and the resulting smooth satiny appearance will delight you. Soothing, antiseptic. No burning, smarting or chafing.

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John Wanamaker

NEW YORK

of the Alaska fields between seventeen million and eighteen million dollars' worth of gold was mined in 1912. But for Alaska we should have made a comparatively poor showing this year. California, Colorado, and Nevada seem to hold their own as gold-producing States, California still maintaining preeminence with a production of $20,000,000, with Colorado pressing very close with a little under $19,000,000. The gold production reported from Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee represents the auriferous streaks stretching all along the Appalachian range. And these ores by and by may be even more profitably worked than they have been in the past. Alabama's production is $16,000, but if that State can produce that amount of gold when so little attention is paid to that industry in that State it should produce more when attention is directed toward it. Georgia and South Carolina produced practically the same, $10,000. These figures, however, represent potential wealth in precious metals along the Appalachian range, the best illustration of which is the gold production of North Carolina, which is approximately $150,000. The chances are that some day we shall secure a large annual production of gold from the Philippines, the archipelago having produced in 1912 approximately $500,000 worth of gold."

FOOD PRICES IN DIFFERENT CITIES

Investigations carried on for the Bureau of Labor in Washington have resulted in a showing that the cost of living on June 15 was approximately 60 per cent. higher than the average cost between 1890 and 1900. The latter period, however—at least in the years 1893 to 1899—comprized a time of abnormally low prices, due to wide-spread depression. The figures, however, for the present year show that an increase of more than 3 per cent. has occurred over last year, and an increase of nearly 15 per cent. since two years ago.

Fourteen articles of food were investigated. All except sugar showed a marked advance. Bacon increased more than all others—128 per cent. Other notable advances were: pork chops, 111 per cent.; round steak, 102.5; smoked ham, 84; hens, 76.8; sirloin steak, 75.2; rib roast, 75; lard, 66.5; cornmeal, 57.3; potatoes, 44.4; butter, 41.3; eggs, 40.8; milk, 38.4, and flour, 28.6. The Bureau gives the prices which prevailed in six leading Eastern cities, when the variations were in some instances considerable. Following is the list:

Sirloin Steak—Baltimore, 20 to 24; Boston, 33 to 40; Cleveland, 22 to 26; New York, 24 to 28; Philadelphia, 28 to 30; Washington, 25 to 28.

Round Steak—Baltimore, 20 to 24; Boston, 30 to 35; Cleveland, 20 to 23; New York, 26 to 28; Philadelphia, 24 to 28; Washington, 22 to 25.

Rib Roast—Baltimore, 16 to 22; Boston, 22 to 25; Cleveland, 15 to 22; New York, 20 to 26; Philadelphia, 20 to 25; Washington, 18 to 25.

Chuck Roast—Baltimore, 14 to 17; Boston, 15 to 18; Cleveland, 16 to 18; New York, 14 to 20; Philadelphia, 16 to 20; Washington, 15 to 26.

Pork Chops—Baltimore, 18 to 20; Boston, 22 to 23; Cleveland, 20 to 22; New York, 20 to 24; Philadelphia, 18 to 22; Washington, 20 to 23.

Bacon—Baltimore, 22 to 28; Boston, 22 to 30; Cleveland, 26 to 32; New York, 22 to 28; Philadelphia, 25 to 30; Washington, 26 to 28.

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Just a year ago Stag was first put on the market, and it proved an instant Sensation.

For years, smokers had been waiting and longing for the tobacco of PERFECT FLAVOR.

Stag took the wonderful Burley leaf, found new perfections in it, and gave the world a tobacco whose fragrance and flavor touched new heights.

This is why a Stag Smoker smiles when you talk to him about other tobaccos. Or he replies, in the words of the immortal Kipling:

"When you've heard old Stag a-callin'
"Then you don't heed nothin' else."

This is the ONE GREATEST QUALITY ever possessed by any tobacco.

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The Pound Humidor — The 10 Cent Tin
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than you usually pay. Special paper insures durability; new perforation designed to help you automatically play with the expression of a finished artist. Each roll comes in a handsome imitation alligator leather box—each roll guaranteed. Send for Catalog B *today* and *save* all the dealers' and wholesalers' profits buying direct by mail from us.

SPECIAL Send a money-order or a two-dollar bill for any 4 of these Choice Pieces.
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The special low price is to prove the merit of our rolls—each in imitation leather box. *Guaranteed* and *Prepaid.*
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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

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Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

How I Get My Business

In a game of golf, at the finish of a hole where from drive to put, no matter how hard you try, you can't hit the ball, or if you do, with the perversity of inanimate things it delights in finding a hiding place in long grass or soft sand—your figures are double, your feelings are warm, and your opponent offers you a cigar.

Next morning you meet him on the train and ask for another one of those cigars—and "Where do you get them?"

My name and address are written on the margin of a newspaper with the remark—"You'll be surprised when you get the bill."

I receive an order from a new and desirable customer for "A hundred of the cigars that Mr.—— smokes."

"I *was* surprised when I got that cigar bill. I expected it would be $10, but it was only $5"—was the remark of my new customer when he again met his golf opponent.

Much of my new business comes in this way.

If no one has offered YOU one of my cigars, let me be your "friend." Try them at my expense.

My Offer is: I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas, on approval, to a reader of *The Literary Digest*, express prepaid. You may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense and no charge for the ten smoked if you are not pleased with them; if you are pleased with them and keep them, you agree to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

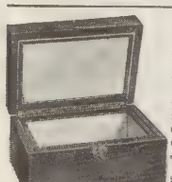
The filler of my Panatela is all Havana—the wrapper is genuine Sumatra.

Besides my Panatela I make other cigars. Among the others is the Shivers' Club Special, a cigar identical with the Panatela in everything but shape. It is shorter and fatter and has a larger burning surface. It is preferred by some who are not partial to the Panatela shape. I sell it on the same terms as I offer the Panatela, or I will take orders for both. Write me, mention the cigar you prefer, Panatela or Club Special, or order fifty of each if you wish.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

In ordering, please use business stationery or give reference and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street Philadelphia, Pa.



SARGENT HUMIDORS

The man who uses a Sargent Humidor has no difficulty with dried out tobacco or ruined cigars—because the principle upon which it is based is "Efficiency."

Our No. 101 Humidor, glass lined and mission finished, holds 100 cigars. Price $2.00 f.o.b. Bridgeport. Our Travelers' Case, aluminum, leather covered, holds 24 cigars each in a separate compartment. Just the thing to take on your next trip.

Case No. 13, price $2.00; No. 14, price $5.00, delivered. Send for our latest booklet on Humidors. **SARGENT CIGAR & PLANTATION CO., Bridgeport, Conn.**

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in myself, only that I hear all right.

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DEAF

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

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Lard—Baltimore, 14½ to 16; Boston, 15 to 17; Cleveland, 15 to 18; New York, 15 to 17; Philadelphia, 15 to 18; Washington, 14 to 15.

Eggs—Baltimore, 24 to 28; Boston, 31 to 37; Cleveland, 26 to 29; New York, 30 to 42; Philadelphia, 26 to 30; Washington, 24 to 25.

Flour—Baltimore, 74 to 80; Boston, 85 to 100; Cleveland, 65 to 90; New York, 73 to 80; Philadelphia, 80; Washington, 80 to 100.

Butter—Baltimore, 34 to 42; Boston, 31 to 37; Cleveland, 34 to 38; New York, 33 to 37; Philadelphia, 36 to 40; Washington, 37 to 38.

These figures show changes in articles of food only. The cost of living, however, relates not only to food, but to clothing, head covering, and footwear. Following are prices connected with these items in living cost which have come down from the year 1883: muslin, 22 cents a yard; eggs, 40 cents a dozen; overcoat (ready-made), $30; suit of clothes (to order), $45; derby hat, $4; shoes (ready-made), $6; silk hat, $8; trousers (to order), $14. These are prices which prevailed in New York at good but not high-priced shops.

TWELVE YEARS OF ERIE

Mr. Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, completed, on June 30, his twelfth year as president. The occasion gave opportunity to a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* to point out the extraordinary changes that have been brought about in the Erie's condition during that time. Twelve years ago the road was "a streak of rust"; it is now in Class A of standard trunk lines. The Erie will shortly be a double-track line from New York to Chicago, this change having been imperative to the road if it was to handle all the business that would come to it. The Erie's gross income since 1901 has increased 60 per cent.; its increase in freight traffic has been 51 per cent., and its increase in "train-load" 53 per cent. Surplus over all fixt charges, taxes, etc., in the year just closed, was $8,105,000; in 1901 it was only $2,800,000. Following are other items in a summary of the work done to improve the road:

"The then existing streak of rust extending from New York to Chicago was first replaced with a new track. Next attention was directed to getting some cars and locomotives which, when started on their journey, were reasonably certain of getting to their destination before going to pieces. This was done by degrees. The next thing was to get more traffic. This also was done by degrees. Everything was done by degrees. The process was so gradual that few who were acquainted with the Old Erie realized the change that was taking place until one day about a year ago it was announced that the Erie Railroad had decided to double-track its entire line between New York and Chicago. This is now being done at a cost of $20,000,000, and will be completed by December 1, next, at the latest.

"When this improvement is completed there will be no Old Erie. The Erie's grades, track, cars, power, and facilities will be on a par with any of the Eastern trunk lines. It will be a New Erie. The only thing old about the road will be its president—old in railroad experience, but not so far gone in years—and with no less of energy. Here is what his experience and energy have accomplished for the Erie in

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(the girlhood home of the wife of the great poet and dramatist, William Shakespeare)

Time, fire and weather resisting

A roof of Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles is a *lasting roof.* And Flex-A-Tiles cost no more than ordinary stained wood shingles. They are uniform in size and can be laid in half the time it takes to put on wood shingles.

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can be bent to obtain any of the thatched or Japanese bungalow curved roof effects. And the rich, unfading, non-changing natural color of the slate or granite surface eliminates the cost of painting and gives your home an artistically beautiful roof. Distinctive color blends and schemes are easily achieved by the use of several colors.

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Flex-A-Tiles come in a red, garnet, grayish-green, emerald or brown color

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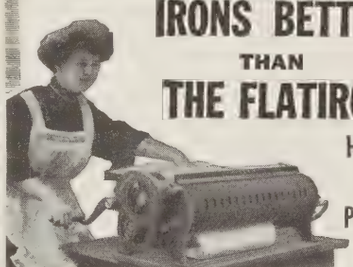

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You get through with your ironing in one-fourth the time, obtain a perfect and more uniform finish with no liability of scorching and practically no expense for fuel when you use a

Simplex Ironer

"The Practical Household Machine"

Ease takes the place of tiring effort. It soon saves its cost. The Simplex does 80% of the ironing and presses men's trousers to perfection. Run by hand or any power. Heated by gas, gasoline or electricity. Sizes to suit needs of any family, institution or hotel.

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twelve years. In 1901, Underwood had been in charge of the property for only one month:

	Total Gross	Fgt. Traf. Revenue	Fgt. Train-Miles	Tons per Train-Mile
1913....	$62,647,359	$44,345,739	12,937,000	612
1908....	50,007,603	33,946,340	12,114,000	501
1903....	45,830,413	23,074,924	13,311,928	433
1901....	39,102,302	29,284,996	13,300,036	400

THE ROOT OF THE TROUBLE—GOING TOO FAR "ON TICK"

Louis A. Lamb contributes to *Investments* a drastic article dealing with the causes of commercial and financial troubles in recent years. As he sees these causes, extravaganee has been the chief. Extravagance has been the fault not only of individuals but of nations, cities, and corporations. They "have been trying to strike a balance with 20 shillings spent and only 19 shillings of current revenue."

Great nations are chief among offenders. Several of them now have debts roughly estimated at $42,000,000,000, the interest on which requires nearly $1,700,000,000 a year. With annual revenues of about $11,600,000,000 the governments of these countries expend about $11,700,000,000, so that their combined deficits amount to about $100,000,000 a year. That clearly is extravagance; compared with it individuals in the mass probably do not present a parallel. Mr. Lamb, in the course of his article, says further:

"The trouble is Civilization. The trouble is that the expansive nature of human ambitions, once given a glimpse of 'things more excellent,' outruns any possible material container.

"In the old days comfort was a mode of sinful indulgence—a bond of attachment to things temporal and mundane—to be frowned on as diverting attention from the holy felicity of heaven. Education, except as an avenue to holy orders, was *de trop*, except for the rich. Sanitation was luxury and a substantial act of unfaith in the wisdom and mercy of Providence. Fine apparel was a mode of deifying the flesh and exalting temporal appearances to the prejudice of eternal interests. Ornate houses, *meubles*, art objects, equipages, Persian rugs, Sheraton, Chippendale, Adam, Boullé—all devices to center the mind on earth—were not to be thought of except by the favored few.

"Civilization is the matter. Everybody the world around has had a taste of modernism and demands more. Instead of regarding work as the end of life, most people regard pleasure as the prime object. Labor used to be the theme of poets, and contentment the 'far-off ideal.' Now leisure is the ideal and discontent the universal passion of mankind.

"Having tasted the sweets of 'tinned music,' as they say in the Kongo hinterland, everybody wants a phonograph or a player-piano—on the instalment plan if the house will not stand an immediate draft. Having in view the careless ease of city nights, youth deserts the farm and troops to store, factory, or selling force. To live by one's wits is honorific. To live by muscle is to concede inferiority. 'White-collar' jobs are in request. Farm labor is as scarce as the austere faith of Plymouth Rock.

"Saving was a cardinal virtue when Ben Franklin was alive. It was supposed to have some correspondence with sterling character. To-day, with most people, it is only a necessity—a bitter compulsion to stave off possible want between 'jobs' or to meet 'payments' on some extravagant purchase.

"It is not fashionable to speak of re-

This Gun can't "go off"

YOUR COLT won't fire until you want it. When cocked the COLT is automatically locked against accidental discharge. Locks itself. Doesn't depend on you to make it safe. When you purposely pull the trigger—you automatically press in the grip safety (see circle) and your COLT shoots. That's why

The Colt Automatic
Fires first shot first

You don't have to bother your head about "safety" devices—you don't have to even think—without one second's hesitation you simply grab your COLT and shoot—quickly—instantly. The COLT is the finest steel watchdog—it rests safely as far as you are concerned, but keeps its weather eye open day and night, instantly ready for the other fellow.

Don't be stalled off the COLT if you want the best gun—it costs you no more.

Write for catalog 26

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Colt FIREARMS

Say "Colt" when you want a revolver or pistol. That name stands for sterling quality in small firearms.

The Standard for 70 years. Adopted by United States Government

Shirley President Suspenders 50¢

Feel better--look better--fit better--wear better

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine:

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GOLD EDGES
For Social Play
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SEND 15¢ IN STAMPS
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is entirely by scientific methods. Immediately after being taken from the cows the milk is removed to the Milk House, entirely separated from barns or other buildings, where it is promptly cooled. Every precaution is taken to insure an absolutely pure product.

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KATHRYN MURRAY
Dept. 1310 **209 State Street, Chicago**

ligion as an economic factor; but, fashionable or not, no honest observer can gainsay the fact that the decay of faith among men has contributed not a little to the 'trouble' of which we are speaking. So long as mankind in general had faith in a personal God, belief in future rewards, and assurance of final salvation through divine grace, there were powerful checks in the way of reckless living, wild borrowing, insane spending, and blind determinism in conduct. Having lost the fine flower and potency of ancient faiths, the populace—the proletariat of the world—has taken resort in socialism, radicalism, syndicalism, unionism as the only agencies by which the ills of materialistic living and thinking may be corrected. Unfaith and envy are sisters, and revolutionary ideas are cousins-german to both.

"As long as great masses of mankind want certain things—whether for pleasure, or profit, or gain, or loss makes no difference—there will be daring *entrepreneurs* to supply those things. Alert men will get rich, and combine, and employ their massed brains and money to augment their power. Regulation of popular desires, individual self-control, repression of personal extravagance, common-sense living, are the urgent needs rather than regulation of industry, corporate wealth, and business activity.

"The trouble is this: All the world wants things beyond its immediate purchasing power, and it has mortgaged the future so recklessly that lenders are aghast and decline to make further loans except at ruinous premiums.

"We have learned, lately, that luxuries must be paid for. It is impossible, without creating public debts, to have fine schools, grand cities, superdreadnoughts, splendid armies, spectacular wars (with moving-picture men in the van), unlimited water supplies, irrigating dams, Panama Canals, brick pavements, free golf links, tennis-courts in every park, and orchestral music *al fresco* gratis. It is impossible, without enlisting new capital and credit resources, to have an unfailing supply of all luxuries and new necessities one sees advertised in the magazines. If the people want automobiles they must pay the charges on the capital invested in motor plants—they must pay more for shoe-leather—they must pay more for gasoline—they must expect to pay more in an endless chain for every luxury they indulge in. The whole range of 'supply and demand' is involved.

"The people everywhere have been insanely desirous of thousands of excellent things provided by the gods of science, technology, industry, and advertising. The populace has been deliriously anxious to taste the sweets of leisure, luxury, and pleasure. In general, the masses have gone as far as possible to obtain these baubles. Public administration has followed the same urge, borrowing at a reckless rate and paying pawnbrokers' interest. Corporations have done the same. There had to be an end somewhere.

"At last the world woke up to the fact that it had drawn down to the danger-line all the liquid capital left by wars, calamities, and extravagance.

"Enforced liquidation was the only remedy. It has been in progress for months. Everybody hopes it is nearing an end. Great hardship has been forced upon many people, but hardship was the penalty the world had to pay for trying to go too far 'on tick.' Let's slow down for a while and save a dollar or two. A period of Ben Franklin thrift will work wonders."

Tillie'll Wait.—Tillie Clinger says she means to do her Christmas shopping rather early, but not until the Underwood tariff has got in its hooks.—*Dallas News.*

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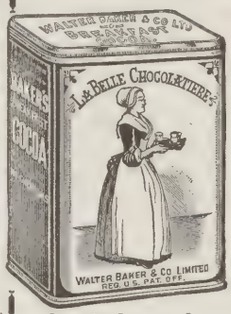

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Holstein cows have long been famous for their size, health and strength, so it is not surprising that their milk proves to be the most wholesome.

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Write for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
24L American Building, Brattleboro, Vt.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 597)

recognized. He had not a doubt of winning promotion. Down the road a little way he saw a sergeant's stripes awaiting him, and beyond that the bars of the lieutenant and the captain.

"But now, after thirty years, his hair is gray, his mustache is white, the blue of his eye has even faded a little, and he still patrols a beat. Promotion has never come. He knows now it will not come. He will walk a beat till death or disability overtakes him. He began at $18 a week; now he gets $20.

Yet the man "feels that he has made a success of life." He has, according to the writer in *Collier's*, and it is because he has made the most of his "vast and recurring opportunities for adventures in friendliness," during these thirty years, the last twenty of which have been spent upon one beat. Now, first of all, we are told, "Officer Hamilton stands forth among the people of his district as a stern disciplinarian."

The city ordinances must be obeyed. The grocer that piles his goods on the sidewalk, the teamster that unhitches his wagon in the street, the householder that does not clear his snow off within the allotted time, is made to feel the immediate hand of the law. But the hand of Hamilton, while rigorously insistent, is gentle, yet with a gentleness not to be misapprehended. The people learned long ago that if they mistook the softness of his manner they might find themselves most politely, to be sure, but also most unescapably arrested; they would be haled into court; they would see their mild-mannered, soft-spoken policeman going on the witness-stand against them with a few mild apologetic sentences, and the judge on the bench paying more attention to those carefully chosen words of Officer Hamilton than to the most powerful oaths of a hundred men.

But it must not be supposed that Hamilton is an "arresting" officer; he seldom finds it necessary. As one man at headquarters told me, "He has hardly a case in six months." That, however, is because of the built-up moral influence of years. People know what will go and what will not with Officer Hamilton. He no longer needs police courts. He is a walking arbiter of the law. He dispenses justice as he patrols his beat. His frowns are fines, his displeasure is a penance. What he demands the people render. Besides, he makes himself a personal friend, a big brother, a gentle godfather, even a spiritual adviser to the folk upon his post.

When a wife comes to him demanding the arrest of the husband who has abused her, Officer Hamilton in that soft, persuasive, Southern accent of which he is such a master, is very likely to dissuade her.

"Why, Mis' Sue, what's the use of that?" he may say. "You will have to pay his fine anyway. Besides, I certainly am surprized at Tom. He must have been drinkin'. You let me talk to him. I'll give that boy a goin' over that he won't forget."

Mrs. Sue would usually be persuaded. . . . . .

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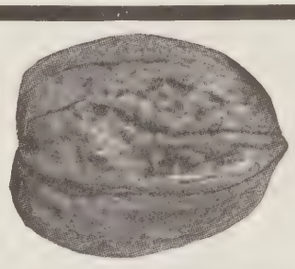

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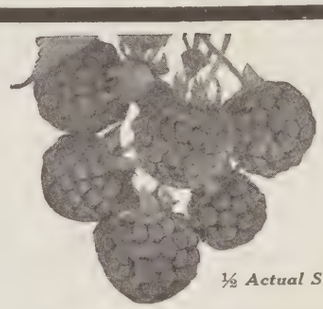
—the acclimated English Walnut is unmatched, with its smooth, light gray bark, luxuriant, dark green foliage, lofty symmetrical growth. ***Plant an English Walnut Orchard this Fall.***



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The Oliver Typewriter Company is establishing new Local Agencies in all parts of the United States and Canada, where territory is not already taken.

At each of these points some bright fellow will be given the opportunity of his life to create for himself a permanent, profitable business.

The lack of sales experience is no handicap. The Company gives successful applicants a thorough training, which includes a course in The Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship. We coach them *individually*.

Young men who have recently graduated from colleges and universities are eligible for these Local Agencies.

Bankers, business and professional men, or their employes, with time to spare, can handle the work.

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

The Oliver Typewriter is now the big seller everywhere. "The Little Giant of the Typewriter World" has so many strong features that it is useless to attempt a detailed description here.

The Oliver's new and exclusive Printype—the type that *prints real print*—has won universal acclaim.

We Share Profits

No manufacturing concern gives its sales organization a more liberal share of its earnings than The Oliver Typewriter Company.

We pay out many thousands of dollars every month to Oliver Local Agents.

Each Local Agent is given exclusive control of the sale of all new Oliver Typewriters in his territory. This gives our men a double *incentive* to earnest work—a *liberal profit* on every sale and a chance to *build for the future*.

Local Agents are authorized to sell The Oliver Typewriter on the "17-Cents-a-Day" Plan, and even have the privilege of paying for their sample outfits on the same basis.

Applicants who are qualified for these positions can start at once.

Full particulars of the Local Agency proposition, the "17-Cents-a-Day" Plan, together with Catolog and specimen Printype letter, mailed on request. Address *Agency Department*,

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It is humanity like this which has won the officer the place he holds in the esteem of the people. Women talk to him about their husbands; fathers consult him about their sons; girls who are in trouble and young men who have involved themselves dangerously make him their confidant. He has saved many a heart and many a home from breaking. He has united lovers and protected the honor of proud homes that to this hour do not even dream of the service rendered.

The district is a peculiar one in that the well-to-do, the middle classes, and the very poor are all represented in it. Officer Hamilton accepts the poor as his particular charge. They have more need of an angel in blue and brass. He knows every case of sickness on his post, and knows, too, if that or accident is likely to be accompanied by want. He has connections that tap the sources of charitable supply, and often is able to bring relief or prevent suffering and hardship to the people in his alleys. On Christmas Day he is likely to spend the whole morning tramping here and there with baskets of provisions, unable to enjoy his own Christmas dinner until he knows others are having theirs.

But it is the children, according to Mr. Macfarlane, that are Policeman Hamilton's especial care. "He is called 'The Children's Friend' policeman. He knows all of them, the well-fed ones on the avenues, and the pinched, starved faces that grow thick as cobbles in the alleys." About ten years ago, he began taking a few of the most uncared-for children for a country outing. So successful were these affairs that they developed into annual picnics, at which over a hundred youngsters frolic under the white-mustached policeman's care. And—

These picnics have become a means of discipline in the district. Officer Hamilton doesn't like dirt or disorder, soiled faces, or unnecessarily ragged clothes. The children know it, and they all want to win his favor. For him to say: "Don't do that-a-way, Buddy; I won't take you on the picnic if you do," is enough to insure that Buddy will stop shying rocks at Mrs. Brown's cat, or attaching tinware to Towser's tail, or teasing his little sister, or whatever other mischief juvenile depravity may have been brewing at the moment. And the influence upon Susie and her small misdemeanors is just as great.

Finally, there is the example of Policeman Hamilton's quiet, courageous, Christian life:

His family lives on the edge of the post. That family life is a model to all. He is the kind of father that these waifs of the alley would like their fathers to be, the kind of husband that the wives of the tenements would like their husbands to pattern after.

Down at the Eastern District Police Station they boasted to me that Officer Hamilton was a Christian, a member in high standing of the Methodist Church in Post No. 1, and that it was being such a good Christian that made him such a good policeman. . . . . .

And they particularly warned me against

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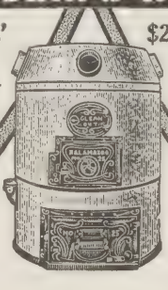

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supposing Officer Hamilton to be of the mollycoddling sort. Incident after incident illustrative of high courage was related, going far back in the memory of the older men, and coming right down to three days before, when, just out of the hospital and back upon his beat, because of the unanimous insistence of the people to see him once more, tho with the strictest injunctions from Lieutenant Hurley to step to a box and call for help at the least sign of trouble, he had torn his operation wound open in a tussle with a drunken sailor.

Discretion demanded that the officer should not invite a contest of strength which, in his condition, might end fatally; but Andrew J. Hamilton, fifty-nine years old, with a hole in his side big enough to throw a baseball through, was cock of his walk or he was nothing. Courage is courage with him, and cowardice is cowardice. He wrestled the fighting-mad sailor to the signal-box, rang for the wagon, and stood by, white and resolute, till he had sent in his man, and then—collapsed.

This merely to show that our policeman, tho loved by children and cried over by mothers, is not a mollycoddle—unless you would consider it mollycoddlish that the very next morning he dragged himself down to police court and, hearing the judge impose a fine of $25 upon the sailor, pleaded with him to reduce it to $5 instead, which was done, and that thereupon the sailor, twisting his cap in hand, approached the officer, thanked him, apologized for the trouble caused and injury done, and departed his friend for life.

THE VAGRANT POTATO-PICKERS

IN the Kaw Valley, in Eastern Kansas, the temperature during the potato-digging season, which is just past, gets so high that only two classes of people can stay in the fields a whole day at a time. These are the native farmers and their families and the hoboes who drift from one part of the country to another when high wages are offered to laborers. Hundreds of Kansas City men went to the potato fields this season, but most of them retreated to town in less than twenty-four hours. When the thermometer registers 100 in the shade, it seems to be 200 in the sand and loam dust of the Kaw Valley. The tenderfoot from the city feels his back roasting in the sun, and shimmering heat rising from the ground makes him dizzy. Usually about two hours in the fields is enough for him. But the hardened tramp does not flinch; he is trained to it. The story is told in the Kansas City *Star:*

The farmer along the river valley needs no information on the subject of strikes. He has tried all kinds in the last week. First, when he starts in the morning there is a man with a four-horse team running the digger. He belongs in the neighborhood, so he doesn't count. Then comes a line-up of twelve to sixteen pickers. One family is working, father, mother, daughter, and a half-grown boy. They will stay all day, heat or no heat. They belong in the valley.

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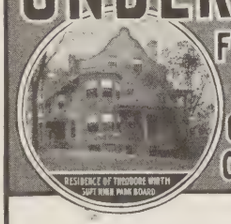

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live out of doors. They don't work very many days in the year and they don't seem to suffer from the heat. The chances are that the three or four hoboes will be on hand at night. Then there is the group that just arrived from Kansas City last night. Some of them are union men out of work, others have been working indoors. A crew ought to dig, pick, and load a car of potatoes in a day. Probably the owner has sold it for delivery that night. Part of his force wants to know, and pretty soon some one finds that is the fact. The machine goes down one row and back the next. The women and children begin to pick. A tough-looking hobo bends to the work, but the city men sit down. The boss hurries to that part of the field. The men have concluded that he is not paying enough for that class of work and want another cent per sack. Sometimes the boss says, "On your way if you don't like the wages," but more likely he debates the matter with them. Everything stops for a half-hour, and probably by that time they are back to work.

About ten o'clock some young chap who probably has worked in an office in Kansas City drops his bucket and starts for the shade. He rests a few minutes, then tells the boss he wants his pay. It is too hot for him. There is nothing to do but pay him and catch the next man who comes along the road to take his place. There is more trouble at noon, and in the afternoon, one, two, three, or four go to the shade.

But through it all the picker hobo goes on with little complaint of heat or conditions. The fellows who pick potatoes in Kansas every year are of a different tribe from the harvest hands. These men start on the Texas Gulf coast in March and pick strawberries. When the strawberry season is over in Texas they work north into Oklahoma and from there to the Missouri strawberry fields around Springfield and Joplin. After they have picked strawberries in three States they move into Kansas, and if it is too early to dig potatoes they work at anything they can find to do until the potato season begins.

Next month they will go to the Dakotas and help harvest the late potatoes. Then they will help thrash or go east and pick apples, and winter will find them back in Texas picking a little cotton perhaps.

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IF there be "geologists, and geologists—the quick and the dead," as Mr. John V. Borne observes in the current *Canada Monthly* (London, Ont.), he is apparently justified in calling J. B. Tyrrell one "of the quick kind." For Mr. Borne follows up this assertion by relating how this geologist who "does not forget to be a man," has "taken his hammer into regions where it was useless without a gun, a defense against starvation." First of all, we are reminded, J. B. Tyrrell "has given us more scientific information about the Canadian West and Northwest than any other one man living or dead." In fifteen years he "traveled over 35,000 miles of previously uninspected ground between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains." He was "the first real explorer of the western shore

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of Hudson Bay." From him came the first surveys of the Manitoba Lake, the first information regarding the Saskatchewan coal deposits. Canadian readers are bound to be interested in the account of Mr. Tyrrell's contributions to the knowledge of their great western country. He was an influence in the settlement of Manitoba and the adjoining territories, for he could tell of his explorations and discoveries "in two languages—the scientific and the popular." Our readers in this country, however, may prefer to turn from Geologist Tyrrell to the man, the shrewd, practical explorer, "who can handle a canoe and operate a gun with the best of his kind."

The story of Mr. Tyrrell's trip in 1893 from Edmonton by way of Lake Athabasca to Lake Dubawnt, over to the Chesterfield River on Hudson Bay and along the western shore of the bay to Fort Churchill, is characteristic. In the party led by J. B. Tyrrell and his brother were three Indian brothers the eldest of whom, Pierre French, was declared by Mr. Tyrrell to be "the greatest canoeman in the world." The first task was to persuade the Indians to go into the northern country despite their fears that the Eskimos would eat them. The geologist found that overcoming an Indian's superstition is sometimes as difficult as making a balky horse pull. To quote:

On the 10th of August, 1893, the Tyrrell expedition found itself on Dubawnt Lake up against a great wall of ice and upon an apparently immovable field of the same terrible material. As far as they could judge, they had struck ramparts of

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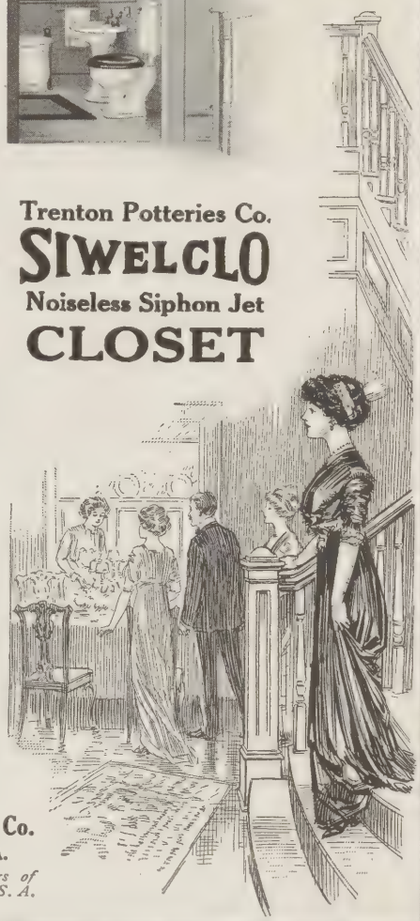

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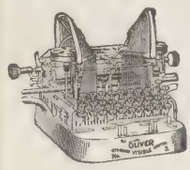

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the Arctic. There was none to tell them what lay beyond, and tho they supposed this frigid field was only a phenomenon, it was mighty discouraging to come across it and to have absolutely no knowledge of how far it extended; they were dependent upon their rifles for sustenance, and there was nothing with which to make fires. Night turned them to the shelter of the tent, and there was not even the howl of the discontented wolf to give them a sense of company in a deserted field. They slept on the prospect, and in the morning found that, by portaging a short distance, they could reach a lake of water, which might or might not take them out of this extraordinary pen of ice.

Before very long they were paddling along easily, and I do not think Mr. Tyrrell has since seen so big a wall of ice as that which blocked his way in those August days.

Coming down the coast of Hudson Bay from Chesterfield Inlet, the mouth of Corbett Inlet had to be crossed; the season was getting late, and when the north shore of the Inlet was reached a ferocious storm made a crossing impossible for three days; the winter trip began and the canoes were started across the perilous waters. Half-way over, a howler from the north prest upon them and, in a temperature several degrees below freezing, the luckless paddlers were at the mercy of waves, which splashed so freely into the canoe that the man in the middle had all he could do, by persistent bailing, to keep the craft afloat. There seemed no hope of survival; but they held on until the southern shore was approached, and there, for three hundred yards from the land, the scene was one mass of boiling foam, through which, for a long time it was impossible to see a landing-place.

At last Pierre French discerned a channel between two high rocks, behind which was smooth water, and by great good mercy the three canoes were brought into that grateful haven and finally were beached.

The tempest lasted five days, during which time only one gull fell to the leader's gun.

When it cleared, the season was dangerously late, and food was pitifully scarce. The fowl had all but disappeared. Deer along the bleak shore were scarce as angels. One white bear obligingly came within deadly gunshot. For the rest, there were drifting ice, tides that went far out into the Bay, snow-laden winds, freezing spray, and lengthening darkness to make the prospect of starvation terribly real. If the weather in that region were as bad as it is supposed to be, Tyrrell and his men must have perished. Still they came down the coast until mid-October, in Peterboro canoes. Their strength declined. Two of them collapsed. But the leader was imperturbable, optimistic, and resourceful all the time. They cached one canoe, the geological specimens, and even the precious camera—all of which were brought to Fort Churchill the next year by Eskimos; and the camera is a good worker yet. Thirty miles from Churchill the last paddling was done. Two men walked to the Fort, and brought succor to the Indian canoeman, whose feet were frozen so that he could not walk. When the Tyrrell brothers reached the Hudson Bay Company's store and saw a

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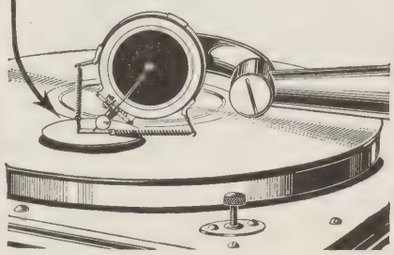

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New Edge on an Old Saw.—" The pen is mightier than the sword," said the ready-made philosopher.

" I don't quite see how the adage applies to current conditions," commented the man with a practical mind.

" It probably refers to the fact that the sword as now worn is entirely harmless, while a fountain pen can explode in a way that will ruin a forty-five dollar suit of clothes in five seconds."—*Washington Star.*

Exquisite.—The present London Academy exhibition, with its fine Sargent portraits, recalls a story of this famous artist. At a banquet a young girl whom he knew very well said to him:

" Oh, Mr. Sargent, I saw your latest painting, and kissed it because it was so much like you."

" And did it kiss you in return? "

" Why, no."

" Then," said Mr. Sargent, " it was not like me."—*London Standard.*

Irish Retort.—A pompous physician who was inclined to criticize others was watching a stone-mason build a fence for his neighbor, and thought the mason was using too much mortar. He said:

" Jim, mortar covers up a good many mistakes, does it not? "

" Yes, doctor," replied the mason, " and so does the spade."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Other Way.—MRS. SOURSPITE—" When I gave you that solemn warning against marrying, I said that some day you would regret it. That time will come, mark my words ! "

MRS. NEWED—" The time has come."

MRS. SOURSPITE (gleefully)—" I thought so ! Then you regret your marriage? "

MRS. NEWED—" Oh, no ! I regret the warning you gave me. It kept me from marrying for nearly a year."—*Puck.*

Disquieting.—" Mama, why did you marry papa? "

" So you've begun to wonder, too? "—*Detroit Free Press.*

Nearly Always.—WILLIE—" Paw, what is luck? "

PAW—" Luck is what makes the other fellow successful, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WARNING

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
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New York City/

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 18.—Provisional President Huerta calls on Gen. Felix Diaz to return to Mexico from his European mission.

The Executive Committee of the National Union of Railway Men, meeting at London, refuses to call a national strike in support of the transport workers of Dublin.

September 20.—The strike of the railroad men in the British Isles is practically brought to an end.

Twenty thousand Italians, including many Garibaldian veterans, celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Rome in 1870 by the Italian troops.

The leader of the revolutionists in Santo Domingo promises to end the revolt against President Bordas.

Secretary Bryan signs treaties putting into effect his peace proposals between the United States and Panama and Guatemala.

September 21.—Thirty-five civilians and seven policemen are taken to hospitals after strike riots in Dublin.

Provisional President Huerta issues a declaration to the people of Mexico, in which he says the Government has no candidate for the Presidency and will show no favoritism.

September 22.—The airman, Noel, makes a world's record at Hendon, England, by carrying seven passengers in an aeroplane.

The International Congress on Alcoholism, at which American organizations are represented, opens in Milan.

September 24.—Foreign Minister Frederico Gamboa is nominated for President of Mexico by the Catholic party leaders. Gen. Eugenio Rascon is the Vice-Presidential nominee.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 18.—The House, after adopting an amendment affirming the gold standard of value, finally passes the Administration Currency Bill by a vote of 285 to 85.

Committees to conduct the national Republican Congressional campaign in 1914 are appointed by Representative Frank P. Woods, of Iowa, chairman of the National Republican Campaign Committee.

President Wilson nominates ex-Governor J. W. Folk, of Missouri, to be Solicitor for the Department of State.

September 19.—The House Committee on Labor decides to make a favorable report early in the winter on the Mann Bill authorizing the creation of a Bureau of Labor Safety.

September 20.—Slavery in the Philippines is described by W. H. Phipps, auditor for the islands, in a report to Secretary of War Garrison.

Chairman Jones, of the House Insular Committee, denies reports of Filipino slavery, and charges that Republican officials are venting their animus on the islanders.

GENERAL

September 19.—Massachusetts riflemen break the world's record to win the Sadler trophy at Sea Girt range in New Jersey.

September 20.—Francis Ouimet, the Brooklyn amateur, defeats Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the English professionals, in the play-off of the tie for the open golf championship of the United States.

September 23.—Governor Fielder, Democrat; ex-Gov. E. C. Stokes, Republican, and Everett Colby, Progressive, are nominated for Governor of New Jersey by their respective parties.

September 24.—The Industrial Welfare Commission of Oregon fixes a minimum wage of $9.25 a week for adult women clerks, eight hours and twenty minutes the maximum day's work, and fifty hours for a week, and makes 6 P.M. the latest hour at which any woman may be employed in a store.

The St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Church, South, condemns the acceptance by the trustees of Vanderbilt University of a Carnegie endowment of $1,000,000 for the benefit of the medical department. The church officials object to Mr. Carnegie's stipulation that the medical school be placed under non-sectarian control. The dispute between the trustees and the Board of Bishops is to be settled by the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Master Salesmen

There are nine men in this office whose salaries aggregate $227,000 per year.

Those are pay-roll salaries, paid month by month—not the profits of ownership.

A dozen others are highly-paid men. Our total payroll exceeds $40,000 per month.

This seems the only way to give you in print any fair gauge of their calibre.

Just Salesmen

These men are just highly-trained, masterly salesmen. They devote their whole time to selling goods for our clients.

They expend about six million dollars per year on printed salesmanship. Their sales exceed, probably, $150,000,000 per year.

They carry tremendous responsibilities, and are paid in accordance with them.

They meet in print tens of millions of buyers. The sales of hundreds of products depend on their ability.

There are very few men whom one dares trust with such vast undertakings. So these rare men stand today among the most highly-paid men in business.

Our Business Is to Get Them

Our success and efficiency lie in getting these men, in training and developing.

We pay more than most advertisers can afford for such service. Then, through our commissions, the expense is divided.

We supply experience such as no single business can offer. Here these men deal with the selling problems of hundreds of big concerns.

And here, above all, they work in co-operation. They aid each other—mass their ideas. From three to ten of these men combine their abilities on every undertaking.

There lies the vital value of an Advertising Agency. All else is merely routine. The rare thing, and the all-important, is compelling salesmanship-in-print.

Beyond the product itself, ninety-nine per cent of an advertising success lies in the salesmanship.

What They Do

These men are not mere writers. One is simply a scheme man, who works out countless clever ways to get quick introduction.

One's an expert in merchandising. He aids distribution—gets dealers on our clients' side.

One, who never writes copy, knows human nature well. His word is almost final on the best forms of appeal.

One is known as "the wizard of mail order advertising," but attempts almost nothing else.

One is an artist—C. Everett Johnson—selected by us after years of searching as the leader of all in Commercial Art.

And one is Claude C. Hopkins, who, for 28 years and in scores of lines, has broken all records in writing copy that sells.

Our success comes in combining these talents according to the client's needs.

The Wonderful Results

Our clients themselves will gladly tell you what these men have done. For this part of our story we shall refer you to them.

Among them are numbered some of the largest concerns, some of the ablest men in business.

They will tell you how sales have doubled over and over. How investments have multiplied in value.

They will tell you how small advertising expenditures have grown into hundreds of thousands.

And scores will acknowledge that they never could have done what has been done, without us.

The Crux of the Agency Question

Among the best Agencies commissions are similar. One service costs about the same as another.

The whole question centers on, Who can sell most for the money? And that is best decided by the men and their records.

Advertising success, like all commercial success, lies in getting right men behind you. We claim in this line to have the ablest corps that was ever brought together.

We solicit a chance to prove it.

LORD & THOMAS

Advertising—Chicago

S. E. Corner Wabash Avenue and Madison Street

"I'm big enough to eat Kellogg's now."

$4,850 in Prizes for Pictures of Children

$1,500 First Prize—12 Other Prizes, $500 to $250

"Childhood in Art" is the name of a book illustrated in colors which gives the details of the Kellogg Prize Art Competition for the best painting or drawing of a childhood subject. The first prize is $1500; second prize, $500; third prize, $350; and ten fourth prizes of $250 each. Even if your picture is not a prize winner it will be bought if it has merit. The book we offer contains complete information. A copy will be gladly sent to any artist or art student who asks for it.

The reputation of the judges of this contest insures your picture a just and appreciative consideration. They are A. W. Drake, Art Editor of Century Magazine; Joseph H. Chapin, Art Editor of Scribner's Magazine, and Ray Brown, Art Editor of Everybody's Magazine. Address

The Kellogg Prize Art Competition
381 Fourth Avenue New York City

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To prevent disappointment, don't merely ask for toasted corn flakes —say "KELLOGG'S, please" and look for this signature on package:

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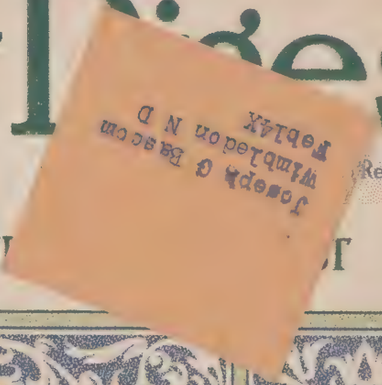
The Literary Digest

(Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with TH[illegible]ST



ISSUE OF

October 11, 1913

Topics of the Day
Foreign Comment
Science and Invention
Letters and Art
Religion and Social Service
Miscellaneous

NEW YORK · FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY · LONDON

Vol. 47, No. 15. Whole No. 1225

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LOZIER

"The Choice of Men Who Know"

A NEW SERIES SIX

THE new series Lozier Six is now ready for delivery. It combines all the characteristics—reserve power, flexibility, elegance, comfort—that for six years have kept the Lozier in the predominating position among six-cylinder cars.

There are no mechanical changes in the motor for none are needed. The engineers who have designed and built the wonderful Lozier motor for six years long ago brought it past the experimental stage. However, a number of important innovations and refinements have been added that make this new series Lozier even more comfortable and more convenient than any that have preceded it. For example—

THE ONE-MAN TOP

Lozier is the first to provide a top that can be operated by the driver unassisted. Loosen two thumb screws and throw the top back—no straps to bother with—no braces to obstruct the view from the front seat.

ABSOLUTE QUIET—A 300 POUND DECREASE IN WEIGHT

Our new ball-bearing axle is lighter in construction and absolutely silent.

By our new method of suspension and drive we have eliminated the torque tube, radius rods and cross member in the frame. This method is now accepted as standard practice in France; in fact, the first five cars to finish in this year's Grand Prix were examples of this same type of construction. These two new features have actually brought about a three hundred pound decrease in the weight of the car, with a corresponding increase in speed and power, and a radical saving in gasoline and oil consumption.

Absolute quiet is further assured by the adoption of cloth timing gears—made up of layer upon layer of cloth, pressed into steel-like hardness. They run with the smooth, quiet action of rubbing your hand across satin. But even more important than this is the fact that they insure *permanent quiet*. At ten thousand miles they are as quiet as at the first.

The new crowned fenders accentuate the sweeping streamlines of the body, adding to the handsome appearance of the car. And the Lozier has always been acknowledged the most distinguished looking car either in this country or in Europe.

ADDED CONVENIENCE, MORE COMFORT

Several conveniences have been added—a Kellogg tire pump, a bottom ventilating one-hand operated windshield—electric light dimmers placed in the headlights to be used for city driving where strong searchlights are prohibited, or as service lights when the car is idle: the running boards are illuminated by a reflecting aperture in the side lights—an exclusive Lozier feature.

For increased comfort we add an extra broad foot rail and the front axles are equipped with special rebound dampers. The car and its occupants are safeguarded by chain-tread, non-skid tires in the rear.

There is no need to enumerate the other equipment which has been a part of the Lozier Six from the first. It is enough to say that on this Lozier you will find every article of equipment that has been proven worthy of a place on a highgrade car, from the electric lighting and starting device (Gray & Davis) down to the jack and the tool kit. We believe that no other car in the world is as completely equipped.

Of course you will want to ride in this car, perhaps drive it, before you decide on your new car. Ask us to arrange an appointment with your nearest dealer.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Packard Motor Trucks

We are the largest motor truck manufacturers in the world.

We are not assemblers—we actually make our goods. We stand behind our goods. We would not make what we could not stand back of.

We sold $4,000,000 worth of Packard trucks in the last year.

Our permanent success depends upon what our patrons say of our vehicles.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

In the motor trucks and cars built by the Packard Motor Car Company, no measure shall be used except the standard of such perfection as the art affords.

It is a hard, mechanical fight to make a perfect truck. Evolution is the process. Packard motor vehicles are a logical development, based on fourteen years of engineering progress.

The carrying of merchandise at minimum cost is the essence of truck efficiency. We know our business—it is to do your hauling in the cheapest and most satisfactory manner.

Packard trucks are built in five sizes—two, three, four, five and six tons. We can supply the type of body to meet your requirements.

Packard trucks are used in 172 lines of trade.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

LINCOLN HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTOR

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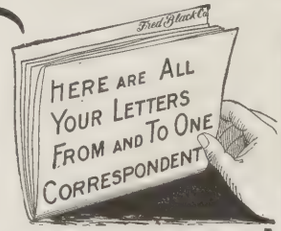

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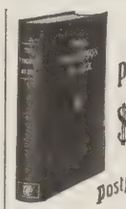

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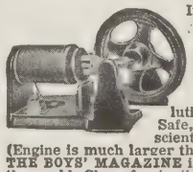

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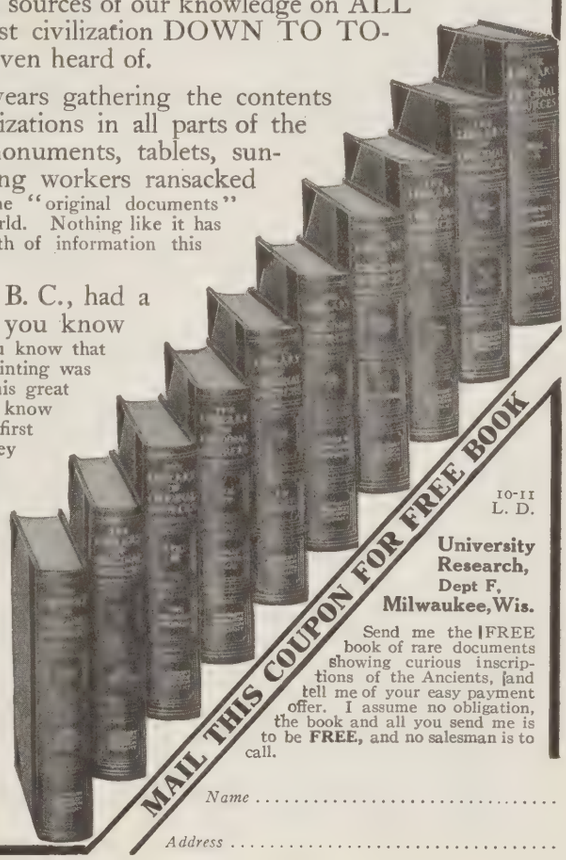

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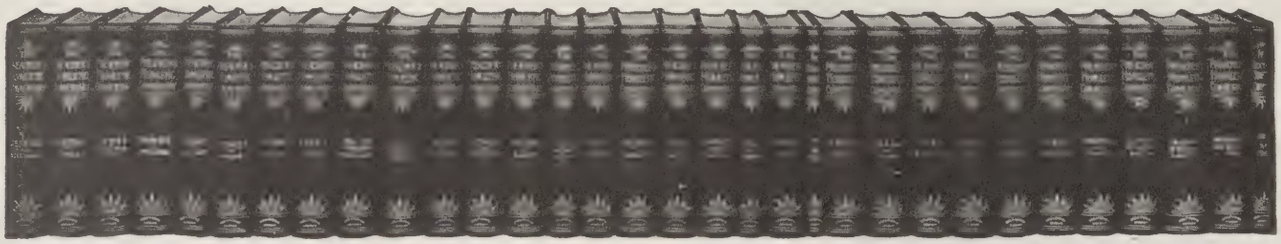

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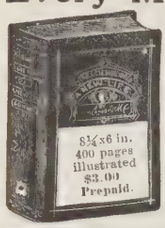

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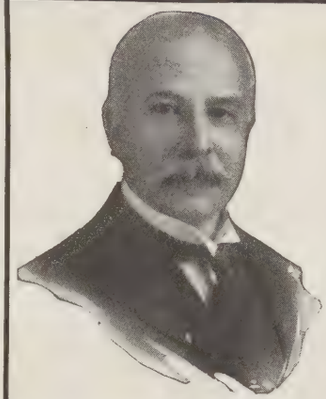

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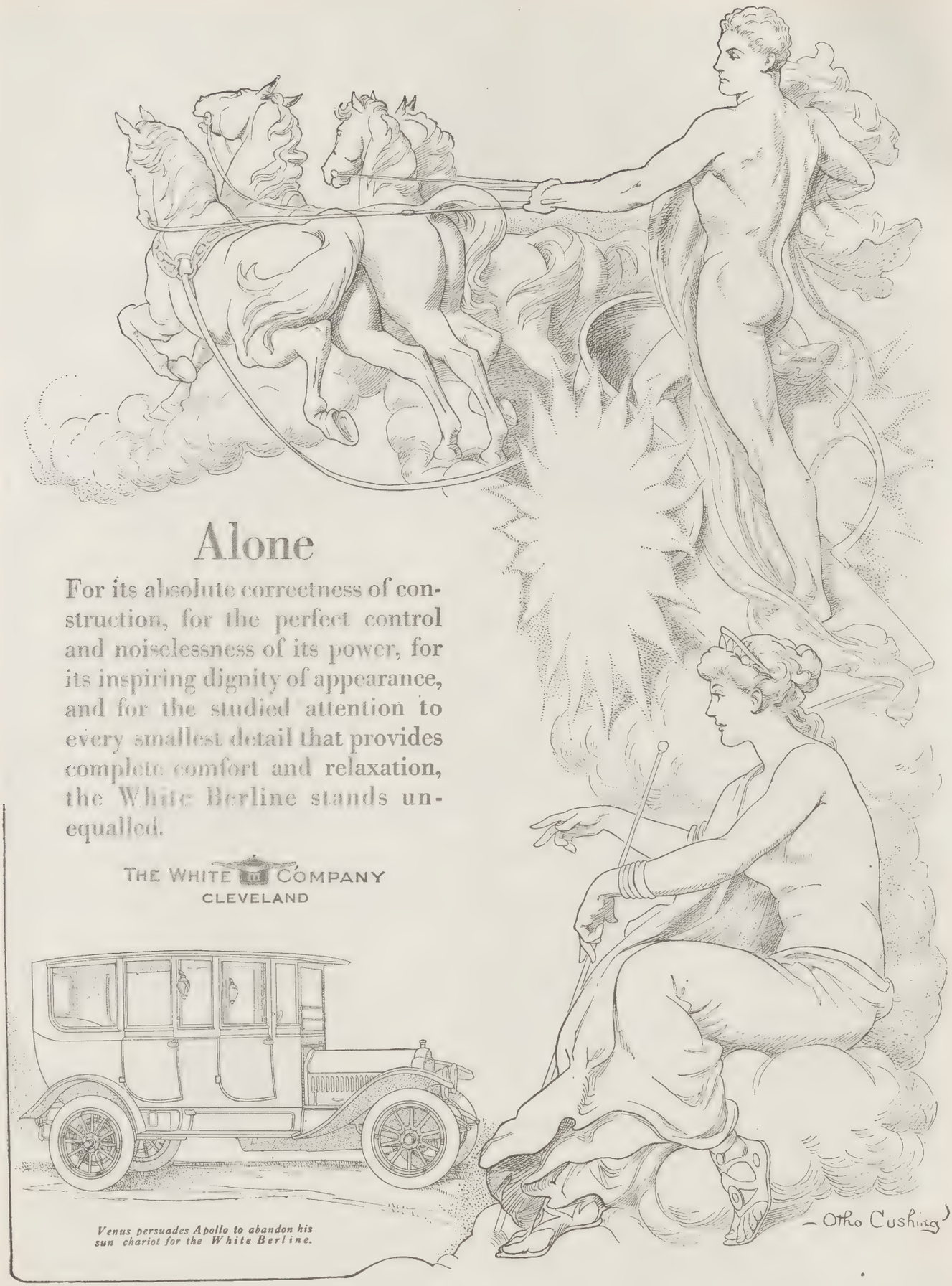

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VOL. XLVII., No. 15 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 11, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1225

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHAT THE NEW TARIFF IS EXPECTED TO DO

THE MOST REMARKABLE THING about the new Tariff Law, in the opinion of more than one observer, is the calmness with which it is received by those very interests which only a few months ago were proclaiming frantically that its passage would be the signal for chaos and disaster in the world of American industries. The case of these manufacturers reminds one editor of the man who, falling into a river, struggled and cried piteously for help until at the suggestion of an old fisherman he stood up—and found that the water was only three feet deep. There was surprize in many quarters at the smoothness with which the bill forged its way through the Senate, long considered the stronghold of the protected interests. But even greater astonishment followed when the new law finally slid from the ways without causing a perceptible ripple in the waters of American business. The country, remarks a Democratic editor, is emerging from its "protective hypnotism."

It is claimed by the Administration, according to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), that the Simmons-Underwood Law fulfils four of the party's pledges, namely: "Tariff reform, reduction in the high cost of living, campaign against the trusts (in that duties have been taken off many trust-made articles), and the income tax." The same correspondent notes that the Democratic party "has emerged from the tariff struggle intact and harmonious, with the opposition still divided." And he adds the following concise items of information:

"The new law imposes an average *ad valorem* rate of from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the Aldrich Law was 40.12 per cent.

"The income-tax feature of the bill is expected to net some $83,000,000. It will call for a tax on net incomes of unmarried persons of $3,000 and upward and on net incomes of married persons living together, where the wife or husband is dependent, of $4,000 and upward.

"Expert estimates indicate a surplus of $16,000,000 over all expenditures at the end of the present fiscal year."

A saving to consumers of $1,000,000,000 a year is predicted by Mr. Underwood as a result of the new schedules. The free list alone, we are told, "should save approximately $500,000,000 annually." While these estimates are flouted by some Republican critics, and are admitted by Democratic organs to partake of the uncertainty attaching to all estimates, there seems to be a wide-spread inclination to agree with the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) that, other things being equal, the reduction of the tariff will reduce the cost of living. Says *The Times:*

"It will bring in more competition in the supply of the necessaries of life, and the logical, practical, direct tendency of increased competition in these necessaries must be to bring down their cost. If that result does not follow, it will be the duty of the Government to find out why it does not follow and to take action accordingly.

"The necessaries of life in our country fall under three heads: food, clothing, and shelter. To the great mass of our people, to all but an insignificant fraction, these are not only necessaries, but the purchase of them absorbs nearly the whole of the income from wages, salary, or the profits of relatively small trading and industry. On practically all the articles under these three heads the protective tariff has levied duties, mostly very heavy duties, for the purpose and with the effect of striking out competition from abroad and enabling home dealers to exact higher prices. The Underwood tariff reduces or removes these duties. Its purpose is, and its effect will tend to be, to increase competition and bring down prices. At the same time, by reducing or removing the duties on the materials of manufacture, the new tariff will permit home industries to meet foreign competition, and this also will tend to lower the level of prices to the consumer."

Not only will the new tariff reduce prices, declares Mr. Bryan, but it will also increase wages, production, imports, and the consumer's purchasing power. He is quoted by a correspondent as saying:

"I believe it will increase production by reducing prices. In the case of woolen goods, it will also improve the quality. People can hereafter wear woolen goods who have heretofore worn shoddy clothing. . . . If the reduction in the tariff results in the lowering of prices, as I believe it will, it will create a larger demand, and this larger demand for products will create a larger demand for labor. And the tendency will be to increase wages rather than lowering them. . . . . .

"Imports are likely to increase, but an increase in imports is entirely consistent with an increased demand for local products also. If, for instance, you decrease prices one-third, that one-third will not be entirely saved to consumers. They are likely to buy more, as stated, so that the net result will be that consumers will save a part of the reduction, while their increased purchases will be distributed over both imports and local manufactures. It is not a mathematical problem in which percentages can be stated with accuracy. One can only speak of the forces that will operate, and then make an estimate of the relative influence of these forces."

A canvass of the leading New York merchants by *The Herald*

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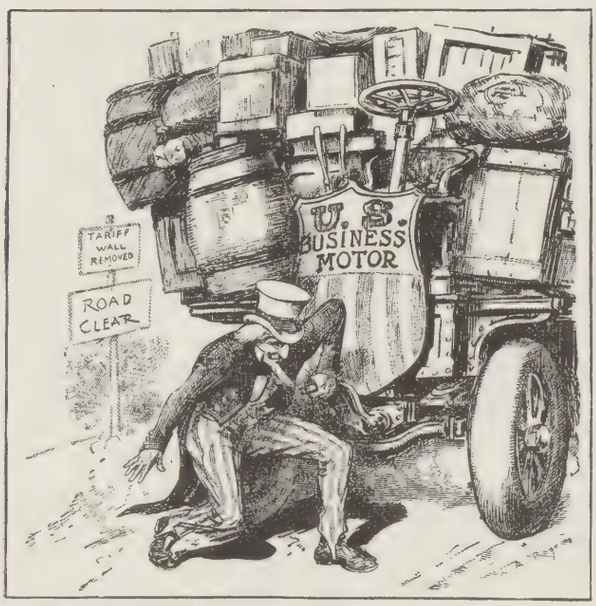
elicited such statements as the following: "When the tariff revision becomes fully operative, there will be a general reduction of from five to ten per cent. in the retail price of the better grades of women's apparel." "There will be a substantial reduction in the retail price of men's overcoats and suits of a high grade, and a marked improvement in the quality of materials used in the manufacture of garments of lower prices."

Far from convinced that the savings demonstrable on paper will be discoverable when we seek them in our pocket-books, the Washington *Times* (Prog.) draws the following slightly ironical picture of the consumer saving money at every turn under the new tariff, from the time he rises from his bed to the time he leaves the breakfast-table:

"As you emerge from your blankets (duty reduced 5 per cent. under the new tariff), and dash across the rug (reduced 25.44 per cent.), or the linoleum (reduced 17 per cent.), to the bath-



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CRANK HER UP, UNCLE SAM!

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

room (tiles reduced 2½ cents a square foot), you are entitled to know that you may use the bath brick with more than your usual abandon, for it is about to be 20 per cent. lower in the list. Your perfumed toilet soap is treated almost as kindly by Mr. Underwood and his colleagues. Your towels are to come in 15 per cent. cheaper. The alcohol for your rub-down, now taxed 20 per cent., is to be admitted free. Thirty-seven per cent. has been knocked off the duty on razors.

"After you have donned your clothing (reduced variously from 10 to 74 per cent.), please contemplate the savings which must come, if the tariff tinkers speak truly, to your breakfast-table when the new schedule is in force. Ten per cent. on the table-cloth, a cent a pound on prunes—these are no mean trifles for you, who expect to lay something aside for old age as soon as the robber tariff is reduced.

"Your coffee is now on the free list, and will stay there. But if you use chocolate, rise and cheer, for it is to be reduced 13 per cent. Fresh eggs are coming in at 5 cents less a dozen and the pepper and salt to go with them will be reduced respectively 1½ cents and one mill a pound. The duty on wheat for your rolls is chopped 25 cents a bushel; on your oatmeal, 1 cent a pound. Potatoes are to rush from foreign fields at 25 cents less a bushel. Imported lamb will come to your table—if the wicked middle-man doesn't wrong you—at a quarter less than it comes now. If you are importing cream for your coffee (most of us don't) it is going to be knocked down 5 cents a gallon.

"Doesn't it stun you, the very prospect of all the money you are going to save? Light your pipe (27 per cent. reduction), and dream of the wealth the new tariff will pile up for you, maybe. You have only finished breakfast and yet the figures are delightfully opulent.

"But will your breakfast a year from to-day be really cheaper, according to your market accounts, than it is this morning? That will be the test of the tariff so far as the ordinary householder is concerned. Well, we shall see."

But in case the new tariff should not immediately reduce the cost of living and make everybody comfortable and happy, the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) reminds us that "the Democratic party did not promise to perform miracles, and the monopoly and business evils which have been fostered and promoted by Republican policy and favoritism for generations are not to be removed in a day." To which the Republican Boston *Transcript* retorts that "the people in general will probably find that they have no more money to spend under the Simmons-Underwood tariff than they had under its predecessor, while those thrown out of work by the embarrassment of industries will have a good deal less." Representative Sereno E. Payne, father of the tariff replaced by the present measure, also predicts that "all the small reductions in tariff will be absorbed at the wharf and will never reach the consumer," and that American commerce and industry will suffer a disastrous setback under the new law.

On the latter point there can be no more interesting witness than President William M. Wood, of the American Woolen Company, who assured the Tariff Board in 1911 that no change could be made in the wool schedule, the keystone of the protection arch, without shaking American industry to its very foundations. Instead of lamenting the changes that have been made despite his warning, Mr. Wood now declares himself relieved that tariff uncertainty is ended. He is quoted as saying:

"I am not enthusiastic over the Underwood Bill; still free wool is of inestimable value to the clothmaker. It will give him a wide field for the employment of his manipulating ability and will be a helpful advantage.

"Even tho the protection appears very slender, we shall make the best of an inevitable situation, and it is believed that eventually, after adjustment to the new condition of things, with economy the American Woolen Company will be able to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad. The mills making fine fancy goods will find the problem more difficult.

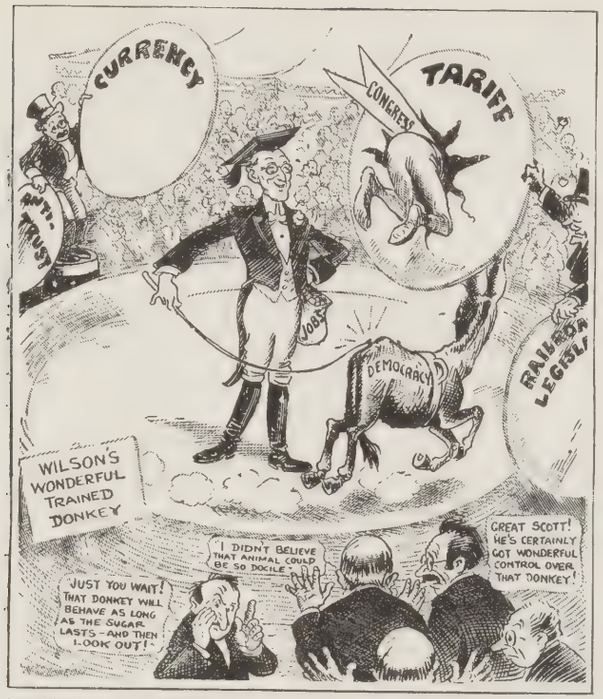
"I am very anxious to get at the enemy. This long and exasperating delay by Congress has had a damaging effect upon the industry this year."

These calm words move the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) to remark:

"It would be cruel to place over against these calm assurances by Mr. Wood the alarmed protests and dire predictions that were made, when the wool schedules were pending, in the name of the American Woolen Company and others in the wool manufacture. One sees now that all this was a kind of inherited and professional fear. The manufacturers simply felt bound to cry out before they were hurt. They had been doing it for generations."

As for the cotton industry, President E. F. Greene, of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, takes a less hopeful view:

"Frankly, the best-informed manufacturers do not feel that they know just what the effect will be. Naturally, they look with alarm on any such radical change as is being made, but possibly the high efficiency of our mills and the comparative proximity of the markets may enable us to compete successfully with the foreigner, but, in any event, it is certain that competition from abroad will be much keener and a very serious factor with which to reckon. If in spite of this competition we are able to operate successfully, and by that I mean continue to pay fair wages and earn a reasonable return on the capital invested and do so over a period of years, we can not complain. What I fear most is that the worst will not come at once. The mills of Europe are, as a whole, fairly well employed, particularly in England, on cotton goods, and it may be true that the American mills can continue to do business at a moderate profit in spite of increased importations, but when the business is deprest abroad the *ad valorem* tariff will fail to give the same protection as with high prices at the very time when the American mills need protection most. It is then that I fear trouble."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WONDERFUL CONTROL.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

THE COON THAT WON'T COME DOWN.

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

WILD ANIMALS HE HAS MET.

Discussing the probable effects of the new rates on our various industries, the New York *Commercial* (Com.) says in part:

"It seems unlikely that the beet-sugar industry can live in competition with free sugar from Cuba, and the same is true of the cane-sugar industry of Louisiana.

"Free wool will probably put an end to sheep-raising for the production of wool in the Rocky Mountains."

WHY CURRENCY REFORM WAITS

AS THE TARIFF LEAVES the center of the legislative stage at Washington, currency reform enters. With less than two months before the date for the opening of the regular session of Congress, Washington correspondents report a very natural desire on the part of many members of Congress to rush the Currency Bill through, or else to postpone action upon it until the next session. But either road to a vacation for the tired sojourner in Washington would seem to be blocked. The President, we read, stands firm for the passage of the Glass Bill before adjournment, while the many objections and suggested amendments to the bill stand in the way of speedy action, and Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), O'Gorman (N. Y.), and Reed (Mo.), of the majority representation on the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, are insistent upon prolonged hearings for the consideration of all these points. Chairman Glass, of the House Committee which framed the bill, informs the New York *Evening Post* that he has not the slightest doubt that it will be on the statute-books before the end of the present session. Similar confidence is said to emanate from the White House. There should be no adjournment until currency reform has been added to tariff reform, declare the New York *World* (Dem.) and Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) is another paper to express its hopes "that this bill will be prest to enactment before the present session of Congress adjourns," and, it adds, "indications are that it will be." Yet quite contrary indications are seen by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), which, taking Senator James H. Lewis (Dem., Ill.) as an authority, asserts its confidence that there will be no currency legislation during the present session. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees with the Chicago daily that final action should be postponed "until the regular session, in order that the bill may be made better." It its opinion,

"The risks and the danger of proceeding to enactment with a measure admitted to be defective, and as to which nobody can now foresee how little or how great would be the trouble it would cause, are far too serious to be incurred on partizan or any other grounds. It is all too plain that the House passed this bill before it had taken time to learn what a banking and currency bill should be. We trust that the Senate will not act with like haste and with a like want of understanding."

A brief statement of what the present critics of the Glass Bill find most amiss in it appears in the New York *Wall Street Journal.* We read:

"Three fundamental defects of the bill still stand out in bold relief against its other features. These are the proposal to split up the financial resources of the country into twelve Federal reserve banks; the political control over currency issues which Mr. Bryan has foisted upon the measure; and the failure to provide adequately for maintaining the value of the 2 per cent. bonds now on deposit to secure circulation. The decided disinclination of the country banks to enter the new system might make it impossible to create twelve Federal reserve banks, with the capital of $5,000,000 each required by the bill, even if fixing the number arbitrarily at twelve were on other grounds desirable.

"The failure to protect the value of the 2 per cent. bonds is of serious importance to the country banker, who faces the likelihood of being compelled to throw on the market, at 75 or 80, securities for which he paid par or more, in order to escape from the trap which the bill has set for him. It is a shabby and inequitable proposition, even if within the law, that a charter originally granted for twenty years should be canceled on one year's notice, without fault on the part of the grantee, unless he complies with conditions both novel and onerous.

"The bill must be radically corrected in at least these particulars, or it is capable of causing grave disturbance to the financial equilibrium of the country."

But, as the New York *World* sees it, these objections concern themselves with "details of the machinery needed to apply the principles agreed upon":

"There is disagreement over the number of central reserve

banks which should be provided, but no disagreement that such banks should be provided in some number. There is disagreement over the composition of the Central Reserve Board, but no disagreement now that the Government should have the final deciding voice in that board. There is disagreement whether bank membership in the new system should be voluntary or compulsory, but no disagreement that most or all of the national banks must be drawn into it in one way or another.

"Now the question is: Are these quarrels over details to be allowed to defeat agreement on principles of action? Are they to be allowed to delay action? If they can not be settled now at the extra session, when the attention of Congress and of the country is focused upon this subject, how are they to be settled at a future regular session having other business forced upon it?"

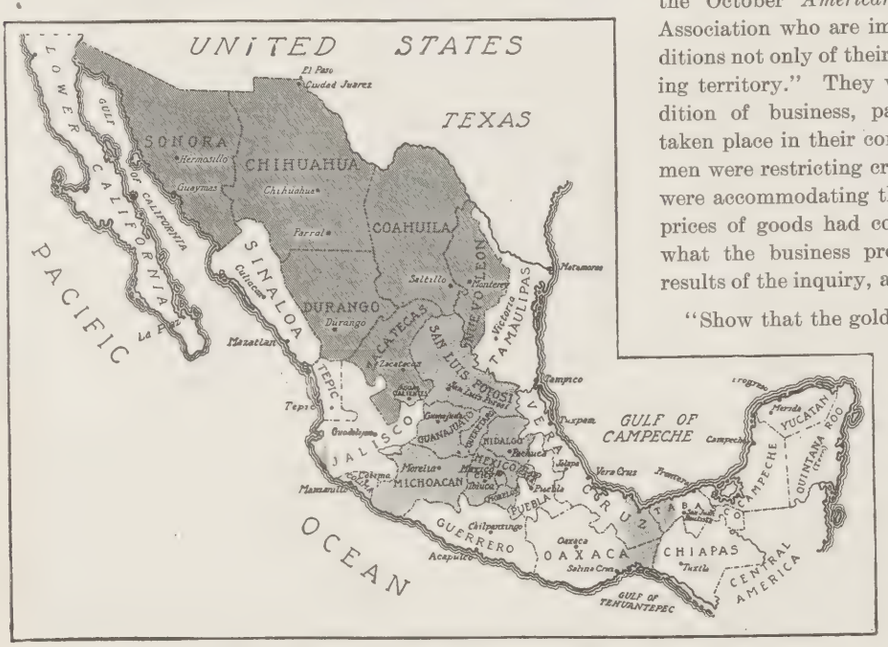
Nobody, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* observes, considers the measure perfect as it stands; neither the President nor Congressional party leaders "take the ground that there shall be no further changes. On certain points which they deem essential they are insistent, but there is still a chance for amendment to reconcile differences and meet objections which are shown to be well founded." Yet, continues *The Journal of Commerce:*

"The Administration is confronted with a dilemma. It has proceeded so far that it can not abandon its ground without weakening its position before the people. On the other hand, it can not afford to force through a measure, if it has the power to do so, which will not work successfully in practise. If it should be enacted and justify to any serious extent the predictions of its opponents, it would ruin the prestige of this Administration and destroy the chance of the party responsible for it of a continuance in power for another term. If now the matter can be treated calmly and soberly, and sufficiently without partizan bias to bring together those who put the interests and safety of the nation above considerations of party triumph or disaster in the immediate future, the bill may be put in a form to invite the support needed for its enactment without regard to party lines. It is a case where patriotism and public spirit should prevail over the contentions of party politics."

Yet this daily's Washington correspondent admits that the Senators in charge of the bill must consider the party problem involved in the banking problem. Indeed, he explains, it is a "very serious party matter":

"In the House the bill has been indorsed by caucus of the party by an overwhelming vote, while in the open House discussion the measure has received Republican support, about forty voting in its behalf without any bargain or inducement of any kind. If the Banking and Currency Committee in the Senate were to report the bill unfavorably in view of the pronounced action of the lower chamber and the known attitude of the President, it would amount to a repudiation of Mr. Wilson's leadership, and to a direct breach between those who thus acted and the head of the party—the present Executive. Moreover, it would involve a direct breach between the recalcitrant Senators and Mr. Bryan, the recognized head of the radical wing of the party. As Mr. Bryan has supported the bill, the radicals would be left under the necessity of defending their own conduct and organizing an ultraradical wing 'more royalist than the king himself.' . . . Under present conditions the alternative presented is that of either going over the head of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate or letting it go over the head of the representatives of the party in the lower House, who are supposed to be quite as close to the people as are members of the upper chamber.

"The alternative to throwing the bill directly into a Democratic Senate caucus is that of amending it and reporting it. President Wilson has never said that he would not accept any amendments to the bill; on the contrary, he has said he wanted all the amendments he could get if they would improve it. The trouble lies in the fact that the amendments he is willing to accept are not the amendments that some members of the banking committee are disposed to urge. Moreover, a close analysis of the membership of the banking committee shows that it is divided into three groups instead of two. One group favors the reporting of the bill somewhat as it stands; a second favors the amending of the bill into a more 'conservative' form, supposed to be more acceptable to the banks; the third group wants to introduce unsound legal-tender-note ideas. While, therefore, it is possible for the opponents of the bill theoretically to prevent it being reported, it does not as yet appear that any one group has the votes to amend it."



WHAT REVOLUTIONS MEAN TO BUSINESS.

This map shows how business has suffered from the disorders that have been going on in Mexico for the past three years. The States where it has been seriously affected are heavily shaded. Where there has been less interference with trade the shading is lighter, while the areas in white show where it has been affected only by the general disturbance of the financial status of the country.

BUSINESS HOPES IN MEXICO

SO MUCH has been heard of the injury to business caused by the disorder in Mexico that an attempt to set forth the actual extent of the damage done is most welcome. United States consular officers have, of course, made reports regarding various localities, but it has remained for the National Association of Manufacturers to conduct an investigation covering practically the entire country. The work was done, we read in the October *American Industries*, by correspondents of the Association who are impartial residents "familiar with the conditions not only of their immediate localities, but of the surrounding territory." They were asked to report on the present condition of business, particularly "what business failures had taken place in their communities; to what extent local business men were restricting credit, and to what degree foreign creditors were accommodating their debtors; whether the increase in the prices of goods had corresponded to the rise in exchange, and what the business prospects were for the near future." The results of the inquiry, according to the organ of the Association.

"Show that the gold resources do not permit the Government to maintain the Mexican peso at its former exchange value. Prices have risen and the markets are uncertain. Credit has been seriously disturbed. The Mexican Government is making headway in restoring normal conditions, but needs money to accomplish this purpose."

The consensus of opinion regarding the remedy for the situation, among the greater part of the Association's correspondents, who are "prominent banking houses, lawyers, merchants, and agents of American and European manufacturers," is stated as follows in *American Industries:*

"If the Mexican Government could

secure the necessary financial assistance, the internal troubles would quickly disappear and business would resume its normal, prosperous condition. The failure of the Administration to secure recognition from the United States has delayed the strengthening of credit and put a premium upon disorder."

The part of Mexico in which business has suffered most is, as would be expected, the block of larger states in the north which have been the scene of most of the revolutionary operations, namely: Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, Durango, and Zacatecas. The states in which business is disturbed, but not so seriously as in the territory above noted, are said to be: Mexico (and the Federal District), Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Tlaxcala, Queretaro, Morelos, Michoacan, and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. A glance at the accompanying diagram makes clear just what this means.

Of course, it is inconceivable, admits the Indianapolis *News*, "that farming, mining, or manufacturing could flourish where revolutions are bred and nourished and where brigandage flourishes unpunished." But, continues *The News*, optimistically:

"There are indications of a change for the better. The attitude of Huerta and his aids is more conciliating, and it would not take a great time—under the protection of an able and just administration—for Mexico's business to recuperate. Mexico was on the edge of a tremendous business revival when Porfirio Diaz was driven from the country. The latter years of his administration were given over to development. And even now, in the regions along the seacoast, where the rebellion has not been serious, commerce and trade are increasing at an encouraging rate. In the interior of the Acapulco district the fighting has left its scars, but at the port business is expanding. The same is true of the Yucatan region and, in a degree, of the northern ports, such as Vera Cruz. The United States is Mexico's best customer, and it will be a happy day for Mexico when the Government realizes that the United States desires only peace and progress for its neighbor. With a trustworthy Administration Mexico ought to advance more rapidly than ever before."

Making mention of Mexico's rich natural endowments and the millions invested there by Americans and other non-Mexicans, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, less hopeful than its Indianapolis contemporary, goes on to remark that "it is losing some of the improvements it already possesses, and repelling the interest it excites in the minds of the energetic and well-equipped for large undertakings." Further:

"If the United States owned Mexico, its advance and significance in the world would be phenomenal. But this country has no designs upon our neighbor. We voluntarily gave up Cuba and its rich possibilities in order that its people might work out their own destiny. Cuba would be annexed if a majority of its people asked it. Mexico is in a similar position. There is no reason to suppose that it would be turned away if its people generally and clearly manifested a wish to come into the greatest of republics. But the policy of non-intervention is so strongly fixt that, in the opinion of many, it falls short of the minimum assertion of international rights. Americans across the border find that their country is a monitor rather than protector, and has managed them into an anomalous position, adding to their losses instead of insisting on their reparation. Meantime, what are the Mexicans doing to each other and their domain, one that is scarcely surpassed in what it might become? They are destroying even irrigation works, which is simply fiendish, an operation like taking soil from arable land and casting it into the sea. Years are passing along with Mexico in this turmoil of destructiveness and ruin. The logic of such continued conditions is that some unexpected event or events will force a solution."

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HE WOULD SEND THE WORKERS WHERE THE WORK IS.

Joseph E. Ransdell, junior Senator from Louisiana, who takes the lead in the latest movement for directing our immigration Southward.

TO SEND IMMIGRANTS SOUTH

TOO MANY IMMIGRANTS in one part of the country and not enough in another might seem to point to a solution about as evident as water running downhill, and an association of Southern men have started plans to put the surplus of workers where there is a surplus of work. The South's need for more capital and more labor to develop its fertile lands, its "mines of iron, coal, salt, sulfur, and deposits of petroleum and great timber forests," has long been recognized and often been urged. So, too, has the advisability of distributing our immigrants over the country, instead of assembling them in a few Eastern cities. Yet papers both North and South, while welcoming the newest agency established to accomplish these ends, point out rather freely the difficulties to be encountered. Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, and other prominent Southerners have taken the lead in the organization of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Association, which will try to divert European immigration from Northern to Southern ports. Delegates from Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Alabama, "all interested in finding a labor supply for public works in Southern States, have," as the New York *Evening Sun* notes, "already met with and consulted with representatives of the Federal Immigration Department and of various railroad and steamship lines on the pressing subject of immigration and labor in the South." Pressure is to be brought, we are informed, upon the transatlantic steamship companies to get them "to land immigrants at New Orleans as a center of most advantageous distribution." *The Evening Sun* comments editorially:

"The wiser counselors of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Association will probably try to avoid in their own district some of the new problems which have developed in Northern States. They must show rather clearly what necessity exists for the reception of unassimilable groups of foreign-born laborers who are quick to take advantage of American laws that work to their own advantage, but are wholly without any conception of the duties of citizens to the State which affords them such opportunity."

In New Orleans, the Southern city chiefly to be affected, *The Times-Democrat* and *The Picayune* favor the plan of Senator Ransdell and his associates. Yet the latter is not without its misgivings, when it considers the conditions in the congested slums of Northern cities inhabited by immigrants, and observes:

"We want, above all things, farm laborers, but from the way the newcomers from southern Europe congregate and crowd in the cities, it is plain that they will not go to the country districts, and can not be depended on to do farm work, and therefore they are added to the population that must be fed and will not assist in the task of growing the food.

"If the experience of the last decade with immigration is any indication of what is to follow, it is plain that the task of feeding our population will become every year more difficult."

If the Mississippi Valley Immigration Association can offer "such inducements as will bring only desirables to their sections," then, in the opinion of the Chattanooga *Times*, "they may do a great service to the South." But, it continues:

"If they are simply going to invite all who may want to

come, we doubt if they are going to better their conditions. There is no doubt the South is the most inviting field for the right sort of immigration. The wide areas of untilled lands ought to be an alluring attraction to the practical farmer and husbandman; the field of industry is opening up ample opportunity for the skilled mechanic and the industrious artizan, but it would seem to be a by no means sure blessing, this attempt to mix up the foreign day-laborers with the negro populations of these Southern States.

"If the negro isn't efficient, it is largely chargeable to his environments and his treatment. We dare say that if the negro were given the consideration these foreign white men will demand and receive, he would become the most valuable laboring asset of which any quarter of the Union may boast.

"A society for reforming the methods of working the negro might prove of wonderful service to the South and continue the issue of immigration as dependent upon the quality and desirability of the applicant."

DRINK, DRUGS, AND SUDDEN DEATH

THE VISION of sudden death in Harriston, Mississippi, in the early morning of September 28, when two young drug-crazed negroes were lynched after they had "shot up the town," killing nine other men of both races and wounding seventeen, brought from the Northern press no shuddering exclamations over the Southern sin of lynching, nor did the "race-riot" headlines of one day's news go uncorrected on the next day's editorial page. "The part played by the white men who became victims was devoid of race unfairness, wholly an attempt to vindicate public order," says the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and "even the lynching, performed in the presence of a company of non-interference militia, was free from any doubt as to the identity of the negroes hanged, and was free from brutality save in the hanging." The people of the vicinity of Harriston are, in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat's* opinion, "entitled to still greater praise for the self-restraint and sense of justice they displayed." For the press, North and South, agree in attributing the killings in Harriston "to mania resulting from the abuse of cocain," and it is the prevalence of the drug habit among Southern negroes that chiefly engages editorial attention. We read, for instance, in the New York *Sun:*

"That the use of drugs is general and constantly increasing among the negroes of the South has long been known, and it is asserted on seemingly respectable authority that indulgence in this vice is particularly prevalent where prohibition obtains. . . . . .

"The liquor trade in the Southern States had characteristics of unspeakable vileness and criminality, which drove thousands of respectable men not opposed to the sale of decent liquor under respectable conditions into the ranks of the 'drys.' When drink was made inconvenient to obtain, the drug venders found a rich field. Their wares are peddled in many forms, and the effects they produce on their victims are even worse than those chargeable to alcohol. Various schemes to keep the mixtures containing the drugs out of the hands of any except medical men and pharmacists have been suggested, but none of them has met with particular success either in the South or in the North."

Race antagonism is ever present in Southern communities, *The Sun* reminds us, and "men low enough to furnish drink and drugs, regardless of the consequences, are found in every community." Laws, it adds, "may easily be passed, but how are they to be effectively enforced?" Yet it is to law that the Southern press turn. To quote the New Orleans *Picayune:*

"Such outbreaks as occurred at Harriston are always possible in every part of the country where the negroes are numerous. The great majority of the colored people are peaceable enough, but there is a small element capable of attempting any sort of crime when crazed by drink or cocain. How best to deal with this dangerous element is a problem not easily solved, but it ought to be possible to stop the sale of habit-forming drugs to negroes by imposing heavy penalties on all persons caught in such traffic."

All through the South, declares the Washington *Times,* "drugs and drugged liquors are bootlegged through dry communities, to the depraved elements of society, and constantly are inciting to such crazy crimes," and it concludes:

"State and national legislation alike are absolutely necessary to end the horribly demoralizing traffic in drugs and worse-than-whisky liquors that are sold constantly in increasing quantities."

DIRECTORS AND WRECKS

AFTER THE DISASTER on the New Haven Railroad at North Haven, in which twenty-one persons were killed, the coroner's inquest placed the blame upon the engineer of the telescoping train, and the flagman and conductor of the train which was telescoped. Now the Interstate Commerce Commission, while not exonerating these employees, extends the arraignment to include the men higher up as well, publishing in its report the names of the road's directors as the men whose negligence was responsible for the lack of discipline which caused the wreck. In a passage which, according to the Baltimore *Sun,* "strikes at the very heart of the responsibility for this and many similar disasters," the Commission says:

"The directors assumed to dispose of their whole responsibility of this subject by a vote depositing it in bulk upon the president, and thereafter, as far as appears from the records, made no further inquiry and took no further action, altho a quick succession of these disasters continued.

"This typifies the whole situation. They assumed the vote was self-enforcing.

"Directors by law are not mere figureheads, nor are their duties confined to the mere direction of the finances of a corporation. The duty of safeguarding against the hazards inhering in this business can not be divested from themselves by a mere vote delegating it upon another, unless there is an exercise of the legal standard of care and diligence in supervision to ascertain and know that it is performed."

After tracing the cause of the wreck to "man-failure" all along the line, from directors to trainmen, the Commission urges the immediate adoption of "an adequate system of supervision which will give those in authority definite and positive information as to whether or not safety requirements and rules are observed." To quote further from the Commission's report:

"The direct cause of this accident was the failure of Flagman Murray properly to protect his train, the failure of Engineman Miller properly to control the speed of his train in order that he could bring it to a stop before passing automatic signal No. 23, and the failure of Conductor Adams to make certain that his train was properly protected. An additional cause was the failure of Engineman Wands to bring his train to a stop, as required by the rules, before passing automatic signal No. 23, which was in the stop position.

"While this accident was directly due to failure of employees properly to perform their duties, the signal system in use was entirely inadequate safely to direct and govern the movement of the large volume of traffic over this line, and there was a deplorable lack of supervision on the part of operating officers; on this account the conditions which led up to this accident were possible."

Noting that there has been in the past "too great a tendency on the part of boards of directors of banks, of transportation lines, and other great corporations to shirk the attention to details intimately connected with the properties which were placed in their care by the shareholders," the New York *Herald* goes on to say:

"We believe that the time is past when directors can shirk and avoid blame for such breakdowns of management as have so frequently occurred in great properties, causing loss of millions of dollars to depcsitors in the case of banks and causing the loss of lives of passengers or employees in the case of railroads. They should direct or resign. Soon they will discover that they *must.*"

Citing facts to show the negligence of the New Haven

directors in the enforcement of discipline, the New York *Times* reminds us that—

"In the thirty-two months that record a long series of New Haven Railroad disasters, the report says, there were 153 convictions of enginemen running past signals and 101 cases of improper flagging. These are offenses each of which, according to Vice-President Whaley, constitutes the 'worst crime a railroad man can commit.' There is no adequate punishment for this capital crime except dismissal. But only twenty-nine enginemen were discharged and twenty-seven flagmen dismissed. At the recent hearing before the Commission there was concurrent testimony that running past signals was a frequent daily occurrence and not usually reported. Yet the directors, who on October 17 last ordered the president to make a searching investigation into the competency of engineers employed by the road, and to leave nothing undone which, in his judgment and that of his associates, would conduce to greater safety in operation of the railroad, never thereafter called upon the officials of the road for a report presenting the results of their investigation. Instead, disaster followed disaster in quick succession, and the road's officials continued to let off men found guilty of the worst of railroad crimes.

"The charge is prest home, and deservedly. Ultimately, the directors of a railroad are responsible for its discipline, especially the discipline that assures safety to the traveling public."

All agree, however, that whatever the negligence of the New Haven directors in the past, they are now awakening to a sense of their responsibility. Thus we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"After the Stamford wreck the directors of the road dropt the president under whose administration most of its disasters have been achieved, and replaced him by a railroad man of good reputation in the West. The new man had not warmed his office chair before the Wallingford wreck hit him, as fruit of the old system which the Interstate Commission denounces. Since that wreck he has subdivided the superintendence so as to secure closer contact between the men and the superintendents, and so that the latter may have an opportunity to have a more intimate knowledge of the operation of the sections for which they are responsible, and he has secured a large appropriation for a modern signal system on this very section where the wreck happened.

"But even if the New Haven no longer needs this official chastisement, the attitude of the Interstate Commission is no less significant or promising. It means in future to secure safety of operation on the railroads as well as reasonable rates, and there is little likelihood that Congress will refuse to confer the power to make its supervision in that direction effective."

A NEW TYPE OF RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

The mere presence of President Hadley, of Yale, on the directorate of the New Haven Railroad, says the New York *Evening Post*, "gives positive assurance to the public that there is already an end to many of the evils that have brought that road to such bad times."

The New Haven board is at last vigorously at work, declares the New York *Evening Post*, which cites as evidence "the selection of Howard Elliott as the new president, the choice of President Hadley, of Yale, as a director, and the firm stand taken by the management in its new and excellent rules for engineers, which place fitness above seniority, contrary to union protests." The same paper, after congratulating the New Haven on having acquired a new type of director in the person of President Hadley, "a delegate from the conscience and character of New England," goes on to say:

"No one can associate Mr. Hadley with the Mellen methods of doing business. Nobody could, for instance, conceive of President Hadley's remaining a minute on the New Haven board if there were any further effort to increase the capitalization of the railroad for ventures wholly extraneous to legitimate railroading. . . . . .

"We can hardly think of anything more potent the New Haven could have done to rehabilitate itself in popular esteem than to give the public the guaranty of Mr. Hadley's presence in the directorate.

"But there is even more to this selection than appears on its face. Is it not time that railroads generally were broadening their boards of directors? The outcry against the interlocking directorates is not merely due to the enormous powers wielded by sixteen men, but is based a good deal upon the fact that these men are all of a type. Our railroads are in largest part directed by bankers, men of great means, residing in the large centers of population. Skilful as these men are in raising large sums for their roads, the fact remains that your average Wall Street or State Street banker too often sees just the length of his nose, and no further. Even in matters within their special ken they are astoundingly narrow, and too often they are interested solely in the dividend side of railroading. . . . . .

"The interlocking directorate is bound to go, if only to end the abuse of buying from the manufacturing concerns with which the directors are connected. But the exclusive money-baron board must go also; our railroad directorates must come to be nearly a cross-section of those whose interests, economic, social, or otherwise, are bound up with those of our transportation lines."

Still another side of the problem of making railroads safe was emphasized by President Elliott, of the New Haven, in an address given last week before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Unless the Federal and State Commissions permit an advance in rates, he says, the roads can not get the money necessary for improvements making for greater safety. He said in part:

"If we are to continue to have privately owned railroads supervised and regulated by Government authority, and if we are to avoid ownership by the Government, the owners and users of the railroads must all work together.

"The policy of the Government, national and State, during the last twenty-five years, seems to have been to decide rate questions in the great majority of cases in such a way that rates were rarely advanced and generally were reduced, and to introduce rules, regulations, and methods that increased expenses. I want to make a plea that, coupled with restraint and control, there should be protection to the owners of the securities.

"The Commissions, both State and national, naturally feel the great pressure of the millions of users of the railroads for reduced rates and increased facilities. But if the rates continue to decline, or even remain on the present level, and if expenses are increased by higher wages and cost of materials, and by the introduction of different appliances and facilities more rapidly than the roads can obtain money, then there is but one result for some of the railroads of the United States—and that is bankruptcy. This will naturally be preceded by a desperate effort on the part of the management to postpone that evil day as long as possible by stopping every improvement and betterment that can be stopt."

CARRIERS FOR CARRYING

COMMON CARRIERS must stick to their carrying, is the thought which runs through newspaper comment on the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in divesting itself of its anthracite properties and its holdings in the Cambria Steel Company. The Pennsylvania quits the coal trade, so it is understood in Philadelphia, "to avert government prosecution." For, as a New York *Times* dispatch points out, "altho the Federal authorities have not taken any action against the Pennsylvania, the fact that other roads have been made the defendants in suits has led to the belief that such action might be started." In its decision, the dispatch continues, "the Pennsylvania is following the lead of the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna, both of which companies have disposed of their security holdings in anthracite-mining companies." No reason for taking action at the present time appears in the brief statement issued from the offices of the Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. It reads:

"The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad announces that the Board of Directors has decided to sell its security holdings in the anthracite-coal companies which have been attached to its system for nearly forty years. The Susquehanna Coal Company is the principal operating company and selling agency for these companies."

The Springfield *Republican*, remembering the Pennsylvania's earlier disposal of heavy holdings of Baltimore & Ohio for Southern Pacific securities, sees clearly the disposition "to get clear of government suits for violation of the Antitrust Law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn Railroad Act," and an evident "purpose to confine the company's business to transportation, where it belongs." Of course, *The Republican* remarks,

"It is open to the Pennsylvania company now to imitate some other coal roads and try to evade the laws by legal legerdemain in reorganizing the coal company with its stock held by stockholders of the railroad company in their capacity as individuals; but nothing of that sort of chicane will be attempted if the company is aiming in good faith to get away from the clutches of the Government."

The Pennsylvania's coal holdings are comparatively small, notes the Indianapolis *News*, embracing "about 17,000 acres, with a mining output of about 10 per cent. of the average annual trade." Other papers estimate the worth of the Pennsylvania's holdings of coal-company securities at between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000. *The News* considers "the decision of the Pennsylvania to rid itself of coal incumbrances" a "commendable" one. And it goes on to say a word against our railroads' extra-railroad activities:

"Nine-tenths of the evils of the anthracite situation have come from the control of producing properties by the carriers.

"Strictly speaking, common carriers should be common carriers and nothing more. An exception would be activities designed to facilitate the operation of the road itself. But it is another matter when a railroad goes into another business. To own a coal-mine and to ship the product over its own lines to terminal markets also under control gives a common carrier powers to which it is not entitled. And yet this is the power which the great coal-carrying and coal-mining railroads of the East have exercised for years. The anthracite monopoly has been attacked by the Government from several different angles. Some of the suits have been unsuccessful. But others have gained important points. It is encouraging to see a railroad voluntarily relinquishing its hold on such disputed properties."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE potato crop is short, but it has nothing on the consumer that way.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AS somebody has exprest it, the Gatun lock is the key to trade supremacy.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

ICELAND is to have a new railroad, six and a half miles long. It must be a double track.—*Boston Transcript.*

SECRETARY DANIELS is determined to try a little more target practise on the Armor Trust.—*New York World.*

EDISON says Americans eat twice too much meat. A fault that is likely soon to be corrected.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

FORTUNATELY for Congressman Underwood's senatorial ambition he hails from Alabama, not Louisiana.—*Boston Transcript.*

AT least Woodrow Wilson has proved to be one of the most interesting Congresses the country has ever had.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MR. TAFT says he lost only sixty pounds, not eighty, thus nailing another dastardly Progressive campaign lie.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE doctor who convinced Mrs. Pankhurst that she needs a rest is certain to be in the front ranks of the contenders for the Nobel peace prize.—*Greenville, (Pa.) News.*

THE standpatters who are willing to take Colonel Roosevelt to their bosom again are tired already of standing pat in a cold, officeless world.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A NEW MEXICO judge sentenced a man to 150 years' imprisonment. If that man lives out his sentence he will be old enough to know better next time.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE "problem of keeping the boys on the farms will be solved when a way is found for keeping the girls there," said the Ohio Secretary of Agriculture. The rule works both ways.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF beef ever does go to $1 a pound, hash will become more of a mystery than ever.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PRESIDENT WILSON appears to be saving up all his intervention to try on Congress.—*Boston Transcript.*

WOMEN are not allowed to practise law in England, but they keep the men busy at it.—*Washington Herald.*

THE most potent argument against Mr. Thaw's sanity is the number of lawyers he hires.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

WHAT about the directors of the New Haven Railroad who ran by the financial danger-signals?—*Cleveland Leader.*

SENATOR PENROSE says he favors Republican changes. Well, President Wilson is making them, isn't he?—*Washington Post.*

THE mystery of it is how William Sulzer managed to stay a poor man all those years before he ran for governor.—*Boston Transcript.*

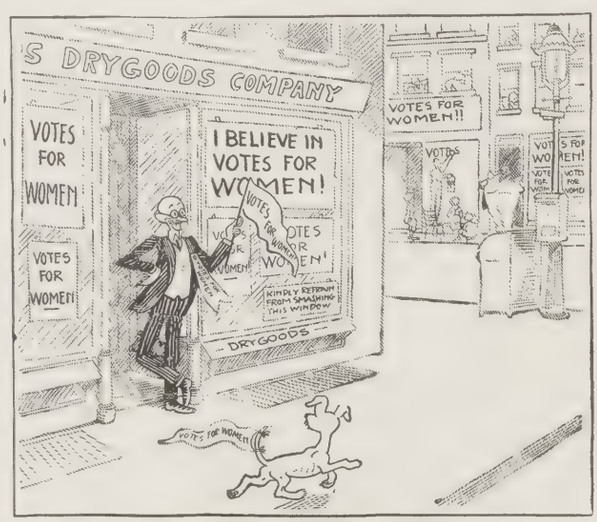
WHEN Payne and Aldrich were framing their tariff bill they lost sight of the old adage that whatever goes up must come down again.—*Washington Herald.*

STILL, a good many people would be willing to pay the 7 per cent. upon it if some one would only provide them with the million-dollar income.—*New York World.*

IF Vassar abolishes the use of butter at its tables, it must be that the famous college is bent on preparing the girls for matrimony in the high-cost days to come.—*New York Sun.*

ACCORDING to the London *Times* we have a podesta among us in the person of Charley Murphy. That ought to help Tammany a little with the Italian vote.—*New York Tribune.*

WE are celebrating the fourth centennial of Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean. History says Balboa wept into it, and it has been wet and salty ever since.—*Philadelphia North American.*



A TIP TO MERCHANTS.
Be prepared when Mrs. Pankhurst arrives.
—Webster in the New York *Globe.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE BABY BALKAN KINGDOM

THE OUTBREAK of hostilities between Servia and Albania, in which the Servians have been getting the worst of it, is the Balkan way of telling the world that a new kingdom has arrived. Austria, Italy, Russia, and Greece are all showing a strong interest in it in ways that resemble the wolf's interest in Little Red Riding-Hood, and altogether the future seems to hold many elements of discord. So far, Albania is a kingdom without a king. Half Christian and half Mohammedan, the main question concerns the faith of the ruler, a question so acute that some favor a division of her territory into Northern and Southern Albania. Austria, which claims a protectorate over the Catholic churches of the country, desires the enthronement of a Christian prince, while Russia favors the neutralization of this district of the Balkans by leaving it nominally under the government of Turkey, which would of course mean Moslem rule. At first the Russian press opposed Albanian independence, but now have swung around into strong support of it—a remarkable shift whose reasons we find stated thus in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

MORE TROUBLE COMING.

DEATH—"Their peace treaties look to me like preparations for more wars."
—*Courrier Européen* (Paris).

"Of course, it would have been better if no artificial Albania had been created: a final liquidation of this part of the Turkish legacy would have been the only right way out of the existing situation. But it has been decided to create Albania. . . . She will be called to life. We think that Slav (and, consequently, also Russian) interests dictate this thesis: if there must be Albania, she must be independent.

"To this end she must first of all be integral. Our Roman correspondent reports that the Italian press have begun a systematic campaign in favor of opposing Southern Albania to Northern Albania. Against this idea Russian diplomacy must fight with all its resources. . . . In dimensions Albania will be smaller than San Marino, Monaco, and Montenegro. Under such conditions to assume that that 'State' can yet be divided into two parts, Southern and Northern, and that those two parts may be antagonistic, means purposely to condemn the new child of Europe to an immediate, inglorious downfall. Albania must be integral. We think that it will not be difficult to insist upon this point of view, because the Triple Alliance has more than once declared its intention to erect a strong government which would be capable of existence. . . . . .

"The second question concerning the political future of Albania consists in the following: The Austrian project . . . assumes that one of the Western-European pretenders will be appointed the head of the Albanian Government. The opposite point of view is that there should be preserved in Albania the nominal authority of the Sultan, and that supreme power should be entrusted into the hands of a Turkish governor-general. Of these two projects preference, in our opinion, ought to be given to the second one. Even in the very best case (and the very best case we would consider when that pretender neither by his extraction nor by his enthronement should in any way be obliged to Austria or Italy), a foreign pretender on the Albanian throne will be inclined to such European forms of life as will necessarily compel Albania to follow more and more the neighboring representatives of Western culture, both in the sense of carrying on public works and—what is particularly important—in the sense of getting money. The appearance of a Turkish vali chosen by Europe will help Albania preserve a strictly national physiognomy which will accord with the circumstances and suit the lean pocket of the new State."

But even with a Turkish governor-general at its head, Albania will not be free, the *Novoye Vremya* fears:

"The fact is that Austria appropriates to herself one very important privilege in Western Turkey, which may interfere with the proper functions of the future Albanian Government, if it will be reserved. That privilege is called a protectorate over the Turkish Catholics. . . . It is beyond doubt that diplomacy can show the necessity of abrogating the right of protectorate. For as long as that right remains in force Austria will have the possibility of interfering at every moment with the affairs of a government in which there will be almost as many Catholic subjects as Mussulmans. . . . It can not be permitted that the Austrian Government should enjoy special privileges which will not be granted to the other great Powers."

The question of an Albanian loan is another cause for uneasiness on the part of the *Novoye Vremya*. Albania has no regular income as yet, and for several years must exist on loans. Vienna suggests an Italo-Austrian guaranty, and Russia might say they are welcome to guarantee such a flimsy risk if they wish—

"But such an attitude would be near-sighted. There must be no special legal status for the Powers of the Triple Alliance in the sphere of Albanian loans. For such a status will turn, in course of time, into armed intervention."

The *Russkiya Vyedomosti* (Moscow) remarks that a chapter of political confusion is opened with Albania's independence:

"'Independent' Albania—the last stake of Austrian politics in the Balkans—must become a source of international conflicts. Belgrade can not reconcile itself to it for long. Since Servia . . . will not get a wholly convenient exit to the Ægean Sea, and the promised outlet to the Adriatic does not satisfy her, Servian efforts to seize a part of the Adriatic coast will continue. Further, the question whether Albania is at all capable of independent existence raises very grave doubts. But if it will be spelled 'Albanian Government' and pronounced 'Ballplatz' (the street in Vienna where the government offices are located), such an arrangement will hardly be to the liking of any one but Austria herself. Italy, of course, will endeavor to limit Austrian influence to the northern part of Albania, and to acquire a similar position in the southern part for herself. Thus even the division of Albania into spheres of influence is not impossible, or, at any rate, the struggle between the two Allies over the eastern coast of the Adriatic will become more intense. Then, in the question of the southern boundary of Albania the Greek and Italian interests clash; and as French diplomacy is seemingly inclined to support the Greek claims, it will be necessary to admit that there may arise in the near future serious friction among all the Mediterranean Powers on account of Albania."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MEXICO AS A WARNING TO CHINA

CHINA MUST LEARN a lesson from the fate of Mexico and take care that she does not fall under the domination of a dictator like Porfirio Diaz, says a paper said to be edited by the secretary of Sun Yat-Sen. This warning is given by *The Republican Advocate* (Shanghai) to the adherents of Yuan Shi-kai, who is accused of attempting to reduce China to a position which will end in anarchy and "a whirlpool of disorder." The Administration of Diaz was much praised. He erected splendid works; he forced the Mexicans into a condition of quiet submission, but while "nominally a republic, a free election in Mexico was almost unknown." Diaz certainly "opened a new

"WOULD-ROW" WILSON.

PERPLEXED NOVICE—"Gosh! I wonder what I do next?"

—*Financial Times* (London).

volume in Mexico's history; he placed the country on the map of the world." But when he left Mexico, there followed "slaughter, confusion, and years of warfare." Yuan Shi-kai is a replica of Diaz, we are told, "a man of brute force." To quote further:

"Fate sometimes plays strange tricks, and one of the strangest is, perhaps, the turn of the wheel which has placed many officials in positions for which their previous training has not fitted them. Yuan Shi-kai, as the head of the Republic, is naturally an outstanding example. He is a novice in the ways of democracies, and temperamentally inclines to become the dictator. This is what any one might have foretold from a study of his career and the opposition he has aroused from the democrats of China is equally natural and might as easily have been foreseen. But it comes to us as a shock to find a section of the foreign press, the writers in which are supposed to know history, or at least the history of current events, advocating a dictatorship as the best thing for China. The foreign press would have preferred constitutional monarchy. This, it sees, is impossible; so it backs Yuan as dictator."

But Mexico, continues this writer, is a standing warning to China, altho no bigger than a mere province of the dominion administered by the Government of Yuan. On this point *The Republican Advocate* enlarges as follows:

"Is it necessary to point the moral and to outline the lesson for China? Yuan is 55, and he is not robust. He can not rule as Diaz did for a lengthened period. He may effect a truce, and bludgeon China into quietness for a period, but is a shortened dictatorship in China more likely to succeed than a prolonged dictatorship in Mexico, especially as in Mexico the sweep of education is small compared with its influence in China? Those who would like to see Yuan a dictator overlook the fact that new sap is rising in the old China trunk. It pushed the withered Manchu leaves from the tree in 1911. Can it be ignored in 1913? Would it not be for the ultimate welfare of every one that there should be a thoroughly representative conference, held somewhere outside the sphere of political influences, in which every question can be properly thrashed out, and lines of co-operation laid down for the future? We were in too great a hurry in effecting peace in 1911. A little patience, a little tact, might have saved the country from the present trouble.

"If, on the contrary, Yuan is allowed to follow Diaz and by superior force silence all opposition, China will soon follow Mexico and become a bloody amphitheater of internecine strife, and, inasmuch as China is bigger and more enlightened, the warfare will be the more bitter and prolonged. America's Civil War lasted nearly five years. There are forces in China which can not be knocked into insensibility, and the older generation who have had most of their experience under the Manchus will do well to take these new forces into account, otherwise China will become a porcelain vase that has been dashed to the ground."

RUSSIAN GRIEF AT OUR MEXICAN POLICY

OUR HARSH TREATMENT of the provisional Mexican Government is viewed with deep sorrow by the semi-official organ of the Government that is absorbing Mongolia and northern Persia and has a large military force on the border of Asiatic Turkey awaiting eventualities. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) suspects that our intentions are not of the best, and warns us that Japan may take a hand, a point on which it should speak with authority, in view of Russia's disastrous attempt to encroach upon Manchuria and Korea. Our refusal to recognize Huerta looks like "foolish affectation," says this mouthpiece of the Government that refuses to recognize the Chinese Republic, and it clearly suspects that we are trying to drive Mexico into a corner with the idea of tying her up, picking her pocket, and eventually annexing her territory. "When a government, at the beginning of an official act, strongly emphasizes its friendship, unselfishness, and disinterestedness," gravely remarks this organ of the Russian bureaucrats, "one involuntarily looks for some trick at the end of such an act. And there is such a trick in President Wilson's message." Reading further we find that "the disinterestedness and non-intervention of the United States find expression in the message of President Wilson in that the United States, first, dictates to the Mexican Government what it should do with the revolutionists and, secondly, orders a 'free' election in a way that the voters will not be free to elect as president the most popular man—Huerta." Having thus proved to its entire satisfaction that the United States is pursuing a crafty and selfish policy, the *Novoye Vremya*, after recounting the experiences of Mexico within the last few months, goes on to say:

"The fact that all European, South American, and Asiatic countries have long recognized the government of Huerta can be considered as the best proof that Huerta has ably conducted the governmental affairs of Mexico. Only the United States has assumed a peculiar position. While refusing to recognize Huerta, it has until now confined itself to the energetic support of the rebels concentrated in the North with money, men, and ammunition. The message of President Wilson reveals the game of the United States. It not only demands that an armistice should be concluded with the revolutionists who are almost crusht by Huerta, but even insists categorically that Huerta should not be a candidate for president in the coming election. It is not in vain that the Western European press permitted themselves to express the supposition that the United States openly take the side of Mexican anarchy.

"How the relations between Mexico and the United States will settle themselves in the near future is, of course, impossible to foretell. It may be presumed, not very advantageously for Mexico, for there is too great a disproportion of strength between the richest and most powerful Republic and those perpetually rebellious Latin countries which have such an ineradicable passion for military pronunciamentos."

Europe, however, has enough complications of its own to trouble with Mexico, thinks this writer. Mexico is bound to fall into the hands of the United States unless Asia comes to the rescue. So we read:

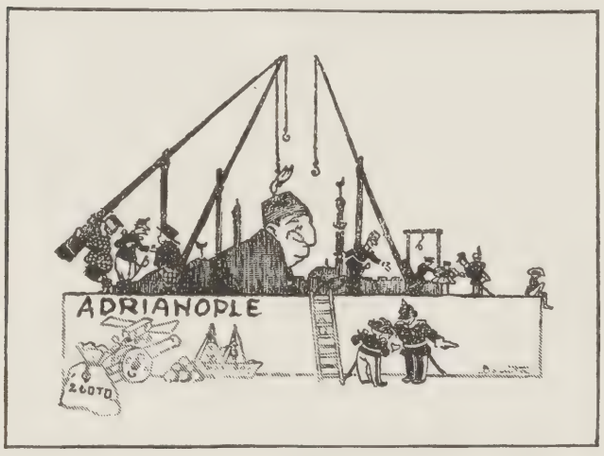
"The whole history of America so shapes itself that in the more or less near future the whole continent will fall under the unmasked protectorate of the Yankee. Europe will not interfere. None of the European Powers, either separately or jointly, will move a finger if the United States should, let us

say, even conquer Mexico altogether. The Old World has enough to do without it. The only external complication with which the United States has to reckon is—strange as it may seem—the possibility of Japan's intervention. Yet recently, at the invitation of Huerta, a special envoy of the Japanese Emperor visited Mexico. This envoy received the greatest honors; the newspapers not only in Mexico, but also in other Central American republics, seriously considered the desirability of organizing a defensive and offensive alliance of all those countries which are threatened by the Monroe doctrine. If Japan should come to their assistance, the United States, having an army of 79,000 men only, would, of course, find itself in a difficult situation. The project of a Central-American alliance under the hegemony of Japan is so far in the realm of indefinite political suppositions. But it can not be overlooked that the Mexicans, too, have sent a special envoy to Japan, and that the work is being pushed energetically.

"If all the facts above referred to are taken into consideration, it will appear that the struggle between Huerta and Madero can, under a certain combination of circumstances, prove of immediate interest to Russia. The sooner the Japanese are drawn into the abyss of American politics the more difficult will it be for them to work in China. And that will be a direct advantage to Russia."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE STRENGTH OF TURKEY IN ASIA

THE OBJECT of the Balkan War against Turkey was avowedly the expulsion of Islam from Europe. The Battle of Tours was to be repeated and the banner of the Crescent banished beyond the Hellespont. Ferdinand of Bulgaria had sworn to dash down the Mohammedan emblem from the dome of Santa Sophia and place the cross in its stead. We gather from the Turkish press that the Sultan and the Young Turks are satisfied that the Christian Crusade has proved to a large account a failure. The Turks have not been expelled from Europe. Constantinople and Adrianople still remain under Moslem sovereignty and Bulgaria has been driven back again into her mountain fastnesses. But part of the Asiatic domain of Mohammedanism is in danger, declares the *Ikdam*, a Constantinople journal of commanding influence and authority.



A HINT.

FIRST DIPLOMAT—"We can't get him out!"
2D, 3D, 4TH, ETC.—"We *can't* get him out!"
TURK—"A big loan, perhaps——."

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

Eastern Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, and the coasts of Asia Minor are all eyed by the European Powers with covetous impatience. To quote the words of this organ:

"Putting aside all sentimentality and considering the question simply as true patriots, we must admit that in spite of their rivalry the Powers are determined to seize one day each its several portion of Turkey in Asia, and that they are ready to do this on the very first chance, but that they have not yet succeeded in meting out the several portions. Thus the Russians want eastern Anatolia, part of central Anatolia, and an outlet on the Mediterranean Sea at Alexandretta. The Germans dream of reaching out toward Mesopotamia with their Bagdad railroad and putting their hand on Adana and Palestine. The British covet Arabia; France wants Syria, and Italy seeks an opening on the coasts of Asia Minor."

THE AWAKENING.

BULGARIAN POODLE—"I certainly dreamed that sausage was between my teeth."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Turkey owes her present salvation in Asia to the mutual divisions and animosities of the Powers. It is, in fact, a case where thieves fall out and honest men get their rights. The various Governments that desire to grab the rich provinces of Asiatic Turkey can not agree as to the partition of the booty, we are told, and this is a safeguard to Turkey that she will be left for the present unmolested. The suspicions of this organ, however, indicate its fear of an early seizure of Turkey's Asiatic territory. And we read:

"But this partition is no easy matter. For the English will never consent to the Russians reaching the Mediterranean at Alexandretta; and the French and the Germans will not tolerate any dismemberment that seems to them to injure them by giving them less than their share. And so the Powers are agreed to-day not to touch Asiatic Turkey.

"But this sort of lease of life is contrary to the dignity of Ottomanism, and harmful both to its present and to its future. Turkey must, therefore, put all its pride in motion to escape from such a rivalry, and profit by it to wake up, rouse herself, and take a place by her own progress among the civilized nations, and so secure what rifles and cannon can never obtain for her, and escape from the disgrace of seeing herself reckoned among the future colonies of another State. What! Yes, we know it, and it is painful to us to repeat it.

"Asiatic Turkey is so vast, so varied, and so unexampled from every point of view that it is not enough to place it all under the same laws and the same administrative régime. This would make the question insoluble. As soon as we have assured a good measure of tranquillity, we must put reforms in operation there."

The strength of Turkey in Asia is of a twofold character. It is both religious and political. Mecca and Medina are of course centers of Turkish power under which religious and political authority are combined. But the very strongest tie that binds the Eastern peoples to Constantinople is that of faith in Allah and the Koran. It is recognized by the Turkish press that England in India, Russia in Persia, and Germany in Asiatic Turkey, with Bagdad as a central point, are menaces to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. *The Orient* (Constantinople) plainly realizes the peril of the Turk in Asia. This paper knows that Islam has escaped like a bird out of the snare of the fowler in Europe, and, regarding Asia as comprehending a Moslem population of innumerable nationalities, advises the Turks to work together with the feeling that "United we stand, divided we fall."

A SOCIALIST WHO HATED VIOLENCE

AUGUST BEBEL, the great Socialist leader, leaves a not unworthy successor in Karl Liebknecht, who headed the agitation against the Krupp firm. But he left a greater legacy than this. He made Socialism into a solid and legitimate political party, fighting the cause of the proletariat and the labor classes in general in a way that reconciled every other party to its existence. Mr. Jaurès dwells on this point in a disparaging tone in his *Humanité* (Paris), but does not go so far as to agree with Professor Andler, of the Sorbonne, that under Bebel "German Social Democracy changed from blazing red to a pale pink, and its threats of bursting into acts of violence alarmed no one." The principal quality that went to make up Bebel's power in all German circles of political thought and theory was his patient self-restraint, founded on

THE GREAT AND THE SMALL.

The Conservative Berlin *Post* is the only organ that has assailed the memory of Bebel. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

patriotism and a wholesome horror of revolution and violence. This point is well put by Henry M. Hyndman, the able and eminent British Socialist, who writes as follows in *Justice* (London), an organ of Socialism:

"Consider what perfect discipline and ever-present self-restraint have been needed to hold back such forces as our party in Germany possesses from premature attack. Just think. Here are millions of men, all Social Democrats and all trained soldiers, waiting, waiting, waiting for 'The Day'! Such patience is magnificent, but it is also class war of the most formidable kind known to history. There will be no Commune of Paris disaster to commemorate in Germany. That I venture to predict with confidence. And that this is all so has been largely due to Bebel himself. Bebel was not a patient man. Marx once said to me: 'I have been impatient for so many years that I have learned to be patient now.' Bebel had passed through the same trying school. He was ever eager to go to the front; he longed for the hour of conflict; he smelled the battle from afar. But he would risk no defeat in order to gratify his own keen desire for action. He was content that the sons of his old pupils and comrades should tramp in solid masses over his grave to victory."

The petulant rage and violence which move the militant suffragists of England to seek for political power and what they claim to be their rights had no part in the attitude of Bebel and his closest followers, and, as Mr. Hyndman declares,

"None knew better than Bebel that revolt and rebellion are not social revolution—nay, that they may easily be, and often are, mere waves of reaction simulating an advance. The revolution for which German Social Democrats are preparing is a complete economic and ethical and social transformation from competition to cooperation, from domination to equality, from slavery to freedom. But this, infinitely the greatest triumph over himself and his surroundings that man ever achieved, can only be accomplished by a thorough and general and scientific comprehension of the causes which have brought society to the stage which it has reached, as well as of the inevitability of the great change that trained Socialists alone can handle to the advantage of all."

It is no wonder that in his own country, which breeds such men as Bismarck and Kaiser William, the character of Bebel is honored even by that section of the press that was opposed to his doctrines, and the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of the steady bourgeoisie, says:

"Bebel was our adversary, but we must confess that this mortal enemy was an honest man. If we inquire into the secret of his success with the masses we shall find it in the fact that people believed he was an honest man."

"He was one of the most interesting of men," remarks the radical, but not Socialist, *Berliner Tageblatt*, "one of the most upright of spirits, one of the most gifted orators that the world has known." Bebel was opposed to Pan-Germanism and hated the dreams of expansion as a delusion. He always maintained that the greatest blunder Bismarck made was the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, and he supported the protests of the Poles against Germanization. Yet the sentence of the Pan-Germanist *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) on Bebel runs as follows:

"We have possibly been sometimes looked upon as Bebel's deadliest foes, but a figure such as his can not easily be effaced from the page of history which covers the last half century."

The Catholic party, as represented by the *Germania* (Berlin), seem to feel that Bebel has left his mantle to no one fit to wear it. As we read:

"No one exercised so great influence in popular politics as Bebel. No one who comes after can exercise an equal power. His death is a sore loss to his party in that they feel the want of his leadership, and intestine dissensions are likely to divide the party under the guidance of minds of second-rate caliber."

The leading Paris papers dwell with emphasis on the moderation of the dead Socialist chief, and in a sympathetic and lucid article the great *Journal des Débats* writes of a leader with whose political, social, and industrial ideals this organ of aristocratic and Conservative views could have little in common:

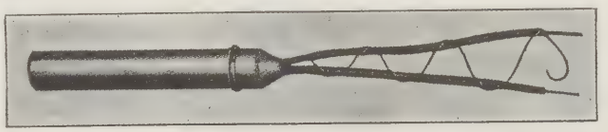
"The older he grew the more moderate he became. He opposed with might and main the general strike advocated by Karl Liebknecht and Rose Luxemburg. His ideas of the Monarchy and of the Army became gradually less uncompromising.

"What was Bebel's dearest wish was the democratization of German institutions. He was at the head of the movement which made for universal and equal suffrage in the election to the Prussian Diet. Germany, said Bebel, once a military and agricultural country, is on the way to become an industrial and commercial nation. New institutions should be furnished to this new nation. The Junkers, the squirearchy, should be stript of their monopoly of official posts, and the police régime of Prussia should cease to be all powerful. Justice should be equal for all. As for the Monarchy itself, Bebel had no fault to find with it. If William II. were contented with the prerogatives of a British sovereign he would find no more stanch supporter than August Bebel. We may remark among other things that Bebel had long ceased to oppose systematically the measures of the Government. At the prompting of their chief the Socialist party in the Reichstag on several occasions voted for such measures, and but for the Socialist vote the law granting a constitution to Alsace-Lorraine would never have been passed." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FATAL PLAYTHINGS

ACCOUNTS OF CHILDREN killed or maimed as a result of playing with high explosives are getting too frequent in the papers. The odd but fascinating plaything found by the unsuspecting little one proves to be a dynamite cartridge or a blasting-cap full of fulminate, and the result is the loss of a hand or an eye, or even of a life. The danger of handling blasting-caps is especially great, as we are warned by Corliss Bulger, who contributes to *The Associated Sunday Magazines* an article entitled "Monkeying with the Buzz-saw"—a rather mild comparison, one would think. The following excerpts are from a reprint in *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del.):



NOT FOR BABIES—AN ELECTRIC FUSE.

"Modern powder-makers are lying awake nights thinking up ways of making dynamite safer and more insensitive. That is all very well; but, unfortunately, larger and stronger blasting-caps must be made to explode this dynamite, and more and more of them. Then some miner carries home a few caps in his overall pockets, his wife finds them when she goes through his pockets, and puts the caps on the kitchen shelf—and the first thing you know Willie or Heinie or Dominick or little Angelo has one and is making off with it, and pretty soon there is trouble in that household.

"There are lots of ways of getting crippled by exploding blasting-caps besides hitting them with a hammer and putting them in the fire. Extracting the contents with a pin distributes untold fingers; holding a lighted match under them or thrusting the flaming end into the cap gets immediate action. . . . Accidentally stepping on a cap will often spoil a perfectly good foot. Sparks, flame, heat, blows, friction—it's all the same to the cap to which they are applied.

"Boys often play in and around quarries on Sundays, and sometimes pick up stray caps and start to investigate them. It is the rarest thing that they ever do this without getting hurt. They perhaps know they are dangerous, and that a spark or a blow will explode them; but they do not realize how sensitive they are, how violent the explosion, or how the pieces of copper fly. Even the name is misleading in this respect. The word 'caps' suggests the paper caps used with toy pistols, and because the blasting-caps are called by this name it is natural to think that the two articles belong to the same family. They may; but they bear about the same resemblance to each other that a hungry, man-eating tiger does to the gentle pussy-cat.

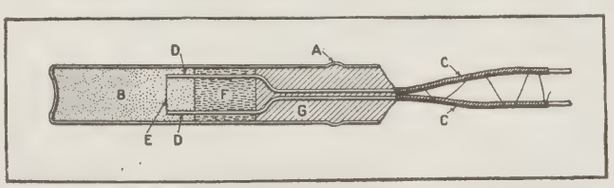
"Over six hundred children have been hurt or perhaps crippled for life in the last five years from playing with blasting-caps. If this had happened at one time, what a howl would have gone up all over the world! But because the accidents are spread all over the country and happen at the rate of only about ten a month, nothing is done by the authorities. Indeed, nothing can be done except to educate the whole population to realize how dangerous these exceedingly useful things are when they are out of their proper place, and what a dreadful thing it is going through life crippled or blinded for want of a little care and knowledge.

"A blasting-cap is a copper shell about a quarter of an inch in diameter and an inch or two long, half full of fulminate of mercury. This fulminate is the most sensitive and about the most impulsive explosive in common use. Blasting-caps contain anywhere from 15 to 20 grains of it; primers for firearms cartridges usually contain not more than one grain. That's what the hammer or firing-pin of a gun or pistol hits to ignite the powder in the shell. A blasting-cap is meant to work the other way. The powder from the fuse ignites the fulminate in the blasting-cap, and it explodes with terrific force and detonates the dynamite. The explosion of the fulminate is so exceedingly quick that the flying particles of copper will imbed themselves in iron a foot away. They will blow a hole clean through a steel plate one-sixteenth of an inch thick. A box of caps will blow a beautiful square hole right through a two-inch oak panel. One cap will blow a child's hand off with the utmost certainty and dispatch. Lingg, one of the Chicago anarchists, committed suicide by biting a blasting-cap between his teeth.

"The point to be remembered is that when a blasting-cap goes off it does great damage locally. There is no escaping its effects. Among all the six hundred or more accidents reported from playing with blasting-caps, there are only two or three in which somebody was not hurt.

"Electric blasting-caps (fuses) are as strong as ordinary blasting-caps; but as the capsule or shell is sealed up with a sulfur plug through which the wires are carried down to the fulminate, not so many accidents occur in playing with them. They are generally dipt in dark-colored wax, and are not such attractive playthings as the bright copper blasting-caps; but 'they get there just the same.' Amateur electricians are earnestly advised to bury the electric cap a foot or two in the earth before trying to pass electric currents through the wires, and they had better not do it then. Don't open it up to see what's in it! Explosive manufacturers are not given to imparting trade secrets promiscuously; but they will gladly tell what's in the caps and how they are made rather than have you blow your hands off trying to find out for yourself.

"Don't carry caps around in your pockets! Don't take them home with you! Don't leave them where children can get at them! Don't monkey with them!"



Illustrations from Associated Sunday Magazines.

WHY IT IS BAD FOR FINGERS: HOW IT IS MADE.

A, corrugation in copper shell, to hold in filling material; *B*, chamber containing explosive; *C*, insulated copper wires entering cap; *D*, bare wires penetrating charge; *E*, platinum wire connecting copper wires, heated by electric current; *F*, composition plug holding fuse wires in place; *G*, filling material. "Don't monkey with it!"

REVOLUTION AND THE HAIR TRADE

ONLY ONE COUNTRY exists on earth where there could conceivably be a connection between a change of government and the trade in human hair. That country is China. From a report on Chinese exports for the past year, published in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington), we learn that the exportation of human hair has been greatly affected by the wholesale removal of cues consequent on the revolution. The hair crop has been enormously increased, with the usual consquences—a glut of the market and a fall in prices, with great increase in exportation. We read:

"The item of hair given in the table of exports comprizes only human hair, which has become an important product. There was a noticeable increase in the exportation of human hair in 1912 over that of 1911, altho a comparison of last year's figures with the average for the past five years shows a discrepancy much smaller than might have been expected, considering the peculiar circumstances of the past two years. A most vigorous cue-cutting campaign was waged in connection with the revolution. Those who were unwilling to discard the so-called 'badge of Manchu servitude' were deprived of it by force. This naturally caused the supply of human hair to become abnormal and prices accordingly fell, and as the demand at home was brisk the exports were greatly increased. Human-hair dealers in Szechwan, however, do not fare as well as the

dealers in other parts of China, as the hair from the province is much coarser than the human hair from Shanghai and other places. The native merchants also failed to sort the hair as carefully as they should have, and the different lengths became mixed. As a result of this the hair from Szechwan brought prices somewhat below the average. Some of the merchants also suffered in another way. They kept large quantities of the hair, waiting for a rise in price, but prices fell toward the end of the year as the demand at home diminished, and at the beginning of 1913 they had on hand a considerable amount of unsold stock. While there is a general impression that most Chinese have discarded the cue, this is far from being the case. Altho soldiers are posted at different city gates for the purpose of removing the cues of all persons who pass through, the country people for the most part still retain the cue, and the supply of human hair will doubtless be sufficient for many years to come."

INSECTS THAT CHEW TOBACCO

IS AN INSECT that uses tobacco as its daily food to be characterized as a friend or an enemy of the weed? *Cosmos* (Paris, August 7) heads an account of some of these creatures "Enemies of the Cigar," but if this is correct, man should surely be stigmatized as an enemy of mince pie, green corn, and other things that he delights to consume. These creatures love cigars dearly; they are the rivals, and possibly the enemies, of the human smokers whom they anticipate, altho antitobacconists would probably name them man's best friends on this account. There can be very little doubt of the feelings entertained about them by the dealers, for one species, the so-called "cigaret beetle," abundant in Cuba and the Philippines, ruined $10,000 worth of cigars in the city of Manila alone between 1909 and 1911. The facts in the article noted above were collected by Charles R. Jones for *The Philippine Journal of Science*. After describing the cigaret beetle and its larva, in which stage chiefly it is addicted to the tobacco habit, Mr. Jones tells how the grubs may be killed in tobacco and how it may be treated to prevent reinfection. Says *Cosmos:*

"For the destruction of the larvæ or the insects, Mr. Jones has tested with success fumigation with carbon disulfid or with prussic acid in a tight compartment; destruction was always complete after 24 to 36 hours. The aroma, the taste, and the combustible qualities of the tobacco are not modified by this treatment, and analysis has shown that the tobacco does not retain the compounds that have been employed for the fumigation, in particular the prussic acid. Another method is the use of steam in a drum, necessitating a final drying, or refrigeration, which must last four days.

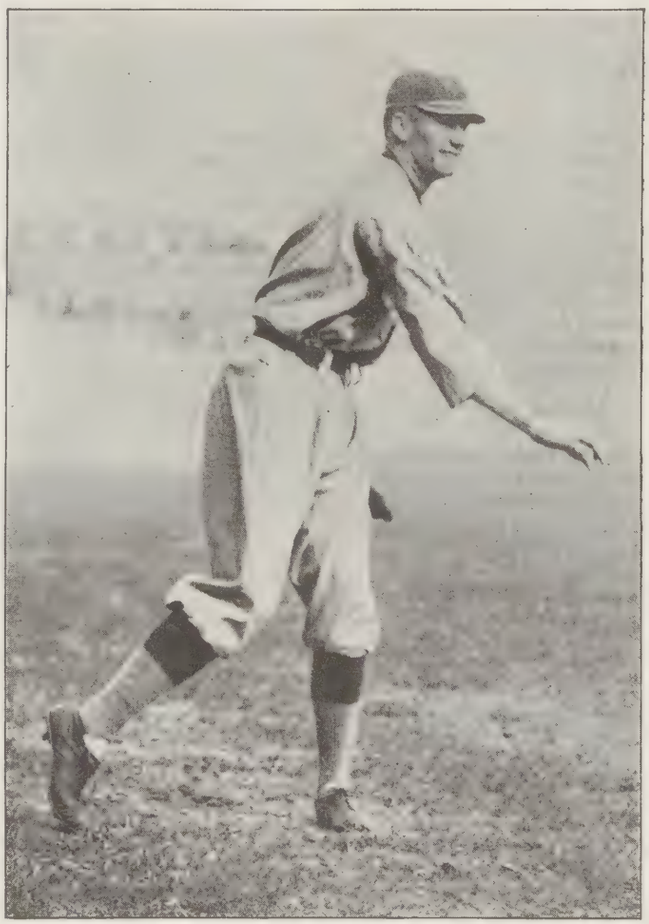
"To avoid reinfestation of the tobacco, it is necessary to protect the workrooms or packing-rooms against the entrance of the insects."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SPEED OF A PITCHED BASEBALL

AN ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, constructed by a company of manufacturers in Bridgeport, Conn., to measure the velocity of rifle-bullets, was successfully used the other day, according to *The Journal-Courier* (New Haven, September 23) to obtain the speed of a baseball pitched by Walter Johnson and Nap Rucker, two professional high-speed pitchers. The test originated in a dispute regarding the speed of the two players, and the recording apparatus proved Johnson to be the swifter, his ball traveling for five yards at a velocity of 122 feet a second—about one-sixteenth the speed of a bullet from a high-power rifle. The way in which the apparatus was used is thus described in the New Haven paper:

"The two took turns at throwing the ball against the steel plate of the electrical recording machine. Nap was the first to take a shot at the plate. The ball left his hand with terrific force and bounded back like a flash. Then Johnson let one fly. The ball failed to hit the plate, but caromed off the corner of the wooden wall with a crash. By this time things were in readiness for the test.

"The pitchers had to fire the ball through a frame of wood about two feet square. Running from top to bottom were ten fine copper wires. These wires are first broken and record the time the ball leaves the wooden frame. Five yards away is a steel plate. This records the time the ball lands.



WALTER JOHNSON IN ACTION.

In a test he threw a ball 122 feet a second.

"Johnson may have good control on a ball-field, but the thin wires proved a problem to him at first. He had to throw the ball five times before he could break one of the wires. His first throw was calculated at 120 feet per second.

"Nap thought it was a cinch to break the wires, but he found out differently after his first try. The trouble was that he let go the ball before completing a full swing. This caused the sphere to go through the wooden frame about three inches from the outside wire. Nap took his second chance, but failed. On his third attempt he smashed two wires, and the tester recorded 106 feet per second.

"Johnson shifted his position for his second try and thought his gage was just right for the wires. But Walter missed again, and had to try three times before he was able to record his throw. This throw was one foot a second faster than his first.

"Rucker then had his second test, and his speed was also faster. The record for Nap's second attempt was 109 feet per second. Then Rucker tried a curve ball, but this proved too slow to record.

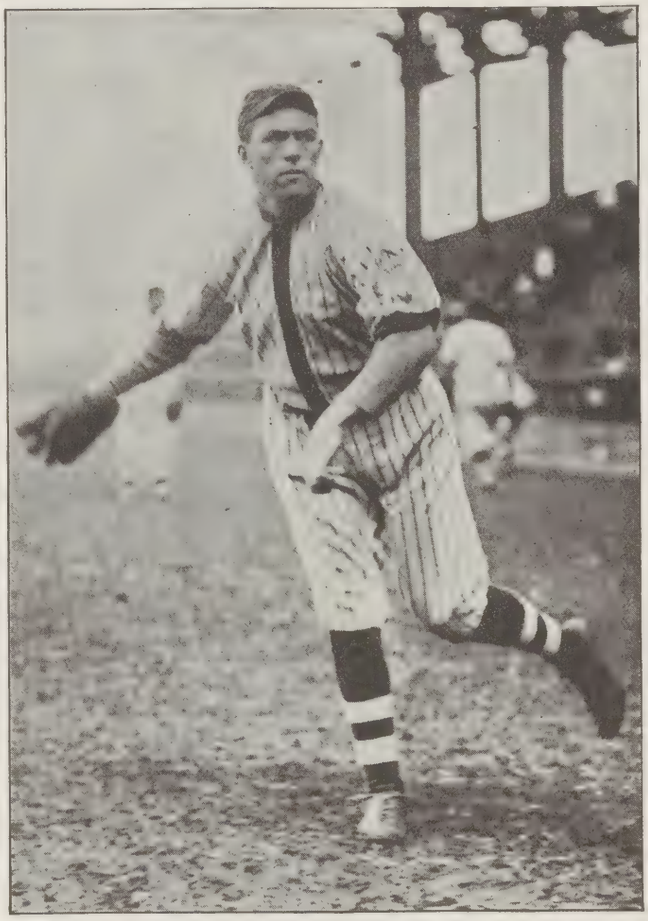
"In his last try Johnson made his best record, 122 feet a second. Rucker also had another chance and he increased his speed by four feet, the ball traveling at the rate of 113 feet a second.

"After the test Rucker said that Johnson had not thrown at his full speed, and that if he had, he could have thrown over 150 feet a second.

"The speed for the new Government .45 caliber automatic revolver is 800 feet per second. A high-power hunting-rifle, .35 caliber, autoloading, has a velocity of 2,000 feet per second."

SHOULD WE KILL WHEN WE CAN NOT CURE?

TO THIS QUESTION does the problem of euthanasia ultimately reduce, we are assured by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, August). Shall we put the incurable mercifully to rest? Who are "the incurable"? Can any man born of woman point them out definitely and conclusively? The writer of this editorial thinks not. Hence to administer euthanasia to a sufferer is always to run the risk of extinguishing a life that might have been saved. Condemnation of euthanasia, we are told, is necessary pretty often "because this criminal suggestion is made every little while by some rattle-brained writer who imagines that physicians should kill all they think they can not cure." He goes on:



NAP RUCKER WATCHING IT GO.

His speed was 113 feet a second.

"In the first place, the basic purpose of the medical profession is to prolong life, not to end it. We never can cure any one, that is, we can not put a sick man back to the exact condition he was in prior to his illness. Every sickness disturbs the delicate balance of functions permanently and reduces ability to resist the adversities of life. Our duty is to try to make him resist better and longer. Nor can we ever tell how long any one will live. Some cases which we confidently expect to live many years will suddenly collapse, and the most desperate, apparently moribund, cases may react and outlive those who would have administered euthanasia were it legal. The basic absurdity in the proposition is the assumption that any sick man ever believes that life is not worth the living. In a temporary delirium, one may pray for death and beg bystanders to kill him, but we must look on those statements as we do the suicidal mania of the insane. Life is always worth living, and tho some of us think we would prefer death to living as the submerged tenth, yet if adversity pushes us down with them, we still cling to life desperately. The plea that the physical suffering of the incurable is a reason for ending a life that might soon end itself is made only by those who do not know that when necessary the physician always relieves such pain, tho as a matter of fact, the end of life on earth is generally as painless and unconscious as its beginning, and the nearer we approach the end the less we dread it. The very old may long for the end, but will never hasten it. The whole proposition to administer euthanasia is, therefore, without a single justification, but emanates from hypersensitive souls who imagine agonies which never exist. Murders merely shorten life, and euthanasia is, therefore, but one form of murder. All these facts are so well known and have been published so often it is amazing that any one could seriously advocate the horrible suggestion. Perhaps we might emphasize the absurdity of it by mentioning the fact that it would never be possible for a jury of physicians to be positive that an agonizing early death is inevitable except in desperate injuries where the shock itself causes euthanasia. We trust there will be no further approvals of the proposition."

LUMINOUS BIRDS

STORIES OF BIRDS that glow or shine in the night are of great antiquity, and many of them doubtless belong to the realm of fancy or superstition. Pliny, the Roman naturalist, describes birds of this sort as existing in the Hercynian forest, and at various times throughout the Middle Ages similar tales appear. In 1555 Conrad Gessner published a book in Latin on luminous animals and plants—an odd mixture of fact and fiction. It now appears certain, however, that some birds have, at certain times, the property of phosphorescence, probably due, as is believed by naturalists, to the presence of luminous bacteria on their feathers. How these bacteria are picked up is another question, which seems not to have been satisfactorily answered. We quote from an article contributed to *Knowledge* (London, September) by Count L. de Sibour. Says this writer:

"That birds having the quality of luminosity have long existed seems a fact beyond dispute. Especially true is this in England. In 1907 Sir Digby Piggott called the attention of ornithologists to the appearance of luminous birds in Cambridge, and these unusual members of the feathered family had already been noticed by others in the same county. . . .

"It seems that as early as 1866, in the same county, Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown had mentioned 'moving lights' frequently seen at night. But no special attention had been paid to these reports, as they were believed to have originated in the credulous minds of country folk.

"The more frequent apparitions in 1907 at last aroused the attention of naturalists, especially in France, where similar cases had been observed in the Vosges and in the Pyrenees.

"According to Sir Digby Piggott, a couple of luminous birds were seen near Twiford, Norfolk, in February, 1907, by a gamekeeper, who, having killed one, identified it as a common barn-owl (*Strix flammea*). In October, 1907, Mr. B. J. Purdy and Mr. Spencer saw another, which was seen again on the 19th and 22d of December. On the first occasion it seemed to have attained the maximum of luminosity, as the branches of the tree upon which it had perched were visible in the pale yellow glow. This light did not frighten the mice; for the bird was seen to drop upon them several times.

"The power of the light was that of a bicycle lamp seen three or four hundred yards off, and its strength diminished considerably when the bird's flight was in a direction away from the observer. This pointed to the inference that the luminosity was confined to the breast. . . . . .

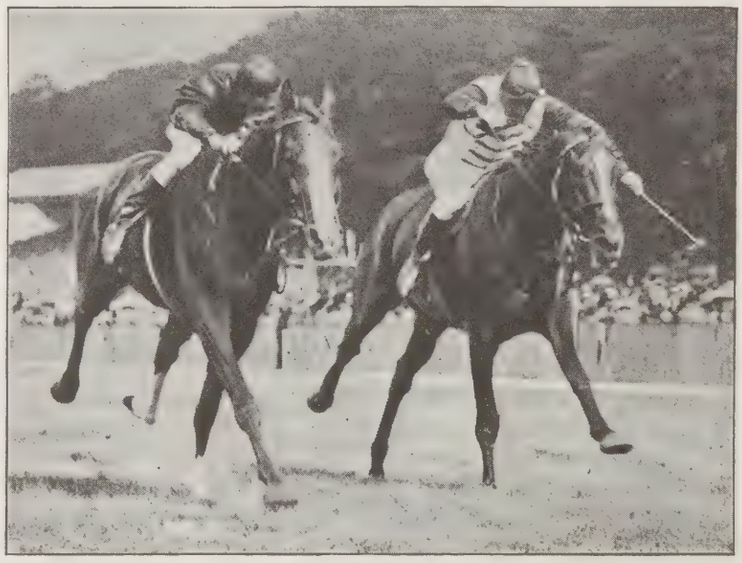
"The glow on the breast of the barn-owl is undoubtedly due to phosphorescence, and the molting of the feathers explains its sudden extinction.

"Two theories were given as to the origin of this unusual luminosity.

"Mr. Gurney, who had the opportunity of observing several specimens of these birds, thought it probable that the owls had been in contact with phosphorescent wood, and that phosphores-

cent bacteria had attached themselves to the feathers. This opinion at first was generally accepted, especially in Norfolk, where many birds had been seen, and was apparently confirmed when Lord Lindley announced that on his property there was a beech-tree showing a patch of phosphorescence eight inches square. It was therefore surmised that the birds had inhabited holes infested by this bacterium. The other theory was that dampness and uncleanliness of the covering of the breast had favored a sudden growth of luminous fungi peculiar to feathers. This explanation appears to have been more plausible; for in the contact theory it would seem that the wings and head, rather than the breast, would be likely to touch the sides of the hole. Yet these parts produced little or no light. Again, it would necessitate the bird being a tree-hole dweller, whereas similar cases have been observed on Canadian blue herons, for which this kind of life is impossible."

The phenomenon is not confined strictly to wild birds, we are told. Cases are also found among domestic pigeons. The fact that the light proceeds from the breast seems to be because the feathers are finer and thicker on that part of the body than on any other, except the neck. As the bird can not thoroughly clean it, it will retain germs and dust gathered in flight. The peculiar increase of light during flight is probably due to a chemical action of the air. It is well known that agitation of a medium containing phosphorescent particles intensifies their luminosity. To quote again:



NOT A CASE OF SUDDEN PARALYSIS.

Merely a mistaken attempt to picture motion at the wrong moment.

"The balance of argument is thus in favor of the fungi theory, and the latest observations of Señor Elorza in Spain are a confirmation of it. On several nights he saw a couple of luminous birds. Upon inquiry he was informed that they had been noticed for several years, that they lived in cliffs nearby, and that they disappeared in the month of May. The description given by him did not answer to that of the barn-owl, and it is to be supposed that we are in presence of another bird, one of nocturnal habits, offering a similar case of phosphorescence.

"It might be of interest to look back to the works of the earlier naturalists and note that several observers were aware of the existence of luminous birds. . . . In 1641, at Montpelier, in France, during a short period of famine, many fowls were brought to market. Several of these birds attracted wide attention by their unmistakable phosphorescence, and Henri de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, was called to admire them. A cock was killed 'who shone on all parts of his body with a remarkably strong light.' . . . The same year, at Montebello, according to the author, there was a hen which 'shone like a ball of white fire.' And Thomas Bartholin, comparing these two birds, ingenuously adds: 'It is a pity that the cock did not meet the hen; for we might then have obtained a breed of incandescent fowls.'"

ACTIVITY PICTURED THROUGH REST

THAT THE PROPER WAY to represent action of any kind pictorially is to depict the moving thing, not during motion, but at a point of rest, is asserted by H. L. Hollingsworth, of Columbia University, in *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Method* (New York, September 11). The reason for this, he says, is that the eye fixes easily on these resting stages and identifies the action with them, whereas the actual motions are too quick for it. Snap shots of postures assumed by a horse when trotting, for instance, appear ludicrous unless they are taken at a stage of comparative rest that the eye recognizes easily. Mr. Hollingsworth has condensed his observations in this regard into what he calls a "Law of the Resting-point." He says:

"An intrinsically interesting perception is that of a person, animal, machine, etc., in action, in the process of doing something. Much of the success of show-window demonstrations, street-vending, etc., depends on this intrinsic interest. The New York *Herald* has no better advertisement than the sight of its presses through the windows on Broadway. A barber stropping his razor, a mason using his trowel, a lather slapping in the nails, a gang of men unloading a piano, small boys pestering a pedler—anywhere, even in politics and the White House, an individual in action attracts attention.

"Similarly, pictures, sketches, photographs, or other representations of things in action are strongly attractive. But many attempts to portray or represent activity are flatly unsuccessful. The average newspaper photographer is the personification of such failure. The attitude presented is very likely to suggest inaction or pose rather than motion and lively activity. . . . . .

"The amateur usually makes the mistake of supposing that to suggest motion—let us say, the motion of a horse trotting—the foot of the animal should be represented in the middle of its course. Nothing is further from the truth. To suggest action effectively, the foot must be caught at one of the two resting-points—either at the initial point, before the beginning of the movement, or at the final point, midway between extension and return. To show it in the middle of its course suggests only pose, and stilted pose at that.

"Similarly, walking is best represented, not by a man with one foot in the air, but by one with both feet on the ground, the one having just completed its swing, the other just about to begin. A man striking a blow with his fist should be represented with the arm drawn back ready to strike or with the arm extended, the blow having been already launched, but never with it in a half-way position. It was thought that the introduction of moving pictures and cinematograph photography would be of great service to the painter and sculptor in catching their living subjects in the process of quick action and in thus enabling the preservation of these attitudes for reproduction with brush and chisel. But the expectation was all a false hope. No attitude represented action so vigorously as the resting-points with which we were already familiar.

"The only apparent exception to this rule is not a genuine one. It is to be found in some of the pictures called up in imagination when one listens to verbal descriptions of actions. Thus in the representations of 'an athlete hurdling a fence,' the actor may sometimes be thought of as in the middle of the leap. But this point will be seen to be the moment of suspension at the height of the leap, when the athlete is poised just above the fence. It is neither the initial nor the final point of rest, but a resting-point nevertheless.

"The explanation is simple. The perception of activity is a typical illustration of the process of interpreting a situation in the light of earlier experiences, associations, and memories. The eye can not see while it is itself in motion. Vision is achieved at points of rest, at least the clearest vision is. Because of difficulties of accommodation, adjustment, etc., our clear visions of moving objects come at the moments in which the objects are temporarily at rest. Only when objects are inactive or in attitudes of pose do we ordinarily get clear visual impressions of them in the middle of a conceivable course of movement."

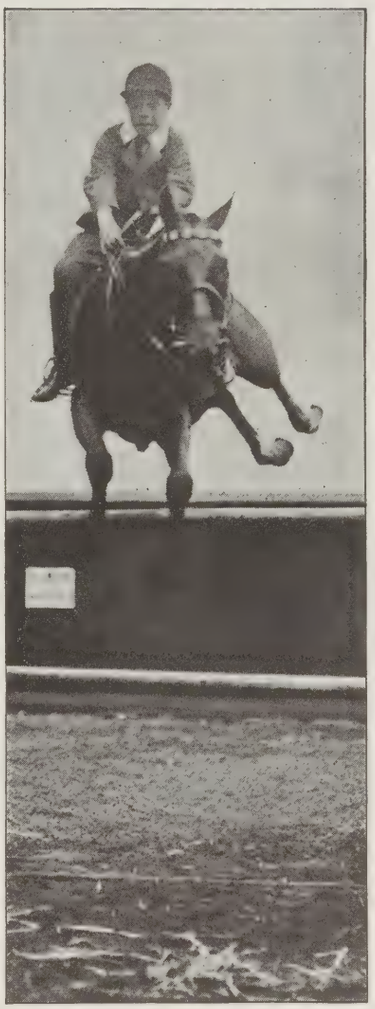
LIGHT AND SIGHT

WHAT IS THE BEST system of lighting, and what the best intensity of illumination, for good vision? Recent experiments bring out the interesting fact that the answer to this question depends on the purpose for which the eye is to be used. For close, sharp vision, where small detail must be recognized, very bright light is necessary, but this soon brings fatigue. Where it is desired to use the eye a long time, the brightness should be low—much lower than is usually considered necessary. Apparently a light bright enough for close work but not so bright as to fatigue the eye is as impossible a desideratum as the old lady's demand for "a very small Bible in very large type." The experiments just mentioned are those of Prof. C. E. Ferree, made on behalf of a committee of the American Medical Association appointed in 1911 to study this subject. The results so far obtained were described by him before the International Congress on School Hygiene held recently in Buffalo, N. Y. Our quotations are from a leading editorial in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, September 6). Says this paper·

"Tests . . . have been carried out by Dr. Ferree under daylight and under three particular installations of artificial lighting, one of which is classed as direct, one as indirect, and one as semiindirect. The first tests were simply to compare the four conditions of lighting, and the results given are for a single intensity of illumination, which was made the same for each case—namely, two foot-candles. It has been found that at the end of a period of three hours, during which the eye has been used for reading under the specified lighting arrangements, the ability for sustained vision, or what is called by the author the efficiency of the eye, is little impaired in the case of daylight and of indirect illumination, whereas there is a considerable falling off for the other two artificial installations.

"In a second set of observations the intensity of illumination was varied under each of these systems. Here, again, the results were most favorable for daylight and almost as favorable with the indirect installation. With the installation which is designated as semiindirect it was found that the efficiency of the eye is well sustained only for a very small range of intensities; for either higher or lower illumination the decrease in efficiency at the end of the three-hour period is very marked. For the installations of direct lighting used, the efficiency was found to be low for all intensities, altho here again a maximum was found for a particular value of the intensity. The particular values of the intensity which were found to give the best results in ability for sustained vision are much below the values for which visual acuity is greatest, and are lower than are generally regarded as desirable for any close work. For the installations used by the author it is, therefore, to be concluded that the intensities necessary for close work would not be conducive to sustained vision.

"The results already obtained by Dr. Ferree are of great importance, and those interested in illumination will await with eagerness the extension of the test conditions to a large number of installations and to a large number of observers. The same or a similar criterion should be used by others having the necessary laboratory facilities, in carrying out experiments along similar and yet varied lines, since a very large amount of time will be necessary for a single observer to cover the wide field which is immediately opened up, and to multiply observations to an extent that will leave no room for doubt as to the reliability and universality of the results obtained."



THE PAUSE

At the top of the jump, when the best picture of motion is to be had.

X-RAYS AND RADIUM

THAT RADIUM and other radioactive substances give off Röntgen rays has been believed by physicists for some time, altho without strict proof. The type of radiation known as "gamma rays," emitted by these bodies, resembles the Röntgen radiation very closely, and their identity with that radiation is asserted in most text-books. Until recently, however, the exact nature of the *x*-ray itself was in dispute and it was not believed to be analogous to light, since no trace could be found of "interference," by which light, in common with all other wave-phenomena, is characterized. Very recently, as noted in these columns, the interference of *x*-rays has been observed and photographed, and it has thereby been proved that the *x*-ray is simply light of exceedingly small wave-length—smaller than the size of a molecule. If among the rays given off by radium there are really *x*-rays, these should therefore exhibit the same phenomena. Owing to the minute quantities of radium available it seemed at first impossible to put this to the test, but it has finally been done with success, as described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 16). Says the writer, alluding at the outset to the identification of the *x*-rays with ultra-violet light:

"This important discovery suggested to Mr. Norman Shaw the idea of ascertaining whether radium rays manifested the same phenomena as *x*-rays. The difficulty of this kind of experiment, already notable in the case of the Röntgen rays, is here increased because of the fact that the source of the rays is necessarily of feeble intensity and that the length of the exposures, added to the effect of secondary radiations, risks fogging the plate.

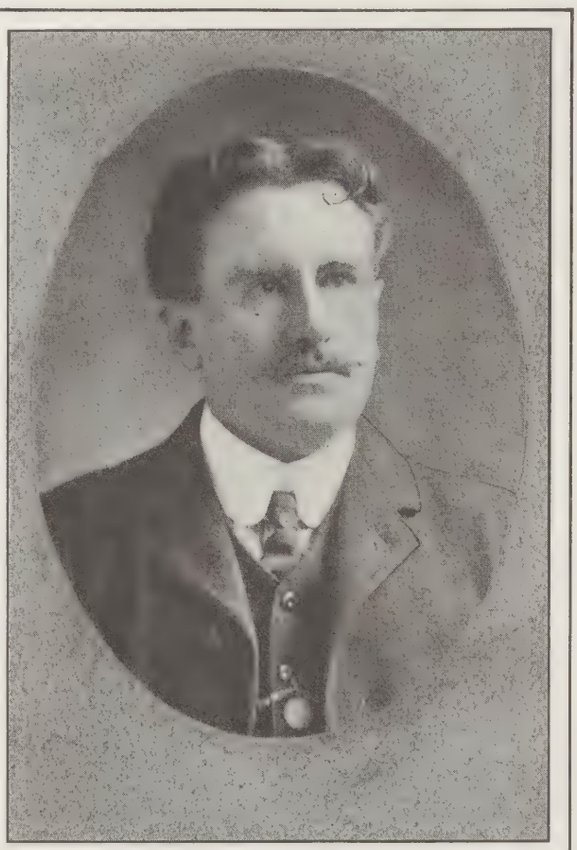
"Despite these difficulties, Mr. Shaw succeeded in obtaining, by exposures of one month, the photographic image of a bundle of gamma rays undergoing reflection, at grazing incidence, from crystalline plates of mica. In these conditions, upon the very clear image of the undeviated rays, are superposed regularly spaced patches corresponding to partial reflection. . . . The original negatives leave no doubt whatever regarding the formation of these reflected images.

"We may conclude from this, with Mr. Norman Shaw, the identity of nature between the gamma rays and the *x*-rays. Both are perturbations of periodic type, their wave-length being very much smaller than that of luminous perturbations. Furthermore, a comparative examination of the images of reflection given under the same conditions by gamma rays and *x*-rays enables us to evaluate approximately the ratio of their wave-lengths. It is found, conformably to the forecast suggested by the electrometric study of the rays, that the gamma rays are 'harder' than the Röntgen rays. . . . But the difference is not so great as might be supposed. The penetrating rays of radium have a wave-length probably not less than one-tenth, or at any rate one-hundredth, of that of the Röntgen rays. If we recollect that the latter itself is much smaller than molecular dimensions we see what extreme smallness we must assign, according to Mr. Shaw, to the wave-length of the gamma rays."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

O. HENRY IN NEW YORK

WHEN *Ainslee's Magazine* wished to herald "O. Henry" in their yearly prospectus, they wrote the author for something to fill out the "O" with. "With a courteous flourish of appreciation at the honor we were offering him in making him known to the world, he sent us 'Olivier,'" says Mr. Richard Duffy, who was then editor of that magazine. Not knowing his real name at that time, and anxious to introduce him to New York without any abbreviations, they did not suspect the whimsicality of his reply. It was one of his dominant traits, as Mr. Duffy shows us in his article in *The Bookman* (October) dealing with his New York life. It will be read with interest by the many admirers of O. Henry, some of whom may be curious as to the personality of William Sidney Porter. "His coming to New York with the resolution to 'write for bread,' as he said once in a mood of acrid humor, was . . . dramatic as is a whisper compared to a subdued tumult of voices":



O. HENRY AS HE FIRST CAME TO NEW YORK.

"To meet him for the first time," says Richard Duffy, "you felt his most notable quality to be reticence."

"As happens in these matters, whatever mind-picture Gilman Hall or I had formed of him from his letters, his handwriting, his stories, vanished before the impression of the actual man. He wore a dark suit of clothes, I recall, and a four-in-hand tie of bright color. He carried a black derby, high-crowned, and walked with a springy, noiseless step. To meet him for the first time you felt his most notable quality to be reticence, not a reticence of social timidity, but a reticence of deliberateness. If you also were observing, you would soon understand that his reticence proceeded from the fact that civilly yet masterfully he was taking in every item of the 'you' being presented to him to the accompaniment of convention's phrases and ideas, together with the 'you' behind this presentation. It was because he was able thus to assemble and sift all the multifarious elements of a personality with sleight-of-hand swiftness that you find him characterizing a person or a neighborhood in a sentence or two; and once I heard him characterize a list of editors he knew each in a phrase.

"On his first afternoon in New York we took him on our usual walk up-town from Duane Street to about Madison Square. That was a long walk for O. Henry, as any who knew him may witness. Another long one was when he walked about a mile over a fairly high hill with me on zigzag path through autumn woods. I showed him plains below us and hills stretching away so far and blue they looked like the illimitable sea from the deck of an ocean liner. But it was not until we approached the station from which we were to take the train back to New York that he showed the least sign of animation. 'What's the matter, Bill?' I asked. 'I thought you'd like to see some real country.' His answer was: 'Kunn'l, how kin you expeck me to appreciate the glories of nature when you walk me over a mounting like that an' I got new shoes on?' Then he stood on one foot and on the other, caressing each aching member for a second or two, and smiled with bashful knowingness so like him.

"It was one of his whimsical amusements, I must say here, to speak in a kind of country style of English, as tho the English language were an instrument he handled with hesitant unfamiliarity. Thus it happened that a woman who had written to him about his stories and asked if her 'lady friend' and she might meet him, informed him afterward: 'You mortified me nearly to death, you talked so ungrammatical!'

"To return to his first day in New York, on which for the only time he evinced a shade of astonishment or bewilderment, altho he always humorously profest his sense of insecurity as an outlander in the big town, Gilman Hall and I tried to interest him in noticing Morgan Robertson, who was passing near the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street princely drest in a frock coat and top hat. It was our intention to have him meet fellow craftsmen from the beginning. In his own way he came to know Morgan Robertson later, but that day he had eyes only for the elevated railroad, and, gazing at it, inquired of us, so that we doubted his seriousness, why people were not afraid to ride on such trains, as they might so easily fall into the street. Years later a train did fall partly off the track, it will be recalled, through a confusion of signals at the curve at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. He was not surprized, he told me, which made me remember that in our many roamings about town he would always ride in a surface-car or the subway, no matter what distance he had to go."

His new friends "never knew just where he stopt the first night in New York, beyond his statement that it was at a hotel not far from the ferry in a neighborhood of so much noise that he had not been able to sleep." It was thus that New York offered its first shelter to Robert Louis Stevenson, and the hotel in West Street was long a literary landmark. Mr. Duffy resumes:

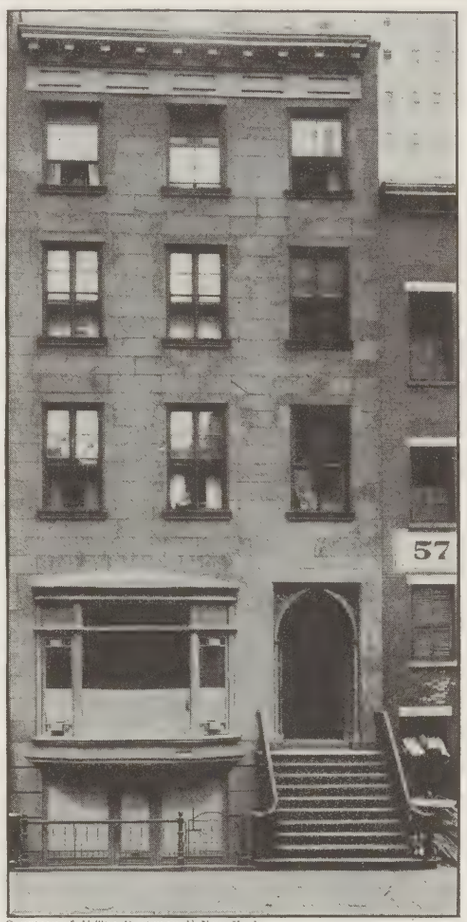
"I suppose we were voluminous with suggestions as to where he might care to live, because we felt we had some knowledge of the subject of board and lodging, and because he was the kind of man you'd give your best hat to on short acquaintance, if he needed a hat,—but also he was the kind of man who would get a hat for himself. Within about twenty-four hours he called at the office again to say that he had taken a large room in a French table-d'hôte hotel in Twenty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. Moreover, he brought us a story. In those days he was very prolific. He wrote not only stories, but occasional skits and light verse. In a single number of *Ainslee's*, as I remember, we had three short stories of his, one of which was signed 'O. Henry' and the other two with pseudonyms. Of the latter, 'While the Auto Waits' was picked out by several newspapers outside New York as an unusually clever short story. But as O. Henry naturally he appeared most fre-

quently, as frequently as monthly publication allows, for, to my best recollection, of the many stories we saw of his there were only three about which we said to him we would rather have another instead. Of these one is a variation on the legend of the Wandering Jew, the main personage of which is called *Mike O'Bader*. The second is laid in New Orleans, and is the fantasy of a man under the influence of absinthe, abounding in rhetorical color as gorgeous almost as De Quincey, but wholly obscured or outblazoned as to story by its color. The third pictured a scion of Louisiana's seigneur days, living 'remote, unfriended, and alone' in a country mansion of faded splendor; and this story was published in a magazine that I believe is no longer in print. The Wandering Jew story may be read in his collected works, but I don't know what has become of that weird New Orleans fantasy in which there was something of Edgar Allan Poe and of Lafcadio Hearn.

"I make no pretense at being a critic of O. Henry's work, but offer these data of literary biography as suggestive of the way the man found himself once he got to New York, and having his ship, as it were, cast from her moorings with a bound tiller on the crisscrossed, charted sea of fiction. Along about this time hove the *Brandur Magazine*, with Major Smith, of the Associated Press, who wanted O. Henry to write stories about the Southwest and was willing to pay five cents per word, the price he advertised he would pay for any short story in his view acceptable. As I heard at the time from general report, the *Brandur Magazine* was discontinued because Major Smith found it to be too great a burden in connection with his other business interests. O. Henry sold him several stories, and what is more, won the immediate personal interest of Major Smith, as he did with all his publishers. He sold stories to other magazines, and, as he told me, there came a day when he needed greatly a check of some months' promise from one of these magazines. Mellifluously, he narrated, the editor answered his request with the statement that he had instructed the treasurer to send the check, but apparently the treasurer had not sent it. Post-haste wrote O. Henry to the editor: 'Dear Mr.——: I should advise you to discharge that treasurer and engage one who will obey orders.'

"Still he lived in West Twenty-fourth Street, altho the place had no particular fascination for him. We used to see him every other day or so, at luncheon, at dinner, or in the evening. Various magazine editors began to look up O. Henry, which was a job somewhat akin to tracing a lost person. While his work was rapidly coming under general notice, he made no effort to push himself into general acquaintance; and all who knew him when he was actually somewhat of a celebrity should be able to say that it was about as easy to induce him to 'go anywhere' to meet somebody as it is to have a child take medicine. He was persuaded once to be the guest of a member of the Periodical Publishers' Association on a sail up the Hudson; but when the boat made a stop at Poughkeepsie, O. Henry slipt ashore and took the first train back to New York. Yet he was not unsociable, but a man that liked a few friends round him and who dreaded and avoided a so-called 'party' as he did a crowd in the subway."

Literary pilgrims may still see the house in Irving Place where O. Henry lived later. It is one of these old-fashioned dwellings that seem to presage destruction in a city where even modern structures stand in daily dread of demolition:



Courtesy of "The Bookman," New York.

WHERE O. HENRY WATCHED THE PASSING WORLD.

The large window of this house in Irving Place—"not far from old Wash. Irving's house," in his own phrase—was his watch-tower for human types.

"I follow his movings with his trunks, his bags, his books, a few, but books he read, and his pictures, likewise a few, that were original drawings presented to him, or some familiar printed picture that had caught his fancy, because in his movings you trace his life in New York. His next abiding-place was at 55 Irving Place, as he has said in a letter, 'a few doors from old Wash. Irving's house.' Here he had almost the entire parlor floor with a window large as a store front, opening only at the sides in long panels. At either one of these panels he would sit for hours watching the world go by along the street, not gazing idly, but noting, with penetrating eyes, men and women, making guesses at what they did for a living, and what fun they got out of it when they had earned it."

THE NEWSPAPER OF TO-MORROW

WHO WOULD LIKE his newspaper "put in" like gas or the telephone? "Laid on" is the expression of our English cousin, and since the suggestion comes from him, his phrase gains right of way. The editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Robert Donald, gave to the Conference of Journalists, assembled at York, England, his ideas of the newspaper of the future, and this proposition figured most prominently in his prophetic vision. Mr. Donald, tho a Scotsman, has seen newspaper service in New York, and his paper is often spoken of as being more American in type than any other London daily. His idea is that the newspaper of the future "will be handier in form, that its distribution will be far more perfect, and that its circulation will cover larger areas." In the London *Standard* we get a summary with comment of other features that he foresees:

"Aeroplanes will be used for long journeys, and papers will be carried by electric trains and motor-planes running on special tracks. There will be no distinction of morning and evening newspapers; editions will come out almost every hour of the day and night. News will be collected by wireless telephone, each reporter carrying a portable instrument in his pocket. But all this does not represent the ultimate stage of development. People may eventually become too lazy to read at all, or at least to read a formal newspaper. In that case news may be laid on to their houses like gas or water. The daily paper will go on printing itself in column form, like the tape-machines in a club lobby, while those who prefer it may have a talking-machine which proclaims the 'latest intelligence' to them while they are lounging in the garden or taking their ease in the smoking-room.

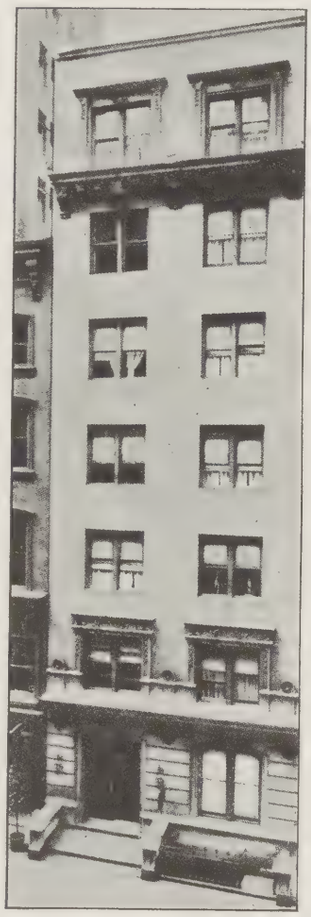
"All this may very well come to pass in the time of people yet living. Stranger changes have happened in the last twenty or thirty years. Yet we imagine that the older generation of newspaper readers would not take kindly to a column-printing or phonographic journal. It has not the friendliness of the printed sheet, and it also lacks the mysterious importance of type. A 'talked' newspaper, for example, would be dreadfully monotonous, unless the voices were properly diversified. The leading articles, of course, might be declaimed in gravely responsible tones; the sporting news in a jaunty, slangy style; the money article in staid business accents; and the fashions and society gossip in a brisk feminine chatter. But it is difficult to talk headlines, or to convey vocally to the reader the tremendously

significant effect of large type and wide spacing. High salaries would have to be paid for great elocutionary ability, or the spoken newspaper would be a very dull thing.

"And what about letters to the editor? What modest man would care to write to the *Daily Phonogram* his views on strap-hanging on the District Railway, or the Holiday Girl, if in two hours' time his contribution were liable to be roared back at him through the talking-machine in the presence of his family and the servants? And yet there must always be letters to the editor, for writing to newspapers is no accidental weakness, but a deep-seated human instinct. Mr. Donald's phonograph journal may arrive to fulfil certain purposes, but we feel confident that there will always be a large body of the public who will retain their love for the comfortable, old-fashioned newspaper which has accommodated itself lovingly to all the little habits and wants of civilized man."

BRAZIL'S GROWING LITERATURE

THE NEAR FUTURE may show to the world that Portugal has not only an absentee king, but an absentee literature. The center of its population has long since shifted to Brazil, where the language is spoken by twenty-five millions as against the six millions in the mother country. What is more natural then, points out a distinguished member of the Academy of Brazil, Mr. J. de Madiera y Albuquerque, than that the center of Portuguese literature should shift thither also. The future holds golden promises for Brazil's literary development, prophesies this patriotic Brazilian in *La Revue* (Paris), but the significant feature of its present output is the French influence. They have not yet come to know themselves as Brazilians. The people of this greatest of the South American republics, besides being predominantly Portuguese, show a marked intermixture of Indian, negro, and latterly Italian blood. This mingling of elements has necessarily complicated the psychological map upon which their literature is spread. Mr. de Madiera pauses to comment upon this part of his subject first:



O. HENRY'S LAST NEW YORK HOME.

It is a hotel in Twenty-sixth Street called "The Caledonia."

"The territory of Brazil was peopled by savages of different races, divided into an infinity of tribes, speaking many hundreds of dialects. Vestiges of great civilizations, as in Mexico or Peru, are nowhere found. . . . We have here a conquering people, at the ripest moment of their own history, undertaking the colonization of a new country in the precise century in which the Portuguese language possest a magnificent literature, which many writers, including Camoëns, had enriched with a host of works of every variety: poetry, drama, oratory, history, . . . and this people found only a race of excessively uncultivated Indians—hardly advanced beyond the age of stone. All these factors favored the triumph of the Portuguese . . . but, curiously enough, no one has ever been able to indicate in Brazilian literature just what elements are of Indian origin. . . . It is because the fusion was very intimate. The Indians had no literature; they could give only their temperament, their psychology, and this psychology is admirably allied to that of the Portuguese. . . . The majority of these Indians were rather sociable and indolent—one might almost say contemplative in character. They observed respect for the dead, to whom they gave suitable sepulture, but they had none of those barbarous, bloody, and grandiose ceremonies seen in Peru and Mexico. . . . All this tallies remarkably well with the psychology of the Portuguese, who are also a people gentle, believing, and contemplative."

The Portuguese character, it is pointed out, is utterly different from that of the proud, warlike, and arrogant Spaniards, being "marked, on the contrary, by a poetic dreaminess, sentimentality, and melancholy, with a tendency to dwell on the life after death."

The negro race has likewise added a considerable strain of its blood to that of the Brazilian populace, among whom there has been little of that prejudice against intermarriage which has prevented fusion in the United States.

For this reason the negroes are being rapidly absorbed into the population, and, like the Indians, tho they bring no definite vein of literature, they modify the psychology of the race, infusing into it qualities of "passivity and affection." In this connection Mr. de Madiera adds:

"The Indians have perhaps given [to the race] a part of their *insouciance*, the negroes a part of their sadness; but the negroes have also added much of their physical endurance, and the Indians the sole great sentiment which has always animated them: a savage love of liberty. No other sentiment is so deeply embedded in the Brazilian people. . . . . .

"The first literary figure properly belonging to us is that of Gregorio de Mattos, born at Bahia. The fact is very characteristic, because in him appears for the first time in Brazilian literature the sentiment which is habitually found in colonies: opposition to the mother country. It matters not if the sons of the country be of the same race as their dominators. This opposition appears anyway, either in the form of hatred or at least of *blague*. It is probable that France felt this inconvenience when it dominated Canada. There is no doubt of the fact as for the rest of America. . . . In the United States the English type was ridiculed . . . and in all of Spanish America the Spaniards of the motherland were the butts of wit, while in Brazil the Portuguese were spoken of in terms of contempt and ridicule. . . . This national sentiment of opposition to the colonizers was also manifested in the most important of the literary groups since formed, known as the 'school of Minas,' . . . composed of poets who dreamed of liberation. These poets, however, were bucolic rimers, tender makers of verses of love. Without speaking here of the tentative Brazilian revolution of 1789, it may merely be observed the first literary group of any importance was a hotbed of conspirators. Gregorio de Mattos attacked the colonizers by ridicule. . . . The school of Minas, on the contrary, conspired actively while composing bucolic and lyric verses of a gentle sentimentality. . . . Our first effort at revolution was largely organized by poets. That is always the case. Only, the poets whom one finds as the pioneers of nearly every literature sing the events of prehistoric story, traditions of primitive ages, epic and religious legends.

"Not so with us. The primary material was lacking. The Indians possest no literature which might furnish subjects of legend. That of the Portuguese was property of the adversary which the poets would not use. Brazilian literature, therefore, commences with a satiric poet aiming his wit at the Portuguese, and continues with lyricists chanting the eternal lyric subjects: nature and love."

But the beginning of the nineteenth century brought a change, according to the author, and the influence of France first began to be felt. When the army of Napoleon invaded Portugal, King John VI. fled to Brazil, and "the first great service which France rendered to our literature was to chase John VI. to our country," whereupon "Brazil became the only country in South America to possess the refinements of civilization due to the presence of a court."

"The King was dowered with no great intelligence. But he was a king. About him clustered the nobility: the nobility of blood and the nobility of the intellect. . . . Such persons could not remain idle. It was necessary for them to find occupations. And thus were founded in Brazil institutions of the *beaux arts* and of the sciences, as well as judicial courts. . . . The King, on arriving in Brazil, opened the ports to universal navigation. The English were the first to profit by this, but only for commerce. Almost immediately Brazil entered into relations with France, and from this moment it may be said that the history of Brazilian literature ceases to be autonomous; it becomes a chapter of French literature. If we take a list of the literary schools of France we need only to double each column to record the names of Brazilian writers. There are analogous divisions and subdivisions. . . . Romanticism has been very varied and very complex in France, as in Brazil; but one of the most curious manifestations of French romanticism has been its return to the medieval. It has sought therein themes for its poetry and its romances. This has put Brazilian literature into a position of cruel embarrassment, because Brazil has not had any Middle Ages. Brazil was discovered half a century after the end of that historical period!

"What was to be done, then? The litterateurs turned to the Indians. . . . Their prowess was chanted and romances were invented, some of which were very beautiful, and one, at least, almost a *chef-d'œuvre*. It is needless to remark that the psychology of the Indians in these poems and novels is about as true as that of the Japanese invented by Pierre Loti in 'Madame Chrysanthème,' and sung by Puccini in 'Madama Butterfly.'

". . . Brazil has had its romanticism, all its own; it has had its naturalism, its symbolism. It accepts always the French orientation. But always it adapts it to its own life, its own national sentiments."

The poet who first brought the romantic movement into Brazilian literature was the Vicomte de Araguaya, who occupied a diplomatic post at Paris. His poetry appeared between 1832 and 1836 under the name of Domingos de Magelhaes. The writer observes that, "like Chateaubriand, like De Vigny, like all his generation, he was subject to the influences which also influenced Hugo." He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and his famous ode to "Napoleon at Waterloo" was translated by a Belgian writer into French prose, from which we choose a portion to render into English.

"Waterloo! . . . Waterloo! . . . This name reveals a sublime lesson to Humanity! Here an ocean of dust, fire, and smoke swept the invincible army as of yore Vesuvius whelmed and buried Pompeii. . . . Here died Marengo's braves! Yet this hero of a thousand battles who held in his hands the destiny of kings, this hero who with the point of his sword traced upon the map the boundaries of nations, surrounded by his marshals, dictated his orders! Yes, here the genius of victories was present and measured the battle-field with his eagle's glance. . . . Naught perturbed him! The bullets which the enemy sent toward him by hundreds bent before him like lions tamed, and, daring not to touch him, plowed the turf at the feet of his charger. . . . For the last time he brandished his sword and hurled himself into the fray. His arm is the tempest; his sword the thunderbolt! But an omnipotent hand touches his breast. It is the Hand of the Lord, the invincible obstacle! 'Hold, Warrior! Mine is thy glory! Mine thy strength! Thou hast finished thy august mission! Thou art but human; halt thee!'"

At present, we are told, the field of journalism in Brazil is probably the one richest in talent. A striking fact to attest this statement is that French influence is still paramount, namely, that while there are 1,200,000 Italians among the population and only 10,000 French, the gross weight of the French books imported is more than eight times that of the Italian books brought in, which is explained by the circumstance that the latter are consumed only by Italian readers while the former find a market among Brazilians in general. Beyond all this, as it has already been pointed out, the center of Portuguese literature is inevitably shifting to Brazil, in order to supply with reading-matter the twenty-five million users of the language against six million left behind in the mother country. It is in the natural order of things that a rich development may be looked for in the future.

DAILY MENTAL GYMNASTICS

IN THESE DAYS when the slender figure for women—and also men—is the necessary endowment for success in the modern diversion of dancing, there are many men of forty who have gone back to the morning exercise of arms and legs. The mind is usually left quiescent at this time. But we find a "man of forty," Mr. Archibald Marshall, urging his middle-aged confrères to take up a little mental gymnastics as well. He has just learned by heart all the four books of the "Odes of Horace." They contain three thousand and sixty-two lines, and the effort was not formidable at all, he tells us; nor has he used a single minute over it that he could have employed otherwise. "It has been done little by little every day, and the great bulk of it has been done during the rather tiresome process of dressing in the morning." He learns from ten to twenty lines while shaving, and the rest of the time is taken up by repetition of lines learned before. In the London *Daily Mail* he gives his recipes:

"I have used, in this way, the half-hour or so devoted to bath, shaving, and dressing every morning for some years. I have learned something or other by heart; and there seems to be some sort of helpful influence in the unthinking processes one goes through which acts on the brain and makes it easier to cram it then than at other times. And perhaps the morning freshness has something to do with it too. I have never tried learning anything by heart while undressing at night, and feel it would be too much of an effort. Besides, a minute and a quarter is not long enough to learn anything in. But at the beginning of the day, whatever the effort may be, it is a pleasant one, provided one is interested in what one is learning.

"It is of no use to learn something by heart, just for the sake of it, altho there is some satisfaction in finishing a thing off completely. There are several odes of Horace, for instance, which I do not particularly want to remember, altho the great majority of them I do, which was the reason why I learned them. But it was just worth while adding the few to the many for the sake of the satisfaction of having got hold of them all.

"There is nobody who would not be the better off for learning certain things by heart; and there are some things that can *only* be learned by heart. You can not acquire them in any other way; or, at least, you can not acquire them to such useful purpose. The multiplication table is the best instance of this. It would be possible to reckon out any simple multiple every time you needed to do so; but, fortunately, the trouble gone through in early youth to get anything up to 'twelve times twelve' tripping off the tongue makes the effort unnecessary. One useful thing that might be done during the daily process of dressing would be to extend one's multiplication table, say, up to twenty times twenty. In practise this would save a large amount of time and trouble to those who are constantly dealing with figures. And I should think it would not be difficult to suggest other matters of calculation which could be simplified in a similar way.

"My own tastes and requirements being of a different nature, I can speak more of the pleasure to be gained from getting, by heart, favorite passages of poetry, or sometimes of prose. It is astonishing what one can do in this way in a comparatively short space of time. I think the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' was the first long poem I learned by heart, many years ago. It contains 101 quatrains, which at the rate of three a day would take little more than a month to learn. Wordsworth's beautiful 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality in Early Childhood' I learned in a week or so while staying in the Lake district, and there is a flavor about it which it would not have if I only read it occasionally. When one repeats poetry that one has got by heart, the scenes in which it was first learned rise up before one. That poem recalls to me the lovely view of lake and mountain from my open bedroom window in those far-off summer days, and contains something more of the spirit of Wordsworth in consequence.

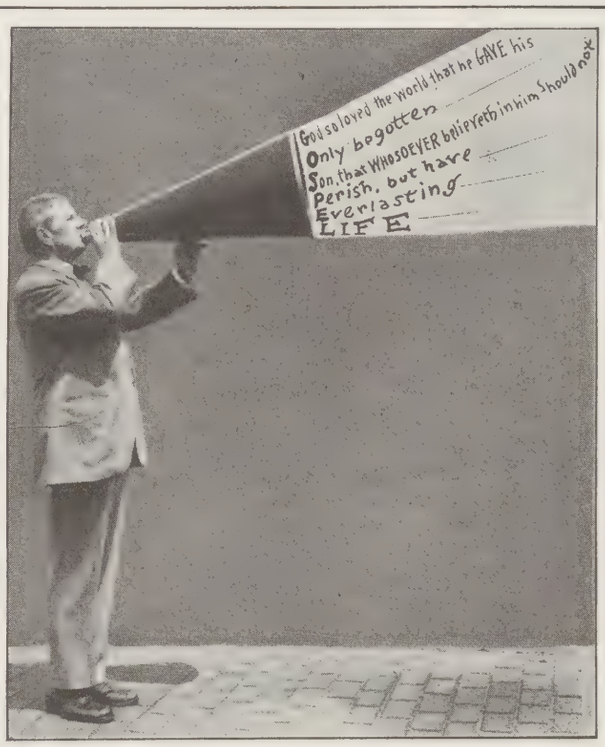
"Whatever of fine literature one has got by heart is a possession. One need never be dull, even in an enforced wait at a country railway station on a wet day, with nothing visible to entertain one but advertisements and time-tables. One carries a little library in one's mind and can dip into it where one pleases. . . .

"There are many things that can be profitably learned by heart besides poetry. I have sometimes occupied myself with words and phrases of a foreign language; I have learned leads at bridge; I have learned dates. Dates are really extraordinarily useful, in spite of the scorn sometimes thrown upon them."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE GOSPEL AT BRIGHTON BEACH

AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE of the Gospel in the open air was to be observed during the Sundays of June, July, and August at Brighton Beach, near New York. Open-air meetings have been held in many parts of the country, but this one at Brighton was so arranged as to offer a challenge to the thousands who crowd the great middle-class pleasure-resort. It was carried through by a business man, Mr. W. E. Stephens, "who believes in progressive Christianity and the great need of the Gospel of Christ for the floating masses of humanity." People told him his scheme was "chimerical,"


God so loved the world that he GAVE his
Only begotten
Son, that WHOSOEVER believeth in him should not
Perish, but have
Everlasting
LIFE

A NEW USE FOR THE MEGAPHONE AT BRIGHTON.

Mr. W. E. Stephens, who conducted summer Sunday services at the great Coney Island resort, announcing his text.

and "doomed to failure"; but for all that, Mr. Stephens persevered, selected a spot where three ways meet, "where three vast throngs converge," and got permission from the president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to preach the Gospel there on the lawn of the Brighton Beach Hotel. Fifty conversions were the harvest. The story, as printed in *The Christian Herald* (New York), goes on:

"At first the results seemed doubtful and some of the talks were addrest to the empty air; by perseverence and courage he soon began to produce an effect. A few stopt to listen, a few more tarried to hear, and soon there was a great crowd around the stand; others leaned upon the fence to hear what this 'babbler would say.' The place chosen for the open-air services proved to be an ideal spot, and the hours for holding them, from five to seven P.M., the most appropriate of all the day. The place is an irregular triangle in a corner of the lawn of the Brighton Beach Hotel. The great army of pleasure-seekers from Coney Island going north, the multitude from Brighton going south, and the immense audience from the Music Hall when the performance is over at five o'clock converge at this place chosen to fulfil the divine injunction, 'Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city,' and proclaim the Gospel of divine favor and love to the repentant sinner.

"The services from the beginning grew in popularity, increased in attendance, and deepened in interest. The numbers who stopt to hear grew astoundingly. On June 22 there were 5,005; June 29, 6,390; July 26, 8,487; August 3, 10,750; and on August 31 the astonishing number of 15,649. These figures are not estimates, but actual counts with an automatic register, operated by an experienced person, who was instructed to register only those who tarried to hear the message."

Mr. Stephens's helpers represented various walks of life:

"Among the speakers were Rev. William N. Richie, D.D., chaplain of U. S. Grant Post; Mr. George W. Carr, the evangelist; Mr. Will Houghton, actor, who, with his rich baritone voice and sharp Gospel thrusts, was a power for truth; Mr. Howard Richie, from the Moody Bible Institute; and the Rev. James F. Riggs, Jr., assistant pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The singers were Mr. Ralph Duryea, who was also the organist; Mrs. Emma G. Singleton, a beautiful soprano soloist; and a thoroughly trained quartet, of which Miss E. T. Pell was leader; Miss B. Bedell, soprano; Miss E. Frost, alto; Mr. D. W. Bryant, tenor; Mr. E. Howard, basso. Another novel feature of these services was a little ten-year-old girl, Ruth Morgan, who possesses a phenomenal voice. Her little song, entitled 'Jesus Promised Me a Home Over There,' became the greatest favorite. Her fresh, pure voice simply captivated the audience.

"This work at first was supported principally by Mr. Stephens himself, but subsequently some friends, seeing the success attained and the great good being done, became patrons to the movement. Among these are: Mr. D. W. McWilliams, treasurer of the Manhattan Elevated Ry.; Mr. Clinton L. Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Trust Co.; Mr. L. W. Minford, a Wall Street coffee merchant; Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge; Mrs. Florence N. Latin; Mr. Frank Huyler; Mr. Henry Mackay; Mr. H. K. Twitchell, of the Chemical National Bank; Rev. David Gregg, D.D.; John T. Underwood, President Underwood Typewriter Co., and others."

SOCIALISM'S RELIGIOUS FAITH

PERHAPS it is the recent pronouncement of Sir Oliver Lodge concerning the religious change of front among scientists that has led Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb to outline their religious ideals. While they speak mainly for themselves they doubtless represent the Socialistic convictions of their following in England. They observe in direct contradiction to opinions exprest after Sir Oliver Lodge's address that "many of the most upright and vigorous minds of to-day regard with unmixed satisfaction the trend toward the avowed 'materialism' which set in about the middle of the nineteenth century." "Any faith in the possible communication of the individual human mind with a spiritual force that 'makes for righteousness,'" say these leaders of Socialism in England in their paper *The New Statesman* (London), "is regarded by them as a misleading and enervating superstition." This is not, however, the Socialist view of the matter. Indeed, we are assured that "Socialists take up anything but a 'secularist' or 'materialist' attitude toward life, and have a very real religious faith." There are many discriminations to make, however:

"They are, it is true, often out of sympathy with the Christian Churches of to-day, with their fatal and quite unnecessary embrace of the capitalist system. And the more religious is the Socialist the more he realizes that the very continuance of religion, as an organized force in the State, depends on its being freed from its alliance with plutocracy. The palace of the Anglican bishop, and his constant acceptance of the idle rich as his personal associates; the influence in the chapel of the Nonconformist millionaire; the clerical sanction given to lives of

WHERE THREE WAYS MET AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Sunday attendance at these services leapt from 5,005 in June to 15,649 in August, with 50 acknowledged conversions.

exploitation and greed for riches; the perpetual 'backing up' of the private ownership of the means of production with the economic servitude that this entails are, in our opinion, the most potent allies of the secularist.

"It is an extraordinary irony that has made the Christian religion, with its ideal of personal humility and personal abstinence, part and parcel of a social order in which those who think themselves Christians heap up wealth at the expense of their fellow men, and expend the riches, which they never ought to have possest, on the luxuries and caprices of their families and themselves; and in which a Parliament, opened with Christian prayer, and sanctioned by the presence of Christian prelates, avowedly accepts the motive of pecuniary self-interest as the necessary basis of society. This state of things, to put it shortly, is fatal to religion. So long as it endures, skepticism and cynicism as to the reality of any religious belief will prevail—notably among the four-fifths of the community whom we have disinherited—and the religious Socialist in Great Britain will find himself helpless to stem the tide of a secularist materialism.

"And if we turn from our own country to the millions whom our Churches are attempting to proselytise, we shall find the failure of the Christian religion even more striking. It is with a disagreeable shock that the sincere religionist to-day realizes in the Far East how profound is the contempt and horror of the Oriental at the lives of material luxury of the ministers of religion of the Western Churches. If 'choose equality and flee greed' be an axiom of good manners for the ordinary householder, 'choose poverty' would seem to be the attitude for the follower of Jesus of Nazareth."

To the Socialist it seems as if religion, if it is to endure, say the Webbs, will necessarily cut itself loose from any approval of, or alliance with, the capitalist system. Further:

"There will be, in the churches as in the kingdom of heaven, neither riches nor poverty. No teacher of religion will, we think, feel it right to claim for his own use any larger share of the world's product than is enjoyed by all those with whom he worships. This modesty in the personal use of wealth does not mean a revival of puritanism. Music, painting, architecture, even the drama, have in the past all been made expressive of and subservient to the development of the religious feeling of the race; it has even been said that all the arts may be traced, in their origin, to religious emotion.

"But art in religion is essentially communistic; and we can well imagine a reborn art becoming once more the helpmate of a reconstituted Church of the people. There can not be a development of religious art, the exercise in common of the religious emotion, or public manifestations of religious feeling, without the allocation to this service of a portion of the national income. Will this expenditure be exclusively on the basis of voluntary cooperation?

"We ourselves believe that the nation will not, as it becomes more collectivist in feeling, abandon so important a part of life as that filled by the religious emotion to the anarchy and exclusiveness of private enterprise. We believe that the State of To-morrow will regard our beautiful cathedrals and abbeys and the churches in which our fathers worshiped God as a most precious national heritage. But these 'Houses of God' will not be left, as for the most part they now are, closed and barred, empty and deserted for six days out of the seven. Nor will they be converted into markets, warehouses, or police-courts. They will be constantly open to all citizens, either for silent meditation and devotion or for the exaltation to be gained by music, by the public reading of the world's noblest Scriptures, and by the inspiring counsels of the religious genius.

"With the diffusion among the whole population of the religious culture now limited to a minority—rich or poor—with religious services brought within the lives of the whole people, we shall go on constantly refining and perfecting our appreciation of the place that man holds in the universe, and our faint glimmerings as to its purpose and destiny; we shall come more and more to see that what we all of us mean, in our moments of spiritual exaltation, is that we have a duty to cooperate in that purpose, so far as we can ascertain it; we shall realize, to an ever greater degree, as a part of mental hygiene, both the advantage and means of stimulating those moments in which we are, as we say, lifted 'above ourselves'; we shall make some public provision for the periodical expression of that religious emotion and the inspiring and deepening of the spiritual life; we shall be mutually respectful of the diverse forms—painfully imperfect or 'illiterate' as we shall recognize all of them to be—that this may take among different sections of the community; and, here as elsewhere, we shall 'choose equality' as regards the communal provision to be made for them."

NOT SO MUCH GOOD IN US

HAS NOT the appeal to man's better nature been overdone? wonders the editor of *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), as he reflects upon the events reported in the newspapers during the past summer. Is not our age "pressing the doctrine of human perfection harder than it will warrant?" he asks, and have we "not been shutting our eyes too much to the fact that sin still holds a fast place in all our hearts and needs only a little loosening of restraints to burst out?" Much of our righteousness, both personal and public, seems to this writer to be "only a very thin veneer over a boiling pot, a thin crust over a raging volcano." Better than we used to be? Yes, but still—

"How little it takes to turn us into beasts! How suddenly one incident will show our sympathies are with evil! How soon we yield to bribes! How many are living double lives! How cruel many men still are at heart! How we love an excuse to let our passions loose!"

This is no jeremiad. The editor of *The Christian Work* does not believe that depravity and hypocrisy are universal among us, nor does he omit to mention that our newspapers are daily reporting much of good. But he does ask the readers of his words to consider these facts:

"For one whole year five nations in the Near East have been committing such atrocities as the worst ages of barbarism never knew, and delighting in the fiendish perpetrations. The war itself was horrible, especially the savage glee in killing disclosed in it at the beginning. But the atrocities were never surpassed in Dante's most terrible circles of Hell. And these—setting cities on fire and shooting at fleeing women with babies in their arms and betting on the shots, filling wells up with babies and putting stones over the top, cutting babies up before their mothers, burning women up before their husbands, cutting off noses, ears, fingers, lips, gouging out eyes and letting the victims go; holding food up on spears to tantalize men and women in cities they were starving—all this daily and unspeakable horror, numbering thousands among its victims, has been perpetrated by men who were worshiping in Christian churches until the war broke out. As soon as the war gave them cover they reverted at once to *beasthood*. This is the horrible warning we ought to heed. How near *beasthood* lies to our Christian civilization. One has only to go through New York on New Year's Eve to see how quickly thousands seize the opportunity, on a night when the city will not molest them, to rush into a debauch.

"One has only to note another thing to make him realize how, in spite of all our growth in Christian character, we still lie dangerously near to the primitive man. We refer to the fact that even most exemplary villages will show sympathy with crime rather than with law when a test comes, and mob psychology gets to work. Perhaps no more disheartening commentary on human nature has been witnessed in a long time than the fact that in every town where Harry Thaw has been the community has cheered him and shown most marked sympathy for him rather than for the State. Here is a man whose whole life has been marked by drunkenness, cruelty, vice, and finally murder of the most vicious sort—a most dangerous enemy to civilization and righteousness—and yet everywhere he goes the good people are hoping for his escape and clamoring for his release. Furthermore, one begins to wonder whether there are any judges or lawyers in the United States or Canada who would not sell their characters if this criminal's money came within reach. Nothing has been more disgusting and nothing has done more to depreciate the whole legal profession than the way judge after judge and lawyer after lawyer has used his ability to defeat justice in behalf of this criminal. We are told that he has already cost New York over $1,000,000. This comes out of the pockets of the poor. Are we still really criminal in our instincts after two thousand years of Christianity? Sometimes it looks so. The biggest funeral New York has seen in years found 50,000 people on the East Side paying tribute to a man who for forty years looted the city in every possible way.

"We will not pursue these illustrations further, except to say that the specialists who have been studying vice conditions in the great cities were very much discouraged as they found how many men and girls were involved in evil practises; and how other reform agencies grow discouraged at the disgrace of politics, as witness the calm and foulest way in which certain politicians are proceeding to get hands on the State and city treasury by impeaching the Governor of a State. The Governor may have been guilty; it looks as tho he had been. But everybody knows the motive of the impeachment, and that so many members of a Legislature will lend themselves to Mr. Murphy's evil designs shows how much cupidity and greed still rule in men's hearts. We fear, from what revelations have already been made, that a good many businesses would not stand probing."

With all these things in mind, the reader is asked to consider "if we are not overdoing the doctrine of natural goodness and human perfectibility, and rather missing the mark in generalizing about the average man being more good than evil?" The writer himself greatly doubts "if the average man inclines more to good than evil when any real climax or temptation comes," and wonders sometimes "if all our culture or morality is more than veneer and would stand the test in a real strain, or check the sleeping beast when darkness covered actions." In fact, he concludes:

"We are rather inclining to the view that what our age needs is a universal and poignant gospel of man's sinfulness and his inability to escape it except by divine help and a reemphasis of the good news that Christ is here to help. There is something lacking in our present Christianity when it can not restrain its profest followers from Balkan atrocities, sympathy with crime, secret vices, and political immorality."

CATHOLIC ITALIAN LOSSES

THE GREATEST QUESTION confronting the Catholic Church in America, say the press of that faith, is the defection of the Italian immigrant population. *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) estimates that nearly a million have been lost, and that while thousands have been attracted to the Protestant churches, tens of thousands "have drifted into the non-churchgoing class." This journal quotes a Protestant Italian-American, Rev. Mr. Testa, who declared in *The Missionary Review* during 1908 that "not 5 per cent. of the Italian population of New York goes to church." "It is quite customary with the Italian immigrant to have his religion in his wife's name, and half of our Italians have no wives." The editor of *The Catholic Citizen* tries to take as hopeful a view of the situation as possible, but admits freely the grounds for disquietude. We read:

"Our Italians are children of a generation whose ideals of political liberty collided with the established order and also with the temporalities of the Church. But the needs of the soul are eternal, while the rancors of politics may in the course of time be forgotten.

"Nevertheless, if the Englishman takes his amusements sadly, the Italian takes his religion lightly. It is said that he comes to us from the religious atmosphere of a Catholic land. Perhaps he does; but in a state of mental and moral reaction. He belongs, by the tendencies which rule him, quite as much to the army of the unchurched as to the ranks of Catholicism. For instance, there are eighty Italian newspapers in the United States, not a single one of which is religious or Catholic."

Facts which show how "the Protestants have perceived an opportunity in the situation" are reviewed at some length:

"It was pointed out in their missionary reports as early as 1890. Some ten years ago, in the promotion of their propaganda, they saw the need of training a native ministry for work among the Italians. Their seminaries have since made this an important department. The Methodists alone claim (1913) to have sixty ordained Italian ministers working under their banner. The Presbyterians and Baptists claim each nearly as many more.

"Counting in with the ministers the lay workers engaged in mission work, we believe that there are to-day more Italians working under the banner of Protestantism in the United States than there are Italian Catholic priests in the United States. Rev. Mr. Testa (*The Missionary Review*, 1908) lists twenty-three Italian Protestant churches and missions in Greater New York. The number of Italian Catholic churches in Greater New York in 1908 was 19.

"According to *The Missionary Review of the World* (1911, p. 862) Dr. Morse estimates the number of Italian Protestant churches in the United States at 250. He has had actual communication with 214 of these, including 46 Presbyterian, 40 Baptist, and 38 Methodist. We can not count more than 150 Italian Catholic churches in the United States ('Catholic Directory,' 1913).

"So that Protestantism actually has more churches and missionaries among the Italians of the United States than has Catholicism. Rev. Testa, of the Brooklyn Italian mission, reports over 1,000 converts. We quote from the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, May 23, 1913:

"'The Chicago correspondent of *The Continent* says: "Probably no church can present a better report than that of the Italian church on Ohio Street, Chicago. The pastor, Rev. Philip Grilli, has supported himself by outside work, and the church has paid all running expenses and contributed to all the boards. Of the 461 members who have joined during the eleven years of the present pastorate, 435 were formerly Roman Catholics."'

"'*The Christian Intelligencer* claims that 'the great movement among Italians in America in the last five years shows a trend and almost a stampede from Rome. The officer in charge of the work in the Methodist Episcopal denomination told me that in his denomination alone there are now sixty churches and chapels east of the Mississippi where the preaching is in the Italian tongue. The Presbyterians have fully as many more, and nearly every other denomination will supplement the list in proportion to its size. There is hardly a rescue mission in which the Catholics do not form from one-third to one-half of the workers.'"

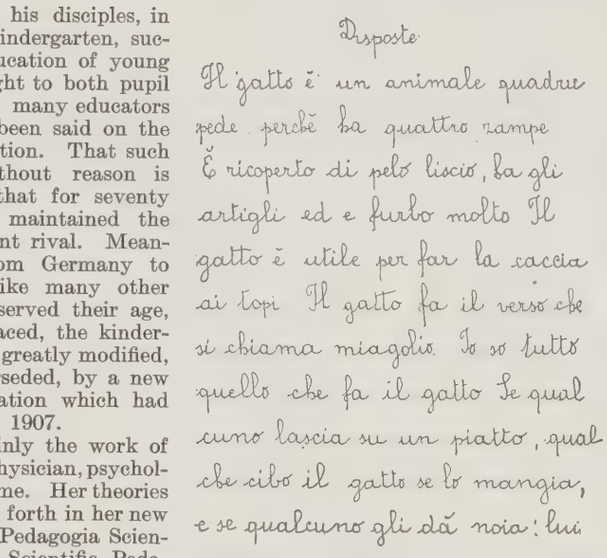
THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

THE MONTESSORI SCHOOLS IN ITALY—AN ACCOUNT BASED ON PERSONAL VISITS BY TWO AMERICANS*

WHEN Froebel and his disciples, in perfecting the kindergarten, succeeded in making the education of young children a matter of delight to both pupil and teacher, it seemed to many educators that the last word had been said on the subject of primary education. That such an opinion was not without reason is evidenced by the fact that for seventy years the kindergarten maintained the field without an important rival. Meanwhile it had spread from Germany to every civilized land. Like many other systems that have well served their age, only in time to be displaced, the kindergarten is now likely to be greatly modified, or perhaps entirely superseded, by a new system of primary education which had its beginning in Rome in 1907.

This innovation is mainly the work of Dr. Maria Montessori, a physician, psychologist, and educator, of Rome. Her theories and methods are fully set forth in her new book, "Il Methodo della Pedagogia Scientifica" (The Method of Scientific Pedagogy). Dr. Montessori is a brilliant woman of middle age, whose life thus far has been devoted to study of the human body and mind and the development of her pedagogical ideas. After graduating from the school of medicine of the University of Rome she became assistant physician in the clinic of psychiatry in Rome. Later she was placed in charge of a school for feeble-minded and defective children. In this school children were instructed according to the methods of individual tutelage developed by Itard and Seguin. The remarkable progress made led Dr. Montessori to the conclusion that similar methods might be used to good advantage in schools for normal children. Accordingly, she set herself to work, and her "Method of Scientific Pedagogy" is the result.

While serving on the board of judges of the Department of Education, in the International Exposition at Milan in 1906, Dr. Montessori was invited by Edward Talamo, Director of the Institute Romano di Beni Stabili (The Good Homes Company of Rome), to take charge of schools which were being established in the group of tenements built by his company. Talamo's purpose was to bring together, in an attractive room and yard, children from three to seven years of age, of tenants forming the group, and place them in charge of a competent instructor who would also live in the establishment. As the company owned over four hundred tenements, and as full opportunity for a trial of the method would be offered, Dr. Montessori gladly accepted Talamo's offer. In January, 1907, the first school was opened in a tenement group containing about one thousand persons, and located in the San Lorenzo quarter of Rome This school was christened the "Children's House," or, in Italian, "La Casa dei Bambini." The expense of building and maintaining the school was paid by the company. It is interesting to note that rents were not raised when the school was established.



Disposte

Il gatto è un animale quadru
pede perchè ha quattro zampe
È ricoperto di pelo liscio, ha gli
artigli ed è furbo molto Il
gatto è utile per far la caccia
ai topi Il gatto fa il verso che
si chiama miagolio Io so tutto
quello che fa il gatto Se qual
cuno lascia su un piatto, qual
che cibo il gatto se lo mangia,
e se qualcuno gli dà noia: lui

SPECIMEN OF HANDWRITING OF A GIRL OF SIX YEARS.

THE FIRST "CHILDREN'S HOUSES," AS OPENED IN THE SAN LORENZO QUARTER.

On our recent trip in Italy, we visited several of these "Children's Houses" in different quarters of Rome, and were greatly imprest by the things we saw and heard. In the group tenements and the "Children's Houses" we found combined the work of two great geniuses, Edward Talamo, the home builder of Rome, who is transforming vile rookeries into abodes of comfort and health, and Maria Montessori, whose schools are transforming the children of tenements from street Arabs into little men and women. Through neighborhood cooperation, working in harmony with a guiding spirit, the blessings of wealth are here being enjoyed by the poor. There is no charity in the enterprise, as the tenants pay in the rental of their homes for the advantages they and their children receive, but here are found many things not usually enjoyed by tenants. Here are cleanliness, sunlight, fresh air, and abounding health; here are free medical service, and free clubrooms, in addition to new primary schools.

The "Children's House" is a separate building in the spacious yard adjoining the tenements, or in a pleasant room on the ground floor of one of the buildings.

INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE "CHILDREN'S HOUSES," SHOWING SCHOOL APPARATUS ON TABLES.

WORK IN MONTESSORI SCHOOLS IN ROME.

* From advance proofs of "Modern Cities: Progress of the Work in the World-wide Awakening for Their Betterment." By Horatio M. Pollock and William S. Morgan. Soon to be published by Funk & Wagnalls Co.

So far as room and children are concerned, the school is not unlike the kindergarten. In the scheme of instruction, however, there is a wide divergence.

The fundamental aims of the "Children's House" are to insure the physical perfection of the child, to develop initiative, to train systematically the senses, and to develop and strengthen the child's personality. The emphasis is on the individual instead of on the class, and on the child instead of on the subject-matter. Direct personal instruction and development of special senses which were the secrets of Seguin's success are here continued and modified so as to apply to normal children. The results demonstrate the soundness of Dr. Montessori's conclusion, reached while a teacher in the school for defectives, that methods applied to defective children might be advantageously used in all primary classes.

At the opening of the "Children's House" in the morning, every child goes to the teacher for inspection. The little one holds up its freshly washed hands, shows its brushed teeth and neatly combed hair, with a feeling of genuine pride. The teacher smiles her approval. Before beginning school work the child dons a long apron, which serves as a protection to the dress and as a safeguard against the dissemination of germs. The highest standard of personal cleanliness is maintained, and great care is taken to promote health. The teacher is continually on the watch for any signs of disease or physical defects. If the child shows the least sign of illness or seems to have some physical imperfection, the matter is referred to the parents and to the house physician, who take the action necessary under the circumstances. Teacher and physician are a part of the large family group, and freely consult with the parents respecting the welfare of the children. The health of the children is also promoted by breathing and calisthenic exercises, by play in the open air, and by working in gardens connected with the school. The teacher aims to build up the physique of each child, and, therefore, plans exercises in each case to meet the child's needs.

Initiative is developed by freedom from restraint, and by giving full opportunity for choice and decision. Dr. Montessori recognizes that, while children are naturally active, activity of itself does not develop initiative. A choice of activities must be possible, and the child must have full liberty to choose without fear of reproach or criticism. The only restriction to liberty in the "Children's House" is that caused by the presence of other children. The children quickly grasp the idea that the spirit of freedom abounds, but such freedom can not go to the extent of permitting one child to infringe upon the liberty or freedom of another. Discipline is secured by the natural interest of children in the exercises given them, and by their love of teacher and school which prompts them to do the thing suggested. In many kindergartens and primary classes, initiative is stifled by the overactivity of the teacher in directing the work of children. In such schools, exercises are performed in unison, and children, instead of each acting for himself, blindly follow the teacher or leader. In the Montessori schools, exercises are mainly individual. The pupil takes up apparatus that is free and works with it. The teacher assists, but does not control, the activity of the child. Control is with the child itself.

We walked into the open door of a "Children's House" filled with busy pupils. Some of the little ones paid no attention to us. Others looked up and smiled, and three or four bright ones, with no sign to or from the teacher, came to us with hands outstretched and said "Bon giorno, Signor," and when we left, others came to bid us good-by and to ask us to come again. At another "Children's House" we were present at the opening exercises. A little prayer-song was sung, and then each child got out the apparatus he wanted to use. There was no strife, as there was plenty of apparatus, but there was genuine, immediate interest and a display of self-directed activity such as we had never before witnessed in children of that age.

The school works according to a general program, but there is no compulsion on the part of the teacher. If a child tires of one piece of apparatus, he takes another, or if he feels like leaving the school-room, he is permitted to go into the garden or yard at any time. . . . . .

In order to avoid monotony in the school, a large variety of apparatus is provided for different exercises. There are a series of weights for training the muscular sense, blocks of the same size, but of different weights to be assorted, fabrics of many kinds to be distinguished by sight and touch, sounding boxes to be graded according to intensity of sound, waists or jackets stretched on frames to be buttoned and laced in imitation of dresses, and many other interesting devices.

While the sense training is mainly individual, it is occasionally conducted as a game. Cards containing the colored yarns, for example, regardless of order or color, are distributed to several pupils. One pupil will then undertake to arrange the colors in order, according to shades, by calling for the color needed. The child having the color called for produces it, and then another is called for. All of the children taking part keenly watch the arrangement of colors so that no mistake is made.

The instruction is fitted to the needs of each individual child, and the development of each child is carefully watched. So far as possible, each child is permitted to do the thing he wants to do.

At the age of four, the children are taught to read and write. Dr. Montessori has worked out a new method for teaching writing which fits in perfectly with her system of sense instruction. As preparatory steps, the child marks out the exterior of geometrical forms with a crayon, and the interior of forms cut into a card or piece of wood as a stencil. By using colored crayons and bringing the various forms together, the child becomes greatly interested in the designs he is able to produce. The next step is to give him letters that have been cut out. The sounds of these letters are associated with their forms. After the child can recognize the letters, a large number are given him to pick out and form into words. Cards with raised script letters are then given him to trace. After a little practise in these exercises, the child is ready to write by himself and will often actually begin writing words independently and without suggestion from the teacher. Little tots of five in these schools write in a clear, round hand such as is not usually acquired in school before the age of ten. Reading comes along with, and almost as easily as, writing. The results are truly marvelous.

Altho only five years have elapsed since the first "Children's House" was opened it is evident that the new system of primary education has come to stay. Dr. Montessori's methods are being introduced in several places in Italy and in schools in France and Germany. Several American students have taken special courses under Dr. Montessori, and returning to America filled with enthusiasm, are active in establishing schools and teaching the new methods in this country. There is no doubt that, in establishing these schools and in presenting her methods to the world, Dr. Montessori has made the most valuable contribution of the past half century to the cause of primary education.

EDUCATION FOR A VOCATION

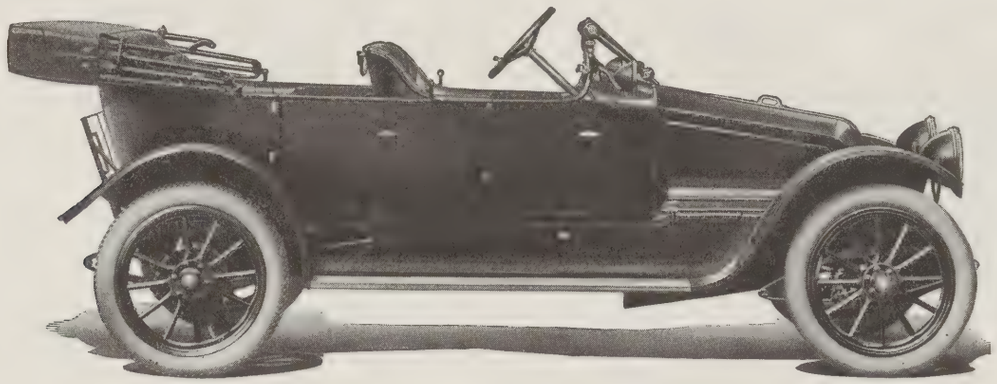
Students of the industrial progress made by France since the war with Prussia left her prostrate have found one of the primary sources of it to be the scientific education which has promoted efficiency in industrial and agricultural pursuits. Attention was called to this matter in notable degree by Professor Bracq, somewhat more than a year ago, in a work entitled "France Under the Republic," and an account of this book was given in these columns about that time. Professor Bracq set forth as the general results of such education statistics of commerce and general business, from which it appeared that since 1866 the tonnage of French ports had quadrupled, and in 16 years the tonnage of her canals and other inland waterways had increased 42 per cent. Since 1869 the commerce of the country has increased annually more than 5,000,000,000 francs. The business of the Bank of France in 1871 amounted to 68,814,000,000 francs, in 1908 it amounted to 236,975,000,000 francs. French investments abroad in the last days of the Second Empire were estimated at 12,000,000,000 francs; they are now put at 37,000,000,000 francs. The wealth of France in securities of all kinds in 1880 was estimated at 25,000,000,000 francs, and in 1906 at 135,000,000,000 francs.

Commenting on this book, a writer in *The Financial Chronicle* declared that after the war with Prussia, France took seriously to heart the lesson that it "was the schoolteacher who won at Sedan," this being even more true, and in a deeper sense true, than Wellington's famous saying that Waterloo "was won on the playground at Eton." France finds that education of the traditional sort will not do when it comes to industrial progress. Education for that purpose must be of the sort which "fits a man for the work he has to do in the world." The scholar must be the man who knows how after having been taught how.

American readers of Professor Bracq's book naturally turned their thoughts to their own country, and questioned whether more should not be done here to promote vocational education. James J. Hill's book, entitled "Highways of Progress," caught this spirit of inquiry at flood-tide. In that book he insisted again and again on the importance of going back to the soil and making the soil produce more through the adoption of scientific agricultural methods. Farm products per acre, through intensive

(*Continued on page* 646)

New Series Franklin Six-Thirty



Franklin 5-passenger touring car. Weight 2700 lbs. Wheel base 120 inches; tread 56 inches **$2300**

THE weight of the new series Franklin Six-Thirty, fully equipped, is only 2700 pounds. This light weight is secured through scientific design, direct cooling and the use of the very finest materials.

Tires are 34" x 4½". The wheel base is 120", tread 56". The steering wheel is on the left side with center control levers. Two doors to the front seat permit entrance from either side.

The new series Franklin Six-Thirty is built with six body types —five passenger touring, two passenger roadster, coupé, sedan, limousine, and Berlin. The touring model is a full size five-passenger car with 48" rear seat. The distance from the dash to the front seat is 27½". Luxurious in the extreme and just right for touring, the car is not too large for convenience and economy in city use. All bodies are new in design and made of aluminum.

The direct-cooled vibrationless six-cylinder engine, free from the weight and complication of water cooling apparatus, in combination with the light weight of the car, insures maximum ability and smooth running.

Full elliptic springs, wood chassis frame, long wheel base, large tires and small unsprung weight give a riding comfort that is little short of phenomenal.

Direct cooling and light weight make low operating cost. Gasoline bills and tire bills are not a burden. The Franklin has long held the world's record for gasoline economy, and recently in a test made by the Automobile Club of America with a special Franklin car, the record was put at the almost unbelievable point of 83.5 miles on one gallon.

Types and Prices

The different types of bodies are interchangeable on the one chassis which constitutes the entire Franklin line.

Touring car	**$2300**
Roadster	**2300**
Coupé	**2950**
Sedan	**3200**
Limousine	**3300**
Berlin	**3400**

F. O. B. Syracuse

All types are equipped with Entz electric starter, which is a simple, single unit, direct-connected system operated by one switch that also controls the magneto. With the Entz the motor cannot stall.

SPECIFICATIONS

Motor—
Six cylinder; thirty horse power.
Cylinders: 3⅝" x 4", cast individually.
Valves in head.
7 Crank Shaft Bearings.
Direct cooled.
Re-circulating oiling system.
Oil Capacity, 1½ gallons in sub-base.
Eismann high-tension magneto, single system.
Throttle control by lever on quadrant. Spark advance automatically regulated. Foot accelerator.
Special float feed carburetor, Franklin type.

Gasoline Tank—
Capacity 14½ gallons. Reserve 2½ gallons.

Clutch—
Multiple disc, running in oil, in fly wheel of motor.

Transmission—
Selective sliding.
Three forward speeds, one reverse.

Drive—
Shaft. Gear reduction. 3.71 to 1.

Axles—
Front: Tubular, with Timken roller bearings.
Rear: Live rear axle, semi-floating with Timken roller bearings.

Tires—
34 x 4½ inches. Non-skid rear.

Steering—
Worm and gear.

Brakes—
Service: Double-acting on transmission drum operated by pedal.
Emergency: Double-acting on rear wheel drums operated by hand lever.

Springs—
Full-elliptic. 40 x 1¾ inches.

Wheel-Base—
120 inches.
Tread, 56 inches.

Body—
Sheet aluminum.
Brewster Green with black trimmings.
Franklin sloping hood, made of aluminum.
Adjustable folding windshield.

Speedometer—
Corbin-Brown.

Starter—
Entz electric starter and lighting system.

Lighting—
Electric throughout with dimmer for headlights.

Horn—
Electric.

Storage Battery—
Eighteen volt Willard storage battery.

Full tool equipment.

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A New Member of an Old Family

PACKER'S Tar Soap, by reason of its high quality, has earned the confidence of three generations of users. Its reputation for quality and effectiveness is established wherever toilet articles are sold.

And now, to meet inquiry for a liquid soap of equal merit, we introduce

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap

This new member of an old family is a vegetable oil product; pure, pleasantly perfumed, and of fine quality. For shampooing and general toilet uses, it is delightful, thoroughly effective, and—well, try it!

50c per bottle at your druggist's, or send us 60c (which includes mailing) and we will see that you receive a bottle promptly.

To help you get full benefit from the use of Packer's Tar Soap, we have printed a manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Their Modern Care and Treatment." Sent free on request.

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Suite 84 A—81 Fulton Street, New York City

Both are "Pure as the Pines"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

HISTORICAL WORKS

Slater, Gilbert. The Making of Modern England. 8vo, pp. 308. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

THE author of this work might have entitled it, Political, Social, and Industrial development of the Democratic Ideal in England during the Nineteenth Century. According to Mr. Slater whatever progress England has made during the last century has been due to the growing spirit of Socialism as operating in the much more definite and therefore harmless form of democracy. But even the growth of democracy has been hampered by inveterate feudalism and invincible capitalism. Manhood suffrage and the accepted right of feminism are things of the future. Yes, but the vision of these things, he thinks, has at least dawned upon the intelligence of the masses, and even of the young. He gives a list of the subjects which have come to the front and exerted a stimulating influence on all who sigh for the ideal democracy, and who struggle for factory reform, for trade-unionism, and parliamentary reform, for the protection of the public health and for eugenics. All are treated by him with conciseness, yet clearness. While acknowledging the imperfections of the English parliamentary system, he candidly admits that the Reform movement of 1832 was a great step forward in the political history of the island, which was to culminate in the reform of the House of Lords some eighty years later. Yet Mr. Slater seems to throw up his hands in half despair as he confesses, "altho in theory the government of England only needs that the last step toward adult suffrage, with single voting and equal electoral districts, should be taken in order for it to become perfectly democratic, one is tempted to believe that the true theme of recent political history is the growth of bureaucracy rather than the growth of democracy."

This pessimism, for to Mr. Slater, with his democratic ideals, these are pessimistic utterances, is not without instructiveness. Socrates was a pessimist when he likened himself to a gadfly stinging the flanks of a sluggish horse. Mr. Slater is really spurring on, in this admirable book, all interested not only in English, but also in American political evolution. They will read with pleasure and instruction and lay on their shelves such a compendium, to which they may safely recur again and again for reference or information.

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem. The Fall of the Dutch Republic. Illustrated. Map. Bibliography. Cloth, pp. xii–433. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

In the present work, Mr. van Loon, who is a journalist and historical student, undertakes to supply the gap that usually exists in popular conceptions of the history of the Netherlands. Most students realize—thanks to Macaulay and Motley—that the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries form an exciting and important period in the history of the Dutch Republic, and that there is now a Kingdom of the Netherlands. Of what lies between there is little appreciation. Mr. van Loon wisely puts the record of this in a very popular form, seeking more to leave an impression than to write a chronicle. One of the chapters most interesting to American readers is that on the American Revolution. The part which the Dutch Republic played in it and the influence which it had on the Republic are not generally appreciated and should be more widely recognized in the histories of the movement of which the Revolution was a part. One is glad to find that Mr. van Loon is not writing political history alone, however, and that he skilfully weaves together the economic and literary influences of the time as well. The excellent bibliography calls attention to the best sources and secondary works.

Gowen, Herbert H. An Outline History of China. Part I. From the earliest times to the Manchu Conquest, A. D., 1644. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 208. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Dr. Gowen has supplied here the need of a suitable outline history of China for rapid reading and rapid reference. In it he has struck the "middle kingdom" between the large general histories, the learned monograph, and the sketchy "pot-boiler." He has also avoided the natural overemphasis on modern China and her foreign relations. The title is an exact description. In each chapter the rulers of each dynasty receive concise paragraphs in such proportion as to keep the "feel" of the general historical movement. This treatment by dynasties is all that one can expect yet. Many years of applied historical science must come before we can obtain the more illuminating social and economic histories—tho the author has not omitted such hints as are available. He is to be commended for his success in making a comprest treatment so entertaining. A chronological table of dynasties and rulers and a moderate bibliography have been added. The book should be popularly useful.

Lombardini, S. H. Rival French Courts. Pp. 254. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

It would seem difficult to find a new view of those dramatic years in which closed Louis XIV.'s reign and those which followed his death, but this is a "human document" in the form of memoirs, and characterized by delicious humor, charming directness, and a discerning and fascinating philosophy. The author describes scenes at Sceaux, Versailles, and in the Bastille, whither her association with the Duchesse du Maine carried her. The life at Sceaux was one in which all eyes were resolutely closed to realities. Madame du Maine masqueraded through life and "forced into her masquerade all those who came into contact with her." She also dragged them with her into conspiracy—the conflict of the "Légitimes"—dragged them into captivity and back again to her absurdities. It is a topsy-turvydom which Madame de Staal holds up to our eyes, but her own personality

(*Continued on page* 642)

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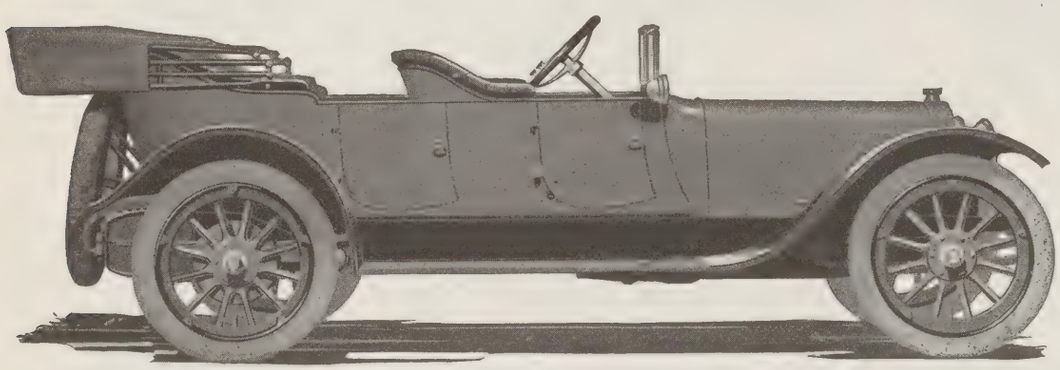

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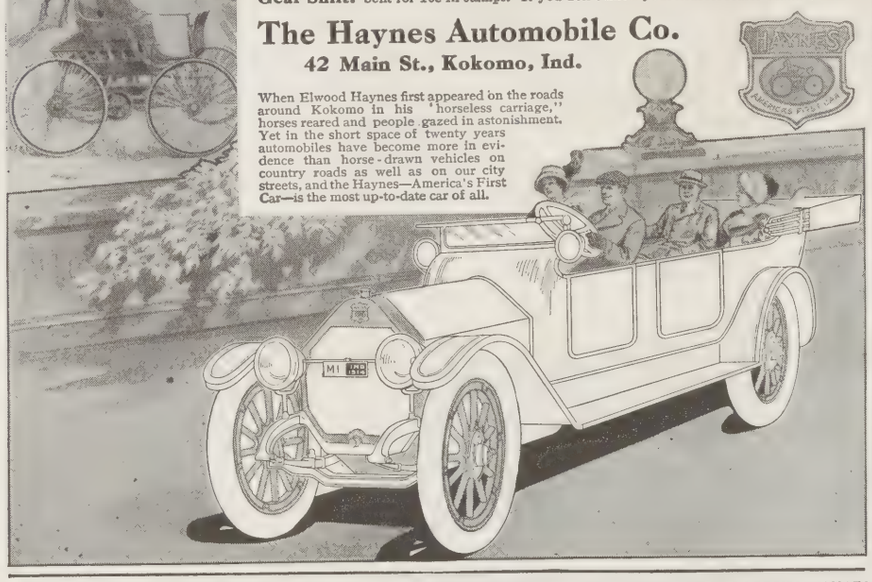

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 640)

which gives the book its value. Its pages reveal the light of her humorous wisdom and philosophy, her clear vision and independent spirit. Her dignity rises above the condition of waiting-maid. She saw true and transmitted what she saw. The details of her life, sad but rich in experience, prove her gifts of mind, language, and fate, which were an ornament to France.

Beer, George Louis. The Old Colonial System, 1660-1754. Part I. The Establishment of the System. 1660–1688. 2 vols. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xvi–381, vii–382. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

Mr. Beer's previous work on the subject of British colonial policy is well known for its thoroughness, its mastery of the sources, and its clear literary form. He has already considered "The Origins of British Colonial Policy, 1578–1660," and the disintegration of the system before the American Revolution in "British Colonial Policy, 1754–1765." In the present volumes he begins to fill in the gap between 1660 and 1754. Thus this work is not only "unhampered by problems of origins, but it is liberated to a great extent from those controversial questions which ultimately were decided, if not solved, by the ordeal of battle." Mr. Beer deals here then with the establishment of the system, studying the policies of the various English leaders, the navigation and trade laws, and the administration in different colonies. The work is well documented and wastes no time on speculative questions. It is written as scientific history, and it is part of the author's skill that it is not dry. When the series is completed it will stand in conjunction with Mr. Beer's other work as one of the most satisfactory historical studies of a special topic involving a great range of complex material to be found anywhere.

Innes, A. D. A History of England. 8vo, pp. 984. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913.

This is the outcome of Mr. Innes's desire to furnish the public with a readable one-volume narrative history of the British nation. To say that the attempt has been successful is perhaps sufficient praise. For Mr. Innes expressly disclaims any intention of writing a book to supersede Green's "Short History." And while his narrative is straightforward enough, it is little more than a commonplace recital of successive events. The author would avoid everything savoring of the "class-book" in his endeavor to attract the general reader, but it is a question whether his text is more interesting than that of Gardiner's "School History." What makes the book really worth while, lending it attractiveness and completeness, is the profusion of illustrations. Nearly every page-opening has a picture of some sort; there are 25 full-page plates and many extremely interesting contemporary prints.

MR. RUSSELL'S "HALF LENGTHS"

Russell, George W. E. Half Lengths. 8vo, pp. 356. New York: Duffield & Company. $2.50 net.

It was Horace Walpole who said of a picture, "The Figures are less than Life and about Half-Lengths." It is sometimes

(*Continued on page* 644)

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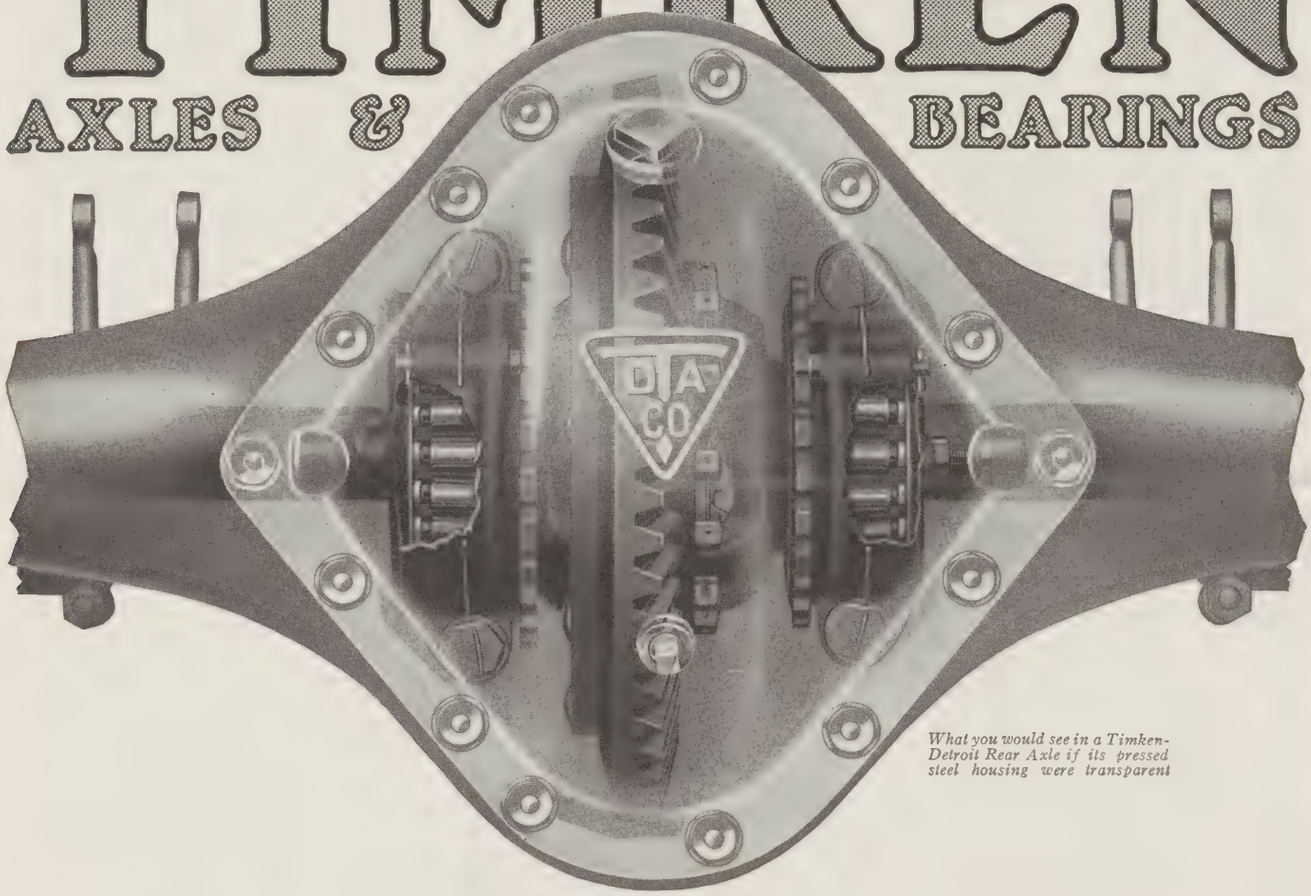

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 642)

much more difficult to produce a half-length in literature than in art, but the difficulty has been well surmounted by the bright and chatty writer of these essays which are full of taste and indicate a wide and choice social experience. The writer leads off with "Sense and Sensibility," in which he dwells upon the character and career of Newman as in contrast with that of Manning—the latter brought up in opulence, a man of the world gifted with push, tact, and skill in intrigue, the former a seminarist to the last. Mr. Russell dwells particularly upon the point that after going over to Rome, Newman's idols were shattered and he became the victim of "disillusionments, rebuffs, frustrations, disappointments." The story of his experiences was "a story of unjust suspicions and calculated insults, with here and there disagreeable symptoms of treachery and double-dealing." The evidence for these statements is plausibly unfolded by the author of them. Then come sketches of statesmen and parliamentarians. The author's reminiscences of Henry Labouchere are particularly vivid, piquan , and interesting, and his chapter entitled "Miniatures" is one of the best in the volume, containing as it does pen portraits, brief, sincere, and picturesque, of some of the men and women of the nineteenth century. The work of Mr. Russell has the firm touch which comes from certainty of knowledge and a talent for memoir-writing which he has already exhibited in previous works. All who love English life and follow the changes of English politics and literature will read with delight this collection of sketches, de ultory but discordant elements in a captivating series.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Alger, George W. The Old Law and the New Order. Cloth, pp. 296. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

This is a collection of ten pungent and pointed essays by a lawyer on old law and new disorder that should be read by all lawyers and any citizen who thinks three times as a citizen. Most of the essays have been published in some periodical, but that does not detract from the book—most of the people who should read them haven't done so yet. Why in America should there be a thing called "treadmill justice"? Does corporation punishment really get anything done? Other important chapters are indicated by the titles, "Executive Aggression," "American Discontent with Criminal Law," "Criticizing the Courts," "The Police Judges and the Public," "The Ethics of Production." If only the lawyers would turn to and clean up the machinery of their own trade, the product might be better satisfying to the general public and there might be less of the injustice of justice. But then—fewer lawyers would be needed! It should be said that Mr. Alger's style will be as clear to a layman as to a lawyer.

De Weese, Truman A. The Bend in the Road. Pp. 209. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.

This book was written "to show the man of the city the way to health and contentment through a return to those pleasant, pastoral pursuits that have to do with seed-time and harvest," and "to bring the

aroma of apple-blossoms and new-mown hay into the sordid life of one who has seen nothing but city streets and breathed nothing but commerce." It is a book by an enthusiastic nature-lover, written in a picturesque, artistic manner and using just the words and expressions that make his pictures alive. It is an appreciation of sky, flowers, birds, and beasts, everything that might contribute to that "rare contentment which comes from living in intimate relation with the soil." Nothing is too simple to receive a word of gratitude and admiration from this cheery author. We read glowing accounts of "grubbing-hoe," chimney building, and all forms of farm culture. The artistic side of nature seems to have an equal fascination for the writer. His chapter on "Pastoral Pictures" is full of the lure of color-blending. The book is as good as a sermon and more convincing than most of them. It is alive with the breath of open spaces and inspires the reader to go out and look for "The Bend in the Road."

Westervelt, W. D. Legends of Maui, a Demi-god of Polynesia, and of his Mother Hina. 8vo, pp. xvi–182. Melbourne: George Robertson & Co.

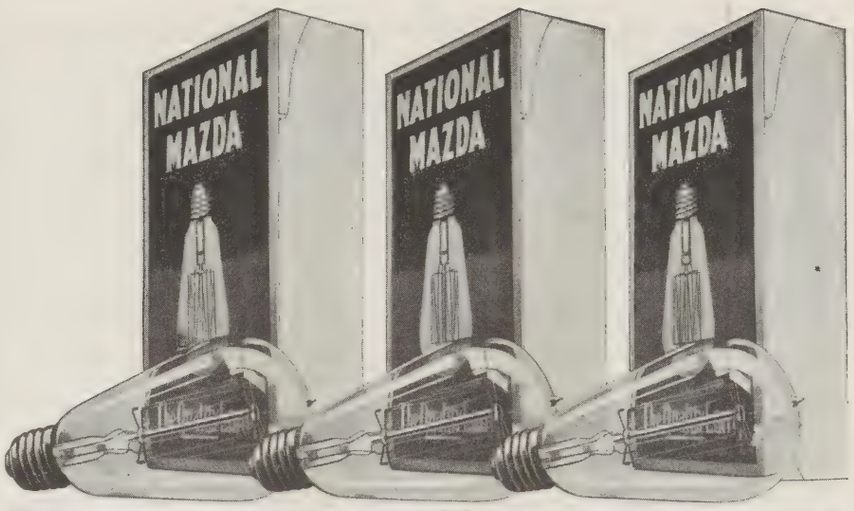
Cycles of legends that run through Oceania from New Zealand to Hawaii, leaving traces of ethnological and linguistic affinities, are told with discrimination and some criticism in this little volume. The hero is the great legendary figure in many of the South Sea islands. He combines the attributes of Prometheus, Hercules, Hermes, and Puck. The stories have been patiently collected and carefully annotated, making a volume welcome to folk-lorists and comparative mythologists.

Countess Marie Larisch. My Past. Pp. 379. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The personal history of royal personages varies in interest according to the personality of the reader. The present volume has an unusual feature in its intimate description of the amor which Prince Rudolph of Austria carried on with Baroness Mary Vetsera, and the true facts about the tragic death of these lovers at Meyerling, the cause of which has never before been satisfactorily removed from the realm of mystery. The Countess Marie Larisch, *née* Baroness Wallersee, was the favorite niece of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. She spent much time at the Austrian Court, where she enjoyed the confidence of the Empress and had many opportunities for observing curiosity-arousing incidents connected with the Empress herself and many noble families. From a dramatic or romantic standpoint the book possesses real interest. The material is well presented, but its greatest attraction is the revelation made of royal secrets and the author's unconscious connection with the tragedy of Meyerling.

Bolton, Reginald Pelham. An Expensive Experiment. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 281. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

This is a description and a pungent criticism of the methods of the Ontario Commission mentioned in the title, with the aim of calling New Yorkers' attention to the possibility of a similar near scandal and the danger of an "expensive experiment" on the New York side of the line. It enlightens one as to the limitations and difficulties of electric-power production as a state project.



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(Upper half of 1914 Pompeian fireside Panel)

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Now if you'd ask this handsome pair,
Whence came their rare complexions,
They'd answer, "From Pompeian, Sir,
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Cut off, sign and send. *Stamps accepted, coin preferred*

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For the cleverest bits of talk (or poems) suited to this fireside picture, the makers of Pompeian Massage Cream will pay the following prizes: 1st prize $150, 2d $50, 3d $25, 4th $15, 5th $10.

Note 1. Contest is free. Note 2. But you may enclose the coupon below and 10c if you wish a trial jar of

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Massage Cream

and a 1914 Art Panel of this picture in exquisite fire-glow effects. Size 32 x 7¼ inches. No advertising on front. An art store would have to charge 50c to $1 for a picture as well executed. "*Love's Fire Burns Forever*" is one of the picture hits of the year and was named by J. S. Kirk, of 1403 Lenox Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. He won the $100 prize in our contest last Spring.

Rules: 1. Write your bit of talk or poem carefully at the top of your paper. Then your name and address. *Write nothing more on the paper.* (2.) 40 words or less allowed for bit of talk or verse. The shorter the better. 3. Only one suggestion from one person. 4. No questions can be answered. 5. Contest closes Dec. 1st, 1913. 6. Prize winners to be announced in Jan. 17th issue of The Saturday Evening Post. 7. Prizes will be awarded on clever advertising value of suggestions. Your statements about Pompeian Massage Cream must be correct and truthful or your suggestion cannot win a prize, so read the following carefully for points.

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Get Trial Jar & Art Panel

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO., 15 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

(*Continued from page* 638)

methods, had been more than doubled in some European countries during the past two generations; in this country we produce scarcely half as much per acre as do some European countries.

Observers of educational movements have noticed for some years the new and greater attention which is bestowed upon agricultural science in our colleges, notably in the State institutions, and in other institutions partly endowed or encouraged by States, such as Cornell. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* declared a few weeks ago that matters had reached a point where vocational training has become "the great popular demand." We have a complex and growing population, which realizes more and more that it must "defend its economic position against the world's competition." Hence these insisted demands for public aid in rearing and teaching masses of skilled artizans. The complaint is often heard that our common-school system teaches preparation for life without much reference to preparation for gaining a livelihood.

The movement has already made some impressive progress in America. It was not until after this century began that the first State subsidy was put out here for agricultural and trade training, and yet there are already twenty-nine States which have passed laws pertaining to industrial education, while the national Government has actually established vocational training in our island possessions. In Ohio and Wisconsin the children of working people are virtually compelled to attend the public trade-schools as supported by industrial communities.

The writer, after a study of a recent government report on industrial education in Germany, no longer has any doubt of the value of such education "in building up the commercial and mechanical fabric of Europe."

"Institutions like the Charlottenburg Royal Technical High School, and the Leipsic High School of Commerce, with thousands of students from all over the world, take university rank, and combine valuable researches with the highest industrial training. The 'improvement schools' of Munich, which Dr. Kerchensteiner originated for youths who entered trades at the earliest legal age, have been imitated until there are now several thousand, attendance upon which is compulsory for hundreds of thousands of apprentices. The trade gilds have partial direction of these schools, and contracting employers must see that their boys and girls attend classes. Gild schools, state trade-schools, and state commercial schools abound everywhere. The net results of the system are seen in the efficiency to which it has raised German commerce and manufacturing, and the sharp lines of cleavage it has established between the various laboring and professional classes. At ten or twelve every boy must choose, according to his means and aptitudes, between the preparation offered by classical, semiclassical, liberal, technical, commercial, or trade-schools, or enter a shop with the privilege of going to improvement schools. His life is thus given its permanent direction. The plan crowns with glory the brave efforts of Fichte to start the nation in the paths of scientific experimentation and labor. It has given its point to the Kaiser's watchword that 'the future of Germany is on the seas.'"

CURRENT POETRY

AT any time a book of such distinction as William Rose Benét's "Merchants from Cathay" (The Century Company) would be sure of a cordial reception. But in this, a season which so far has been notably lacking in volumes of real poetry, it is especially welcome. Mr. Benét's whimsical romantic ballads, melodious and delicate lyrics, and thoughtful poetic studies of life's problems have long been known to the readers of the leading American magazines. Several of them have been reprinted in these columns. His book is not the conventional "slender volume," nor is "promising" the adjective it chiefly deserves. It contains over eighty poems, and not one of these is without the authentic signs of high poetry.

Not that all are of equal merit—a dead level of excellence would be depressing, and, in the work of a young writer, discouraging. But even when the influence of one of Mr. Benét's three masters—Browning, Francis Thompson, and Alfred Noyes—is most evident, there is always some flash of spirit, some turn of phrase, that is strikingly good and strikingly original.

The first poem that we quote is the book's dedication. It is more elaborate in technic than most of Mr. Benét's work; appropriately so, for a dedication is a formal and courtly thing. But it is sincere, as well as elaborate; it glows with a white passion.

To My Wife

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Braver than sea-going ships with the dawn in their sails,
Than the wind before dawn more healing and fragrant and free,
Fairer than sight of a city all white, from the mountain-top viewed in the vales,
Or the silver-bright flakes of the moonlight in lakes, when the moon rides the clouds and the forest awakes,
You are to me!

For you are to me what the bowstring is to the shaft,
Speeding my purpose aloft and aflame and afar.
Through the thick of the fight in your eyes' steady light my soul hath seen splendor and laughed.
Now, however I tend betwixt foeman and friend through the riddle of Life to Death's light at the end,
I ride for your star!

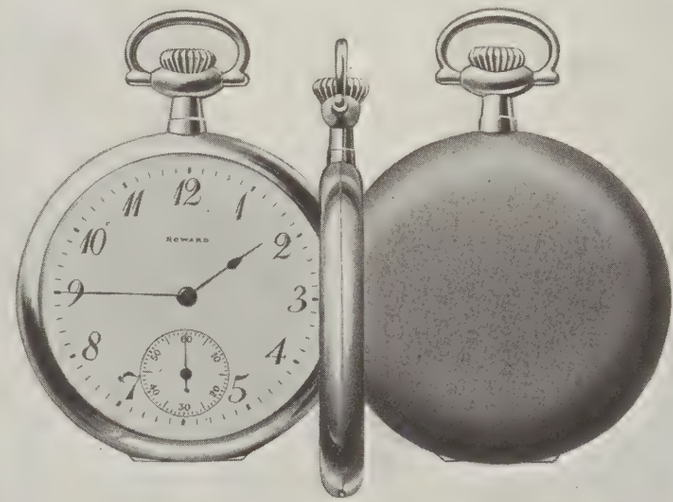
In the following verses Mr. Benét does a difficult thing. He gives actuality to classical figures. The Argo and the Golden Fleece are things remote from our experience, essentially (to us) symbols rather than facts. But this poet, by sheer strength of imagination, gives us intimacy with the heroes of legendary Greece.

The Argo's Chanty

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Orpheus hath harped her,
Her prow hath drunk the sea.
Fifty haughty heroes at her golden rowlocks be!
His fingers sweep the singing strings,
Her forefoot white before she flings,
Out from the shore she strains—she swings—
And lifts, oh, gallantly!

Orpheus shall harp for her,
The Talking Head speak wise for her,
Lynceus gaze sharp for her,
And Tiphys search the skies for her!



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Selling complete in 14K solid gold case at $55—it is the only gold cased, 12-size HOWARD that you can buy for less than $75.

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The price of each Watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

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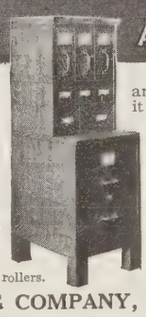

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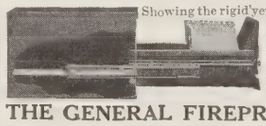

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May Colchis curse the dawn o' day when first she thundered free
And our golden captain, Jason, in glory put to sea!

Lovely Atlanta
The buskined huntress maid;
The lad who stretched Procrustes on the racking bed he laid;
And Hercules, whose infant thew
The hissing snake of Hera slew;
And Nestor, strong to dare and do,
Bring home each dripping blade!

Castor, ay, and Pollux
Who boxed Bebrycia's king,—
Warriors, seers, and mages at the rowlocks reach and swing;
But heirs to winds uproarious,
The Twain, sons of Boreas,
With furled wings white and glorious,
Most magic are to sing!

Lemnos lies behind us
And ladies of good grace.
Home, bring home the oars again and lift the coasts o' Thrace!
Nor yet the Clashing Islands find,
Nor stark Promethean highlands find,
But here, of far or nigh lands, find
Adventure's very place—
Adventure's splendid, terrible and dear and dafting face.

Then, Orpheus, strike harp for us!
Oh, Talking Head, speak true for us!
Lynceus, look you sharp for us!
And, Tiphys, steer her through for us!
May Colchis curse the dawn o' day when first she thundered free
And our golden captain, Jason, in glory put to sea!

In striking contrast to this sea-drenched song of mighty men and mighty deeds is the following tender praise of the young girls of long ago. In this poem, too, great figures of bygone centuries become as real as if it were only yesterday that they listened to "the seashore's faint-hummed morning tunes."

Umbrae Puellularum

By William Rose Benét

The memories of little maids
Are rosy round this gray old earth.
Heroes its glories, these the shades
Of tender evenings, sunrise mirth.

The blue wild lilacs on the dunes
Nod breeze-blown toward a lustered sea.
The seashore's faint-hummed morning tunes
Sing, little maidens, young and free.

The sun-blaze on the shifting blue
Shimmers a fantom down the sands
Where Phenix's daughter strays anew
Trailing arbutus in her hands;

Yet not as 'neath those cliffs whereunder
Her children playmates shrank and cried
When, bellowing o'er the breakers' thunder,
The white bull thrashed the rushing tide,

Dawn on such heights as Tabor's mountain
Shows a child Deborah glad and free;
Rainbows on every sobbing fountain,
A tearless bright Callirrhoe.

I seek not one as Night's sad daughter,
Nor one in Siser's camp on high
When sunset flames with swords of slaughter
And bannered armies mass the sky.

Only as little maidens, gaily
At play by wood and waterfall,
Hillside and sea, I dream them daily
And hear their happy voices call.

Their songs rejoice when morn rejoices,
They murmur home through evening's shades;
The cherished ghosts of children's voices.
The memories of little maids!

There are many other of Mr. Benét's poems that we would quote—the ringing ballad of Sir John Maundeville, for instance, and that which tells of the merchants from Cathay. But they are too long to reprint entire and we do not wish to mar them by partial quotation. We give, however, a brief, epigrammatic expression of that abasement before nature which distinguishes the poet from the poetaster.

Sincerities

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

I praised myself for nimble wit,
I viewed myself with pride;
But a rock-spring was bubbling it,
And subtler jests beside.

My breathless ardor was my boast,
That raced the heights along,
Till a great wind from off the coast
Drowned it in sound and song.

I preened me on my mood serene,
And knew that mood was none
Beside the quietude of green
Hill-meadows in the sun.

My rational armor seemed of proof,
Yet who could hope to be
Reticent as the clouds aloof,
And stoic as a tree.

. . . . .

Gladder than I each flower is still,
Nobler are wind and sea,
More reverent is every hill
Than I may hope to be.

From *Harper's Magazine* we take the following well-wrought but melancholy stanzas. The last four lines seem inconsistent with the spirit of the first eight; the poem would be improved by their omission.

God's Will

BY MILDRED HOWELLS

God meant me to be hungry,
So I should seek to find
Wisdom, and truth, and beauty,
To satisfy my mind.

God meant me to be lonely,
Lest I should wish to stray
In some green earthly Eden
Too long from heaven away.

God meant me to be weary,
That I should yearn to rest
This feeble, aching body
Deep in the earth's dark breast.

Here is a pleasant little love-song, conventional but charming. We take it from *The Bellman:*

Vigil

BY RICHARD BURTON

Why should it irk me, the night,
After the day that is done?
Stars, making distant delight,
Dew-pools, instead of the sun?

Soft, cool winds, and the scent
Of gardens, silent and sweet;
Why should I lack of content,
Joys like to these at my feet?

. . . . . .

Winds, waters, skies, be my friend,
Grant me swift sleep, and to wake
Swiftly, my waiting at end,—
Dearest, be mine with daybreak!

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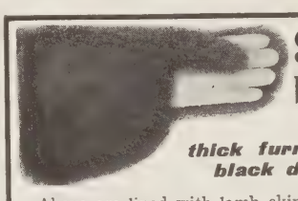

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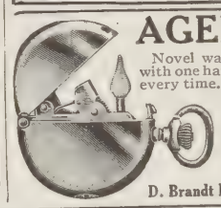

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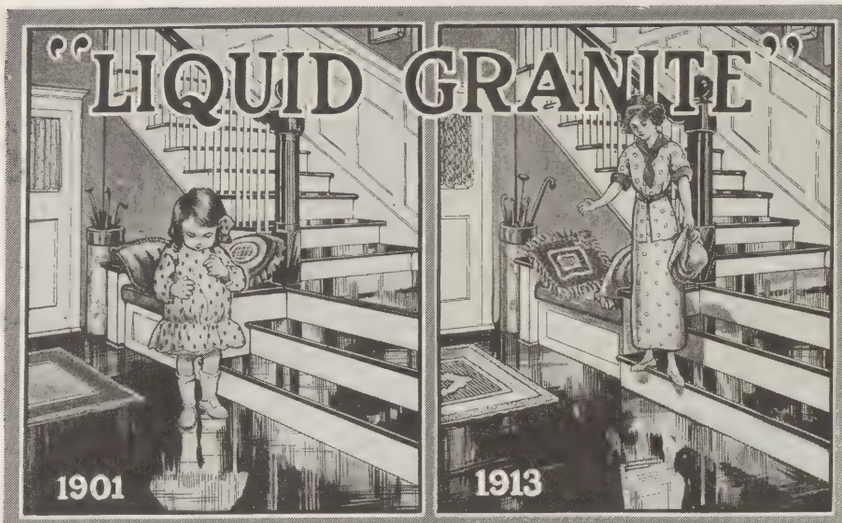

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Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4, 1913.

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College Has Begun.—"D'ye make a living writing?"

"Yep, writing father."—*Cornell Widow.*

General Use.—"The vacuum system seems now to be applied to everything."

"Quite so. I know a number of people who even think with it."—*Baltimore American.*

Too Swift.—"Do any of the good things you hope for come to pass?"

"They all come to pass; but they come and pass so doggoned swift I can't grab 'em."—*Houston Post.*

Genuine Pity.—EXCITED SMALL BOY—"Hey, Mr. Tanks, there's a burglar crawlin' up your front steps, this very minute!"

MR. TANKS—"Poor devil, the missus'll think it's me."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Remembered.—"Did your uncle remember you when he came to make his will?"

"Yes; he remembered me so well that he left my name out altogether."—*Buffalo Express.*

Mutual Joy.—"Were you glad to get back to school and see your dear teacher?"

"Well," replied the very observant boy, "I guess I was just about as glad as dear teacher was to get back and see me."—*Washington Star.*

Neighborly Help. — JESS — "Miss Schreecher is going abroad to finish her musical education."

TESS—"Where did she get the money?"

JESS—"The neighbors all chipped in."—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Just to Oblige.—"The doctor says I must quit smoking. One lung is nearly gone."

"Oh, dear, John. Can't you hold out until we get enough coupons for that dining-room rug?"—*Washington Herald.*

Impotent Rage.—"It has been a long time since I have read any contemporaneous poetry that moved me to tears."

"Only the other day I read a poem that moved me to tears."

"How did it move you so?"

"I wept because I couldn't get at the author."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Only Surface Coloring. — WILLIE — "Mama, what's that stuck in papa's throat?"

MOTHER—"That's papa's Adam's apple."

WILLIE—"And did he swallow it green?"

MOTHER—"Don't be grotesque, dear; papa wears a brass collar-button."—*Cornell Widow.*

The New Way.—"What will we put in the magazine this month?"

"About forty pages concerning what we had last month."

"Yes."

"And forty more about what we will have next month."

"And then?"

"That ought to be enough for this month."—*Washington Herald.*

The Kind We Want.

In spite of all this proverb cant
I think 'twill be agreed
It is a friend in funds we want,
And not a friend in need.
—*New York Sun.*

Diplomacy.—SPECTATOR—"Why don't you rush in and end the row?"

POLICEMAN—"I'm trying to decide whether it's a case for mediation or intervention."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Explained.—"Atkins," said the sergeant angrily, "why haven't you shaved this morning?"

"Ain't I shaved?" asked Atkins, in apparent surprize.

"No, you're not," insisted the sergeant; "and I want to know why."

"Well, you see, sergeant," replied the soldier, "there was a dozen of us using the same mirror, and I must have shaved some other man."—*New York Mail.*

Popularity Counts.—Michelangelo beckoned to Rembrandt.

"I see they've found another of your pictures, Remmy."

The master sighed.

"They found four last week," he said, "and five the week before. Funny, isn't it?"

"That's where the boys who write have the best of you daubers," said John Milton. "You don't hear of any Paradise Lost's being found in out-of-the-way places."

"Nor any Pilgrim's Progresses," added John Bunyan.

"Nor any Hamlets," put in Will Shakespeare.

Rembrandt smiled.

"No," he answered; "I don't. All these discoveries seem to depend on present market values."

And pulling his big velour hat over his eyes he waved his hand and stalked away. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Importance of Being Bryan.—This is selected by *Collier's Weekly* as Secretary Bryan's best story:

The year after coming to Nebraska, in 1888, I delivered fifty speeches against the Republican candidate for Governor, and in each one made it clear why he should not be elected.

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At last my turn was reached. The Governor, having been prompted by another man, arose and said: "The next person on the program is W. J. Bryan," and as I came forward he stept toward me, smiled, and extended his hand. I felt greatly pleased that he did not harbor any resentment against me, and grasped his hand warmly as he drew me toward him and whispered: "Quick! Do you speak, sing, or dance?"

He had never even heard of me.

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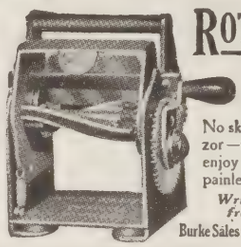

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 25.—Raisuli and a small army of followers are defeated by Spanish forces at Glot, Morocco,

The International Conference for the Protection of Workers, at Berne, Switzerland, attended by delegates representing all the leading European countries, adopts a resolution declaring that workers must be allowed a rest of eleven consecutive hours a day and boys under fourteen be forbidden to work at night.

September 26.—Japan sends an ultimatum to China, demanding compliance with her demands in connection with the Nankin outrages within three days.

September 28.—General Chang Hsun, the commander of the Chinese troops at Nanking, apologizes to the Japanese consulate for the killing of several Japanese and an insult to the Japanese flag. The action is regarded as closing the incident.

Sir Alfred East, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, dies in London.

September 30.—The diplomatic corps in Peking vote in favor of recognition of the Chinese Republic as soon as the elections have been held.

The British Admiralty awards the Trade-Unions official recognition.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 26.—Reports of the amount to be derived yearly from the income tax indicate that 600,000 persons with incomes ranging from $3,000 to $100,000 and upward, out of a total population of 90,000,000, will furnish the revenue from that source.

September 27.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations decides to recommend the abolition of the United States Commerce Court.

September 28.—An advance outline of the changes made in the Underwood-Simmons Bill by the tariff conferees shows that the House yielded in 427 items and the Senate in 151, while 97 were compromised.

September 30.—The Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill, as reported by the House and Senate conferees, is adopted by the House by a vote of 254 to 103.

GENERAL

September 28.—Two drug-crazed colored boys, brothers, at Harriston, Miss., start a reign of murder that ends only when four white men, four colored men, and a colored woman are killed, and the two boys lynched. The total number of dead among the colored people may reach a score.

September 30.—The American Road Congress, in session at Detroit, adopts a resolution favoring the passage of uniform road laws by the several State legislatures.

October 1.—The commission form of government for Minneapolis is defeated.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, &c., OF THE LITERARY DIGEST

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. K.," Repton, Ala.—"Kindly advise me as to the correct pronunciation of the word *pellagra*."

The word *pellagra* may be pronounced in either of two ways: (1) pel-la'gra (*e* as in *pell*, first *a* as in *late*, final *a* obscured almost to the sound of *u* in *but*); (2) pel-lag'ra (first *a* as in *latter*, *e* and final *a* as above).

"G. H. V.," Estancia, N. M.—"Is there any dictionary which contains the words 'overage' and 'shortage'? They are in more or less universal use in banks where tellers speak of 'an overage in their cash' or 'a shortage in their cash.'"

All the dictionaries give the term *shortage* in the sense of "deficiency." The New Standard Dictionary gives the term *overage* in the sense of "surplus."

"F. P. A.," Detroit, Mich.—"Kindly inform me: (1) How *Jacques* is pronounced; (2) Why *Virgil* now appears as *Vergil*; (3) Why persons are now *kidnaped* or *worshiped*, instead of with two *p*'s as formerly?"

(1) *Jacques*, as used in Shakespeare's play (*As You Like It*), is pronounced jay'kweez (*jay* as the word *jay*, *ee* as *ee* in *weed*). As a French name, equivalent to English *James*, the word is pronounced zhahk (*zh* as *z* in *azure*, *ah* as *a* in *father*).

(2) The spelling *Vergil* is perferred because the name appears in ancient manuscripts and inscriptions up to the fourth century as *Vergilius*. *Virgilius* is, therefore, a relatively modern corruption. The exacter scholarship of to-day bases its forms upon the oldest and best authorities; the scholarship of a generation or more ago was less careful in details.

(3) It is only when the vowel is accented that two following consonants indicate that the vowel is short; hence, two *t*'s are found in *matted*, and the word is different in sound from *mated*. But in such words as *kidnaped*, *worshiped*, the vowel in question is not accented, and hence the doubling of the following consonant does not necessarily imply that the vowel is short. But both spellings are admissible—with one *p* and with two *p*'s.

"W. C. U.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Is the form 'none of us *are* going' correct, or is the singular predicate only permissible with the word *none*?"

None is used both as singular and as plural. One may say "none *is*" or "none *are*." Unless something in the sentence indicates that the word is singular, we are likely to feel that it is plural.

"T. F. W.," Portsmouth, Va.—"Kindly tell me where the quotation 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' occurs?"

The quotation, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," is from Laurence Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey."

"K. J. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly advise which of the following phrases is correct: 'We carefully *censor* all copy,' or 'We carefully *censure* all copy.'"

"We carefully *censure* all copy" is a correct sentence, but it does not say what is evidently intended to be said; *to censure* is "to find objectionable." The verb *to censor* is in good use in the sense of "to subject to censorship"; and this appears to be what is meant.

"W. B.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"In the following sentence, kindly advise as to whether the phrase 'compiling a summary' is incorrect or not: 'Mr. Jones is *compiling a summary* of what has been published,' etc. Some maintain that it is right to say 'compiling a summary,' others claim that a summary is a compilation and therefore can not be compiled."

It seems to us that a person who objects to "compiling a summary" because a summary is a compilation ought to object to "building a house" because a house is a building. We should not regard the one expression as any more incorrect than the other.

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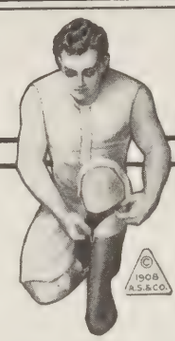

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT CANADA EXPECTS UNDER OUR NEW TARIFF

SINCE it became a practical certainty that the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill would be passed by the present session of Congress, Canadians have been actively making preparations for shipments of their products to this country. A correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, writing from Ottawa, says the Department of Trade and Commerce of that country looks for "great increases in exports of the principal Canadian commodities affected by the bill." Abundant signs are seen that "extensive preparations are being made to take the fullest advantage of the changes." This activity is especially noticeable in live stock, meats, hay, coal, fish, and some lines of manufacture. Following are this writer's comments on the trade figures of Canada for the first five months of the fiscal year, —that is, up to September 1st. All "show great increases":

"Canadian exports during August broke all records. Total imports and exports for August were $97,742,581, a gain of nearly $8,000,000 over August, 1912. Exports of agricultural products in August—nearly all to the United States—were $18,000,000, a gain of $5,000,000 over August last year, while the total exports for August—mostly to the United States—were $64,000,000, a gain of $9,000,000 over August, 1912. For the five months' period ended August 31, the total of imports and exports was $456,-723,167, compared with $418,658,748 for the same period last year.

"American and Canadian buyers of live stock, hay, and other agricultural products for export to the States are much in evidence throughout Ontario, Quebec, and the other eastern provinces. Cattle and hay buyers are especially active for exports to the Buffalo, New York, and Boston markets. Practically all available live stock has been bought up for shipment to these markets after the enactment of the bill.

"The reduction of the hay duty from $4 to $2 a ton has enormously stimulated buying. Lumber activities are noticeable. In the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia a great revival of selling to the New England States, especially of fish, lumber, coal, and agricultural products, is foreshadowed by present activities."

Accompanying these preparations for larger trade with us was "a growing fear that the impending increases in exports will further increase the cost of living in Canada, already at high-water mark." Predictions were made of a demand for some general lowering of the Canadian tariff also. The present government was said to be "watching the situation with the keenest interest," while the opposition party, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, expected to "profit greatly by events following the enactment of the bill." In other words, Canadians, if they found they had to pay more for their own products because of the new demand from the United States, would insist on being allowed to pay less for the products they imported from the United States. Predictions were freely made that a strenuous effort would soon be organized to secure a reduction of duties on goods imported from this country.

Should such a movement lead to success it would be a singular sequel of the reciprocity agreement so cordially promoted by President Taft, and so severely rejected by the Canadians. Similar ends would thus be reached by another route. *The Journal of Commerce* believes that success for a movement of this kind, combined with our own new tariff, would much increase the volume and value of trade between this country and Canada and to the benefit of both countries. It goes so far as to declare that free trade between these countries "would be as certainly advantageous as it is between the eastern and western, or northern and southern sections of the United States, or the eastern and western provinces of Canada."

THE B. & O.'S PAST AND PRESENT

"When you see $75,000 worth of live, growling motive power pick up 1,500 tons of West Virginia soft coal in $36,000 worth of modern steel equipment, wiggle it to the summit of the Alleghanies and roll it over the top toward the Atlantic seaboard," says a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*, "you begin to perceive how largely man's work consists in moving things from where they are to where he needs them." The coal here referred to was left by nature in distant mountains but is needed on the seaboard in Baltimore. Because of this fact great locomotives toil with loads of it up the western side of the Alleghanies day and night, without end or rest.

Only a few years ago the question of putting down coal on the seaboard at Baltimore ceased to be one of putting down a certain quality, it ceased to be one of putting coal down at a low cost; it had really become one of putting coal down in the quantities required. A limit had been reached—not, however, to the amount of coal that could be produced, but to the amount that could be transported. The B. & O. had reached its

From the New York "Times Annalist."

THE CONTEST ON THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD IN 1830 FOR THE BEST MOTIVE POWER. AND THE HORSE WON THE FIRST RACE!

transportation limit when Daniel Willard was made president, and undertook to increase the B. & O.'s hauling capacity 50 per cent. In solving that problem Mr. Willard, in three years, has spent about $60,000,000. Of his work the writer says in detail:

"The main artery of the Baltimore & Ohio is from Baltimore to Cumberland. From Cumberland two arteries diverge, one running through Pittsburg to Chicago and the other through Wheeling and Cincinnati to St. Louis. Mr. Willard found these two arteries suffering from strangulation in single-track tunnels, one at Sand Patch and the other at Tunnelton, crossing the Alleghanies; and some of the most efficient traffic men in the world were losing their souls trying to punch the trains through. The big Mallet mountain engine could not be got through at all. In both places new double-track tunnels, with lesser grades, were constructed alongside of the old, and as the old ones could still accommodate traffic, that made three tracks across the mountains where there had been one before, and the system was unstrangled. The new tunnels cost nearly $2,000,000 each.

"Romance has not gone out of railroading, if you look for it. The difference is that people are accustomed to see great works nowadays performed as a matter of course, and waste not the time to make an ado about them. When Thomas Swann, as President of the Baltimore & Ohio that ran only from Baltimore to Cumberland, promised his shareholders that he would carry their road to the Ohio River, it seemed a tremendous thing to promise. He did it. That was heroic. Later John W. Garrett promised to take it to Chicago, and did, and he is famous. Neither spent one-third as much as $60,000,000 in three years.

"To say that one built the road from Cumberland to the Ohio River and that the other built it to Chicago is to allocate to each an achievement in physical proportions that every one knows. But to be able to say that between Little Cacapon and Orleans Road Daniel Willard eliminated a 0.5 per cent. helper grade, established a continuous east-bound grade of only 0.1 per cent., and put four tracks where there were but two before—that does not appeal irresistibly to the imagination. Only an engineer can fully appreciate it. That is now the biggest piece of improvement work doing on the Baltimore & Ohio. It is known as the Magnolia cut-off and will cost $6,000,000. It extends over a distance of seventeen miles.

"You begin to see the differences between the work of a railroad man to-day and that of the Swanns and Garretts. They were intent upon pushing their rails on to new places; the problem to-day is to rebuild mileage on lower grades and put down two, and three, and four tracks where one was enough before. They were for conquering distance; to-day the work is intensive, and a railroad man dreams not of extending his line so much as of revising his grades, reducing curvature, and weighting his track with good 2-inch rock."

Oldest of American railroads is the Baltimore & Ohio. Its first piece of mileage—a stretch of fourteen miles from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills—was opened in May, 1830. It has been oddly said that this piece of road existed as a railroad before locomotives. By this is meant that its projectors decided first to construct a railway and then to employ as motive power the most efficient power obtainable, whether it should prove to be horses or steam. At that time the locomotive had

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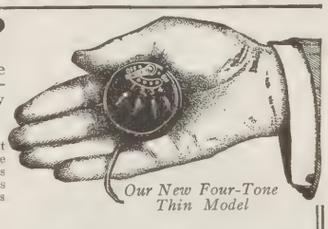
Unless long neglect has brought about complete paralysis of the congested parts there is every chance that the power to hear—clearly and distinctly—can be saved or restored with the new

FOUR-TONE MEARS EAR PHONE

A tiny, highly sensitive telephone of extraordinary powers. With its aid all except those "stone" deaf are able to hear at once ordinary conversational tones. More important—the **exercise of actual hearing** strengthens the afflicted organs, reduces the congestion and tones up the auditory nerve and the **natural** hearing powers return. This remarkable invention corrects the causes of deafness just as spectacles correct faulty vision. But its powers are even greater because they are **selective**; it has FOUR different "tones" or strengths, where the spectacle lens, or ordinary telephone, has only one strength. Your finger-tip chooses the proper strength to meet any condition of your ear or to catch clearly any sound.

Notice—Our Four-Tone Model is sold only direct from our New York Office. If you live in or near New York call at our offices for free demonstration.



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Let us send you a Four-Tone Mears on 15 days' trial at our risk. It costs you nothing to find out what it will do for YOU. Just now we are making a *low net price direct* from our laboratory to users. Write today.

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"Steero" Cubes have many other uses. They give added savor to the gravy, a new flavor to roasts and make the dishes you have tired of seem new.

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The word "Steero" is on the wrapper of every genuine "Steero" Cube. Send 10c today to

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Distributors of "Steero" Bouillon Cubes
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"A Cube Makes a Cup"

HAVE YOU A DOG?

Keep your dog well—his coat glossy—limbs supple—spirits high—by securing free medical advice from Polk Miller, and by using "Sergeant's Condition Pills," the greatest known tonic for dogs, and "Sergeant's Sure Shot" capsules for worms—they never fail—price 50c and $1.00 per box at druggists and sporting goods stores, or prepaid direct by mail. Send 50c for Polk Miller's great 64-page illustrated book on "Dogs and How to Treat Them." No dog owner should be without it.

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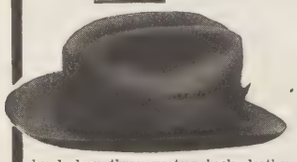
This Hat has 3 claims on your attention



(1) It is the last word in metropolitan style. (2) It is the only perfectly ventilated hat and prevents baldness. (3) Of regular $3 grade; we ask **$2.50 Prepaid.** Made of fine fur felt, in Brown, Steel, Green, Navy, Black. Silk sweatband. Order now, enclosing $2.50 and stating size and choice of color.

We'll refund your money, if hat fails to please you.

Our catalog illustrates distinctive Hats and Caps for every occasion—saves you money. Write for it, free.

The De Luxe Hat Co. 41 S. 2nd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

just appeared on the horizon as a competitor of the horse.

Much discussion took place as to the comparative merits of the two motive powers. In order to have a practical demonstration, an actual race was arranged over this first piece of B. & O. road between a horse and a locomotive, as shown in the accompanying illustration, taken from an old cut. Eventually the result was that the horse won the race. But later developments in the locomotive demonstrated the superior qualities of steam as a motive power on rails. Four months after this memorable trial, a locomotive was making regular trips between Baltimore and Ellicott Mills.

THE EXPECTED U. P. "MELON"

Gossip and predictions as to the "melon" to be opened by the Union Pacific Company has continued active into October. Just what form the distribution would take has been matter for much difference of opinion. It might be a 10 per cent. distribution, or a 25 per cent., or even a 40 per cent. one in cash, or it might be a distribution, in part of cash and in part of stock in railroads already in part owned by the Union Pacific, such as Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, and New York Central. Among the suggestions was one that the company might make a large distribution in cash and then increase its own capital stock, permitting stockholders to purchase this new stock with the cash already distributed to them, the entire volume of stock, new and old, then to pay 8 per cent. instead of 10. In many quarters there has long existed a belief that the Union Pacific management ought to find a way to reduce its dividend as a concession to public sentiment. A cash distribution followed by an increase of stock after the plan here suggested would accomplish that result in a way that has commended itself to some students of the problem.

A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* has outlined in interesting detail the position of Union Pacific as to cash on hand and securities owned. The company at present has a book surplus reaching to the enormous sum of $220,000,000. This is substantially 100 per cent. on its own capital. In this sum, however, are included certain large holdings of stock at what they cost the company. In the present deprest state of the market, these securities show a paper loss of $38,000,000.

The writer says a large portion of this enormous surplus was accumulated "through the financial foresight of E. H. Harriman, combined with some good fortune." Mr. Harriman's unsuccessful attempt to get control of Northern Pacific resulted in the end in a profit to the Union Pacific Company of about $58,000,000. The stocks he acquired during that memorable contest with the Hill interests were afterward sold by the Union Pacific (in 1905 and 1906) for much higher prices than he paid for them, Northern Pacific bringing 232½ and Great Northern 348. To this profit for Union Pacific of $58,000,000 is to be added a further sum of $18,000,000, the same being the net profit from the recent sale of Southern Pacific shares under the Supreme Court decree. These Southern Pacific shares, which cost about $70, were sold for about $90.

The writer goes on to say that the Union

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One pair of "Soft Spots" Heel Cushions, worn *inside* the shoe, take up the jar when walking, give a spring to your step, and rest you while standing. Last as long as the shoe. Instantly adjusted. **Price 25c** a pair. State size shoe. "Soft Spots" Combined Heel and Arch Cushions for flat feet and fallen arches. Price $1.00.

If your dealer hasn't "Soft Spots" write
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is the universally accepted standard of the day. Wherever civilization reigns, wherever automobiles run—the **J. M. Shock Absorber** is found on the best motor cars.

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Pacific has become much more than a railroad, or a mere investment proposition; it has, in fact, been approaching "a banking proposition," a condition which for a railroad is "adverse to public sentiment at the present time." For a railroad to pay its stockholders 10 per cent., and to hold in addition a 100 per cent. surplus in cash and securities in its treasury, looks like something of a "menace to itself, its stockholders, and the railroad interests of the country." Says the writer further:

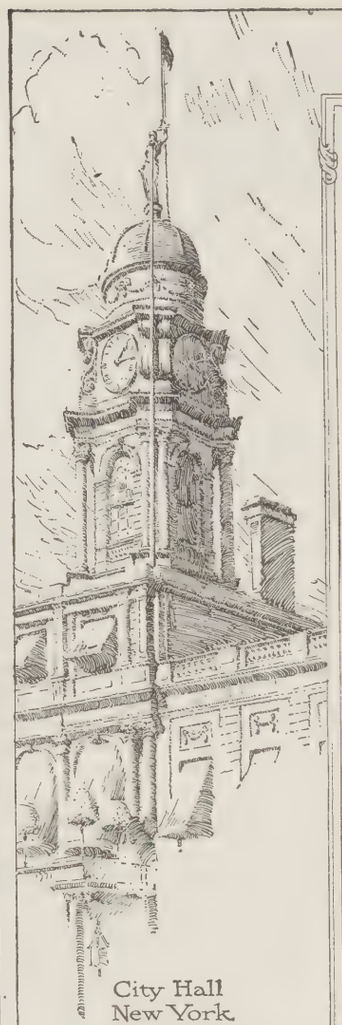
"In the merger dissolution plan which provided for transfer of the Central Pacific to Union Pacific the price agreed upon was $104,000,000. Were Southern Pacific compelled to dispose of the property by court decree this price might be shaded. Deducting $100,000,000 from the Union Pacific $220,000,000 surplus as a reserve against the possible purchase of Central Pacific, and an additional $38,000,000 as the shrinkage in Union Pacific's investment securities at present prices as compared with the cost at which they are carried on the books, leaves $82,000,000 for improvements, possible further shrinkage in asset values, and a margin for the extra distribution.

"With an annual surplus after dividends of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, Union Pacific will probably have $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 additional surplus by the time the Supreme Court would reach a decree in a suit to compel sale of the Central Pacific. This should be ample to take care of improvement expenditures meanwhile, leaving the bulk of the above $82,000,000 available for distribution.

"Nobody could have then dreamed that the genius of a Wall Street broker would cause Union Pacific to rise phenixlike from its financial ashes and in less than ten years put Union Pacific at the head of the railroad interests in the United States. When it started upon a career of expansion, geographically and financially, continuing until it reached from Puget Sound to the Gulf of Mexico with a $50,000,000 lap over into old Mexico, nobody imagined that, when arrested and sundered by the courts because of its size, the financial problem on its hands would be the free distribution of its accumulated treasury, notwithstanding an annual distribution to its common stockholders of $22,000,000, as contrasted with 1893, when there was only $8,000,000 of net earnings with which to pay $12,000,000 of charges.

"If the Union Pacific directors conclude to retain in the treasury the equivalent of $50,000,000 in cash, and securities that could always be relied upon to yield another $50,000,000, we think they might find in the balance something approaching $40 per share in cash or securities, or $86,000,000. Coupled with any such announcement of a $30 to $40 dividend should go a statement that annual dividends beginning with the next quarter would be at the rate of 8 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. per annum."

A second article in the same paper discusses the extent of the distribution which the Union Pacific management might properly make. Regard in this matter must be had for a possible need of funds by the Union Pacific in the near future for purchase of the Central Pacific. The Union Pacific must safeguard itself against any risk of having to borrow money for that or any other purpose, and especially in stringent money markets. But all this could be done and a generous distribution still be made to the road's stockholders. The writer believes that a dividend amounting virtually to $45 a share could be distributed, and still leave the company with



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The Monarch Vibrator stimulates circulation wherever applied, relieving headache, catarrh, "nerves," rheumatism, stiff neck, and all ailments due to congestion of circulation.

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Smokeless Shotgun Powder

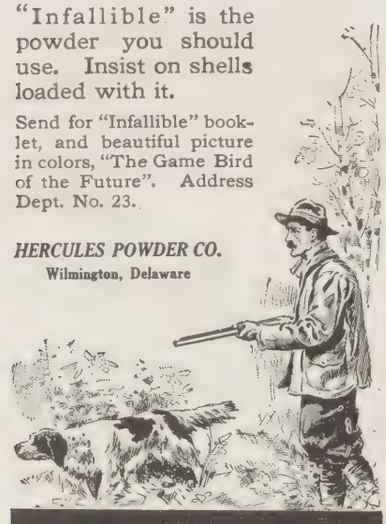
Waterproof and weatherproof. Moisture, dampness or weather extremes will not affect it. Even soaking it in water will not change it—try it yourself.

"Infallible" gives a tremendous velocity and at the same time good, even patterns and very little recoil. Breech pressure well within safety limits, no corroding or pitting gun-barrel—an almost entire absence of smoke.

"Infallible" is the powder you should use. Insist on shells loaded with it.

Send for "Infallible" booklet, and beautiful picture in colors, "The Game Bird of the Future". Address Dept. No. 23.

HERCULES POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Delaware



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Air Pressure forces water anywhere, house, stable, lawn. $39

All complete, ready to install. Also low credit price. Write for free catalogue and New Way Selling Plan No. 36.

The Simplex Water Works Baltimore, Md.

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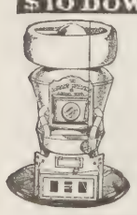
$10 DOWN $10 A MONTH



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Our monthly payment plan of selling direct saves you the dealer's profits and excessive charges for installation. The

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with patented "Down Draft System," is best for residences, schools, hotels, churches, etc. It delivers plenty of heat wherever and whenever desired and saves 1-3 to 1-2 in fuel bills. Install the Jahant yourself. We send complete outfit, freight prepaid, with special plans, detailed instructions, and necessary tools. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Save ⅓ to ½ on Fuel Bills

a profit and loss surplus of $80,000,000. This surplus would be its bulwark against any possible financial needs in a stringent market.

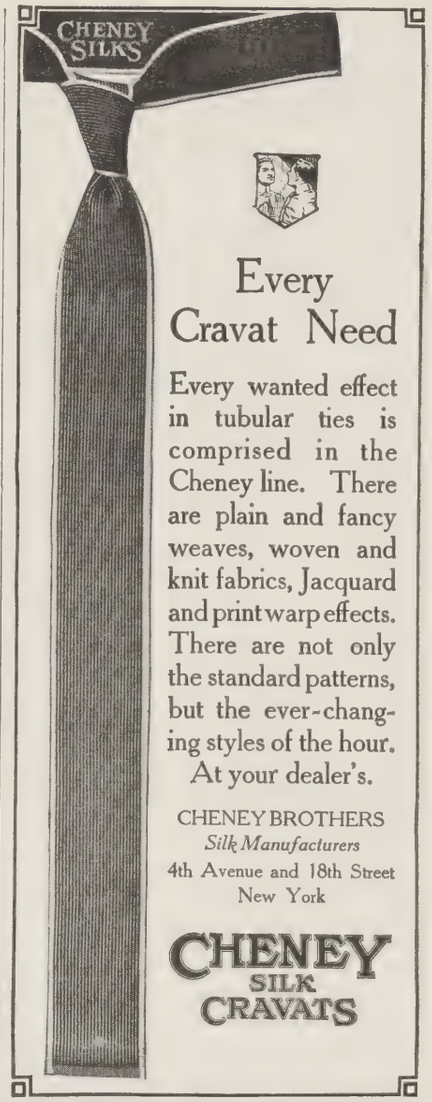
As a matter of fact a profit and loss surplus of $80,000,000 would probably be more than the company would need in the worst imaginable conditions. The writer estimates that $50,000,000 would provide an ample reserve against possible requirements. The company might even keep $75,000,000 in cash on hand, awaiting a solution of the Central Pacific problem, and meantime could safely distribute to stockholders $25 in cash and from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 in the securities it owns. All this would mean a dividend of from $25 to $45 per share.

The writer again emphasizes the point that public sentiment is now adverse to railroads doing a banking business, for that is what the Union Pacific, with its millions of cash, has been doing. When any road is in such a condition of prosperity, engineers and firemen are apt to demand higher wages. So also will public commissions be apt to resist any demands from a company for higher freight rates. If the Union Pacific desires to stop demands for wage increases and for rate reductions it must "get its affairs down to a purely railroad basis, so that employees and shippers will not be clamoring for participation in the profits of its banking business."

HUGE UNIFIED MORTGAGES

The recent hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the New York Central's application for permission to issue a huge mortgage, in which eventually to consolidate existing mortgages, and to include new issues as called for, is one of several contemporary signs of the great demands that will be made on capital in coming years. It is not so very long ago that the creation of a similar huge mortgage by the Great Northern Railway called attention to this coming demand. Still more recently a third potent sign has appeared in news that the St. Paul road has in preparation a similar scheme for the unification of outstanding bonds and other funded obligations, the figures named being $600,000,000. That sum would not only unify all the existing bonded debt of the St. Paul road, but would provide for its needs during a long term of years. At the annual meeting of the road on September 26, a resolution for the creation of such a mortgage was adopted. No details were given as to the probable sum for which it would be issued. Indeed few of the details have yet been worked out. The St. Paul proper at present has outstanding $299,554,755 in bonds. Just how the proposed issue could run to $600,000,000 is explained as follows by a writer in the New York *Times*:

"The St. Paul now has outstanding a total of $455,000,000 of bonds, including the bonds on the Pacific Coast extension, which amount to more than $173,000,000. Out of this total, however, the company holds in its own treasury not less than $156,000,000. Its bonds in the hands of the public fall just a little short of $300,000,000. The new bond issue, according to the terms which are now being discust, would provide, however, not only for the outstanding bonds, but probably for the full amount of the various classes of bonds which have heretofore been authorized.



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Every wanted effect in tubular ties is comprised in the Cheney line. There are plain and fancy weaves, woven and knit fabrics, Jacquard and print warp effects. There are not only the standard patterns, but the ever-changing styles of the hour. At your dealer's.

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CHENEY SILK CRAVATS

Drive A Few Screws

SAVE $13.25 On This High-Grade Library Table

Our Price $11.75

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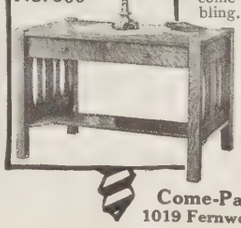

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See this splendid Library Table (No. 300). *Come-Packt* price $11.75. Others charge $25. Height 30 in., top 44x28 in., legs 2½ in. square. Two drawers. Shipping weight 150 pounds.

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Free Catalogue illustrates and describes 400 other splendid home bargains—lighting fixtures to desks—chairs to pianos. All *Come-Packt* priced and guaranteed. Write for it today and learn how to really save money.

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"In round numbers about $110,000,000 of bonds have been authorized above the amount already issued to the public, or held in the treasury. This brings the total amount of bonds up to $565,000,000. If all of these bonds are to be covered by the new mortgage, as is thought likely, with some margin for future issue in addition to the bonds already authorized and unsold, the amount of the new issue might easily be as high as $600,000,000. It is not expected that the St. Paul will make any effort to refund its existing bond issues, but will leave them to be provided for as they mature by issues of the new general mortgage bonds through which the funded debt of the system will be gradually unified."

The earliest road to undertake financing on this colossal scale was the Burlington, which in 1908 authorized an issue of $300,000,000 to take care of existing issues and provide for future needs.

FAMILY MARKETING UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

With the new tariff bill made into a law, families throughout the country will at once be curious as to its effect on the cost of food and clothing. Comparative statistics, compiled in Washington and printed last week in *The Evening Sun* of New York, show just what changes were made in the duties on about forty different articles. These all enter into the primary cost of living,—that is, they are articles of food and clothing. Many of them will now be admitted from foreign countries free. Many others are still dutiable, but the rates have been reduced, in some cases very materially.

In the matter of clothing, it is to be kept in mind that the reduced rates will affect ready-made goods more perceptibly than clothes manufactured in this country, inasmuch as difference in the wages of labor entering into the cost is a greater factor than difference in the cost of material. It is believed that an ordinary suit of clothes ready-made will now cost from three to five dollars less than formerly; when the price remains the same, a very distinct gain will be secured by getting a suit made from better cloth than before. Clothes made to order will be affected to something approaching the same amount. Many experts in these matters contend that the benefits coming to buyers of clothes will be seen mainly in the better quality of the cloth used. In case, however, a purchaser desires to obtain a suit of clothes at from three to five dollars less than formerly he can do so when satisfied with cloth of the same quality as before. Following is the list of articles referred to, with the duties imposed under the Payne-Aldrich Bill and the duties which now go into effect under the Underwood-Simmons Bill:

Product	*Present Law*	*New Law*
Sugar	48.5 %	Free.
Tea	Free.	Free.
Coffee	Free.	Free.
Salt, pound	7 cents.	Free.
Bread	25%	25%
Milk, gallon	2 cents.	Free.
Cream	5 cents.	Free.
Eggs, dozen	5 cents.	Free.
Butter, pound	6 cents.	2½ cents.
Oatmeal, pound	1 cent.	½ cent.
Flour, barrel	45 cents.	Free.
Cheese, pound	6 cents.	2½ cents.
Meats	10%	Free.
Wheat, bushel	25 cents.	Free.
Potatoes, bushel	25 cents.	Free.
Cabbages	2 cents each.	Free.

GLASTENBURY
HEALTH UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN

Perfect fit, unshrinkable quality, superior workmanship and the highest grade materials obtainable have made GLASTENBURY the popular **TWO-PIECE FLAT KNIT UNDERWEAR** for over half a century. Every garment is shaped to the figure and **GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.**

Look for our trade-marks; they guarantee longest wear and absolute satisfaction.

GLASTENBURY affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Costs 60% less than imported goods of same quality.

No dye stuff used in our natural grays.

Made in fifteen grades; Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, of fine Wool and Worsted.

Ask your dealer to show you some of the following numbers:

Natural Gray Wool Winter Weight (double thread) ..... at $1.75

We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on

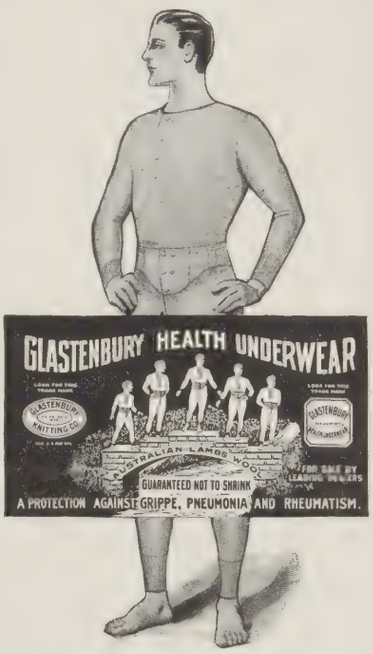
Natural Gray Worsted, light weight at 1.50

Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight ..... at 1.75

Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight ..... at 1.50

Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight ..... at 2.00

Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight ..... at 2.50



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We will be glad to submit a descriptive list of good bonds on application.

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Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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Capital and Surplus - - $30,000,000
Deposits - - - - - 167,000,000

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Your order for an Aladdin house is placed under an absolute and signed guarantee of complete satisfaction.
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Aladdin Readi-Cut houses can be put up in much shorter time than the ordinary dwelling.
All material necessary (except brick for chimney and masonry) is furnished--even the paint and nails.
All lumber is cut to size in the mills and numbered, accompanied by complete detailed instructions and illustrations.
Aladdin houses are not portable.

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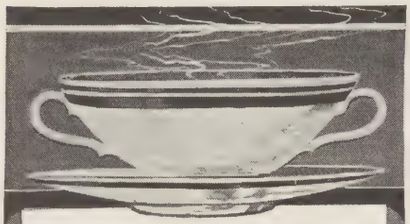

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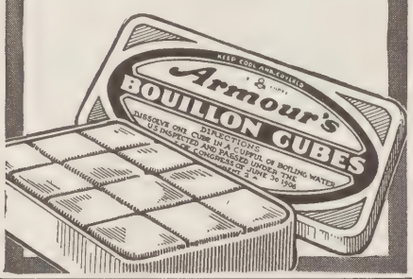

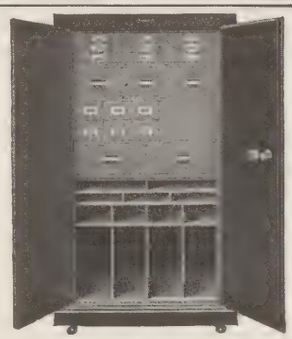

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was furnished by the recent destructive fire of the Western Cabinet & Fixture Mfg. Company's factory in Kansas City. THE SAFE-CABINET which stood on the second floor and contained important business records fell into the basement when the building collapsed. For five hours it lay in the roaring fire. Yet, when opened, its contents were found to be uninjured

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Product	Present Law	New Law
Beans and lentils, bushel	45 cents.	25 cents.
Beets	25%	5%
Nearly all other vegetables, natural state	25%	15%
Vegetables, sliced or otherwise prepared	40%	25%
Pickles	40%	25%
Vinegar, gallon	7½ cents.	4 cents.
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, pears, green or ripe, bushel	25 cents.	10 cents.
Edible berries, quart	1 cent.	½ cent.
Lemons, limes, grapefruit, oranges, pound	1 cent.	½ cent.
Molasses	48.5%	Free.
Cattle, each	$3.75	Free.
Sheep, each	75c.–$1	Free.
Barley, bushel	30 cents.	15 cents.
Macaroni, pound	1½ cents.	1 cent.
Poultry, pound	3 cents.	1 cent.
Raw wool	43.90%	*.....
Wool yarns	79.70%	18.90%
Wool blankets	72.90%	30.90%
Wool underwear	93.90%	35.70%
Wool clothing	79 %	35%
Wool dress-goods for women and children	99.7%	35%
Cotton clothing	50 %	30%
Cotton table damask	40 %	25%
Cotton collars and cuffs	64 %	30%
Cotton stockings	75 %	40%
Cotton underwear	60 %	30%
Trimmed hats	50 %	40%
Brooms	40 %	15%
Oilcloths	44 %	25%

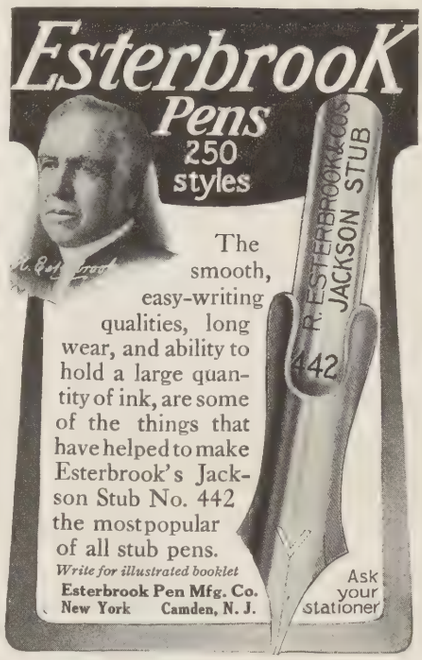
* Free after December 1.

FUTURE GREAT DEMANDS ON CAPITAL

Wide comment for some weeks has been made in financial circles on a recent statement by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, as to the enormous demands which will be made on capital within the next few years. Mr. Vanderlip had in mind at the time he spoke the demands of one industry only, since he was speaking before representatives of one—the electrical. He remarked that when present promises for larger uses of electrical energy in industrial work, agriculture, and interurban transportation lines are considered, it appears that new capital, amounting to approximately $400,000,000 a year, will be required. In other words, there will be needed an average of $8,000,000 for every week during the next five years. Within the same period, steam-railroad securities to the amount of $1,000,000,000 will mature, while for new work on railroads, in betterments and extension, judging from the requirements of the last five years, there will be in the coming five years a call for about $3,000,000,000 more, so that the railroads will need for refunding and fresh capital about $4,000,000,000. If to this sum be added the requirements of States and municipalities and the electrical demands, there will be needed between now and the end of 1918 something like seven or eight billion dollars. No account is taken in these figures of the demands for general industry and trade.

Mr. Vanderlip happily said that figures like these "sound more like astronomical mathematics than totals of hard-earned dollars." The raising of this money is now "the practical problem that financiers have directly before them." As to how the money will be raised, and the ability of the American people to provide it, "Holland" says in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"If normal conditions, political and economical, can be restored within the next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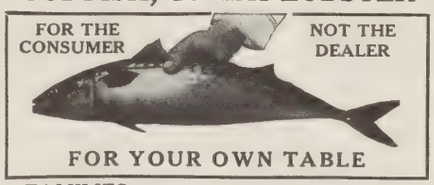
SALT MACKEREL, CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER



FAMILIES that are fond of **FISH** can be supplied **DIRECT** from **GLOUCESTER, MASS.**, by the **FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY,** with newly caught, **KEEPABLE OCEAN FISH,** getting an unusually fine quality of the common varieties as well as lots of choice kinds that are hard to find elsewhere.

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SALT MACKEREL. These fat, meaty, juicy fish are delicious for breakfast. They are freshly packed in brine and will not spoil.

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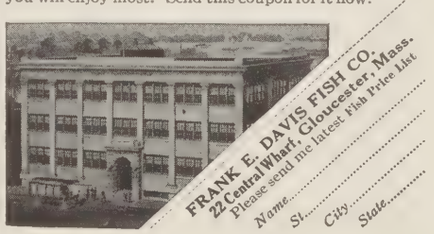
Our list tells how each kind of fish is put up, gives the delivered price, so you can choose just what you will enjoy most. Send this coupon for it now.



year or two there seems to be no reason to doubt the ability of men of finance to secure this enormous amount of fresh capital. It certainly can not be secured for the railroads until there be some change in the attitude of the public and the legislatures, State and national, toward the railroad companies. But it must be obtained, or else there will be great danger that business will be stagnated; that there will be a congestion of traffic.

"Sir George Paish, in a recent article in the London *Statist*, clearly intimated his belief in the ability of the people of the United States to create new wealth convertible into money which will be needed for the important financing required in the United States in the next five years. If the American people were expert in practising personal economies, and if American municipal and State administrations were managed after the highly systematized and economic methods which characterize our great corporations, there would be not the slightest doubt about the creation of new wealth utilizable for capital and equal to the amount named by Mr. Vanderlip in the next five years.

"Part of this wealth must come from the soil, and indirectly, of course, all of it will be produced by the soil. There is no reason for believing that the American harvests will retrograde. The climatic misfortunes which have impaired a part of the harvest this year are not likely to occur again for several years. There is good reason for expecting that the harvests of next year may approximate, if they do not exceed, the greatest harvests yet garnered. Mr. Hill thinks that the American harvests should yield approximately each year $1,500,000,000. But there must be, he confest, considerable advance toward the mastery of scientific agriculture before so great a sum as that can be realized from the American crops.

"In addition, the growth of our exportation of manufactured products is likely to continue. The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, predicts within two or three years exportation of American manu-

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Open all the Year
Absolutely Fireproof

Mr. E. W. Grove, of St. Louis, Mo., has built at Asheville, N. C., the finest resort hotel in the world —Grove Park Inn. Built by hand of the great boulders of Sunset Mountain, it is full of rest and comfort and wholesomeness. The front lawn is the hundred-acre eighteen-hole golf links of the Asheville Country Club, and with it sixty acres belonging to the hotel.

The purest water obtainable is piped seventeen miles from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, over 6000 feet altitude.

Biltmore milk and cream exclusively, supplied from 200 registered Jerseys on the estate of Mr. Geo. W. Vanderbilt. It is doubtful if this famous dairy is equaled in the world.

Four hundred one-piece rugs were made at Aubusson, France. Seven hundred pieces of furniture and over 600 lighting fixtures of solid copper were made by hand by the Roycrofters.

The plumbing material is the finest that has ever been placed in any hotel in the world. The bath tubs and fixtures are all solid porcelain. No pipes visible anywhere. No radiators to be seen—all placed in recesses under windows. No electric bulbs visible.

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Especially available for northern guests in the Spring, Fall and Winter, going and returning from farther southern resorts, or for an all Winter resort. Persons with any form of tubercular trouble will not be received at the Inn.

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factured commodities of the value of $1,500,000,000.

"If capital in the United States is not abundant enough to meet the demands of the railroads, of the electrical industry, and State and municipal needs in the next five years, there is no doubt about the borrowing capacity of the United States. Sir George Paish seems to be of the opinion that this country has practically ceased to be a borrower upon a large scale, at least of funds intended for permanent investment.

"The figures given out by Mr. Vanderlip will certainly tend to focus the attention of the country upon what our industries and our railroads will need in the way of new capital, and will also suggest that the enormity of the capital required of itself is sufficient proof of the material growth of the United States."

NEW LIFE ON AN OLD ROAD

An article printed here a week ago set forth the remarkable work done by President Underwood in imparting new efficiency and prosperity to the Erie Railroad. Another road long in need of restoration is now in process of definite reconstruction—the Missouri Pacific. President Bush came to the Missouri Pacific only a few years ago as a new man, believed to possess ability adequate to the solution of the road's great problem. He seems likely to accomplish in time for the Missouri Pacific results similar to those which President Underwood has so well achieved for the Erie.

The road's recent report shows that the last fiscal year, when compared with the previous one, was marked by a financial improvement express in a credit balance of $1,562,000, as against an actual deficit for the previous year of $2,000,000. Another item in figures that expresses the improvement is the one for "density of traffic." By that term is meant the average number of tons of revenue freight transported one mile per mile of operative road. "Density of traffic" is a measure of quantity much resorted to by railroad men. In the case of the Missouri Pacific, it showed for the last fiscal year an increase of 17.8 per cent. over the previous year and an increase of 28.66 per cent. as compared with two years ago.

Next.—This contribution is very faulty in spots, but we give it as it was postcarded to us. We are fond of the contributor:

"In a sweet Ohio village, whose chief industry is tillage, I sought a barber-shop to get my hair cut. I didn't find the hair man, but a note tacked on the chair ran: 'Lam the stovepipe if you want me. Charley Faircut.' So I hit the pipe and waited till a girl came in, who stated: 'Say, paw he's busy now out in the barnyard. He's a-workin' like a fool, clippin' ol' Hank Ramsay's mule. You're the next one; but I'll bet that you'll get darn tired!' Buck Danks."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Insupportable.—"Well, Henry," said the fair maid, "did popper ask you if you could support me in the style to which I am accustomed?" "No, dear," said Henry. "He merely informed me that he couldn't, and gave me his blessing."—*Judge.*

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Good rooms will soon be taken

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VICTORIA LUISE
During January—February—March—April. Duration 16 to 29 days.
Cost $145-$175 up.

Two 15-day cruises from New Orleans during January and February. Shore trips optional.

Write for Information.

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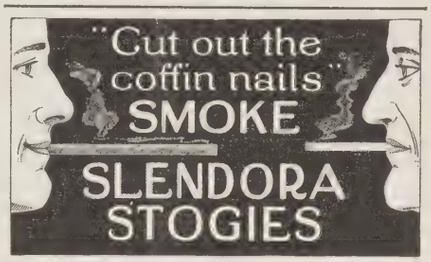

They are Strictly Sanitary and Harmless Medical Men Endorse Them

Slender, hand-rolled long filler stogies, witnout paste, hand-curl head, self-holding, unsurpassed for a short smoke. Long filler, we said—not ground sweepings found in some so-called all-tobacco cigarettes and small cigars, the dust of which settles on the lungs. No dust or scrap in Slendoras.

The business man going from home to cars, where smoking is prohibited; the traveling man, to store or office, where smoking is bad form, can enjoy a quality smoke instead of throwing away an expensive cigar. Get your money's worth in smoking Slendoras; they are an ideal in-between smoke.

If you want to wean yourself or somebody dear to you from cigarettes, try Slendoras.

Ben C. Nance, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "Send one box of Slendoras to my address, one to Miss Susie ——, —— St. Susie doesn't smoke, but she is trying to teach her brother to quit cigarettes."

Slendora XXX, genuine Havana filler, 6 inch, 100 to box $3.00
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Make a perfect cigarette size if cut in half. Charges prepaid. "From the home of the stogie to the home of the smoker." Order a box. Specify light, medium or dark. Smoke some. If not convinced, return the rest and get your money back. Write for booklet describing our other high grade stogies and Havatoba Clear Havana Cigar, the latter equal to any 10c smoke. $2.50 for 50.

References: Any Wheeling Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's

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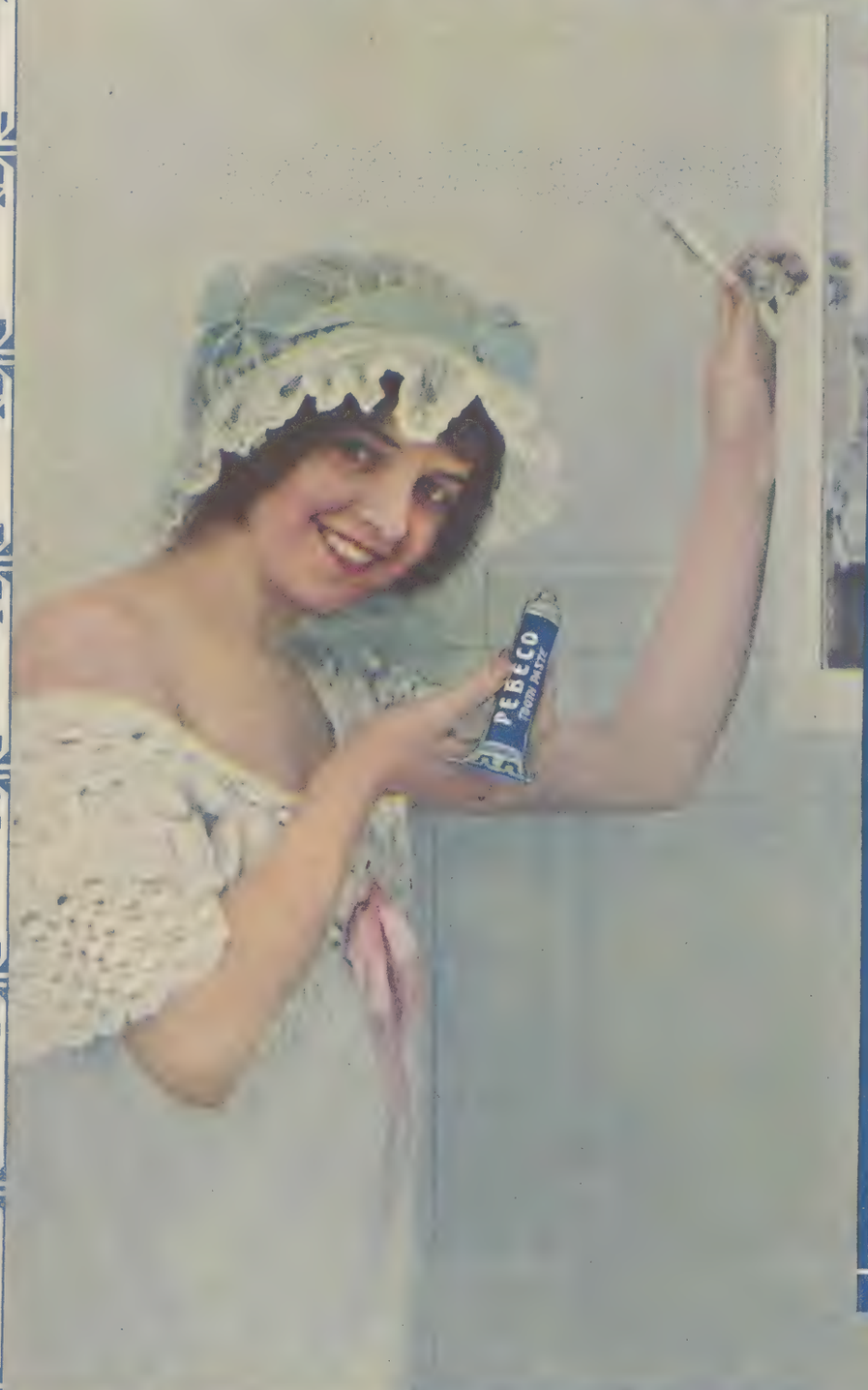

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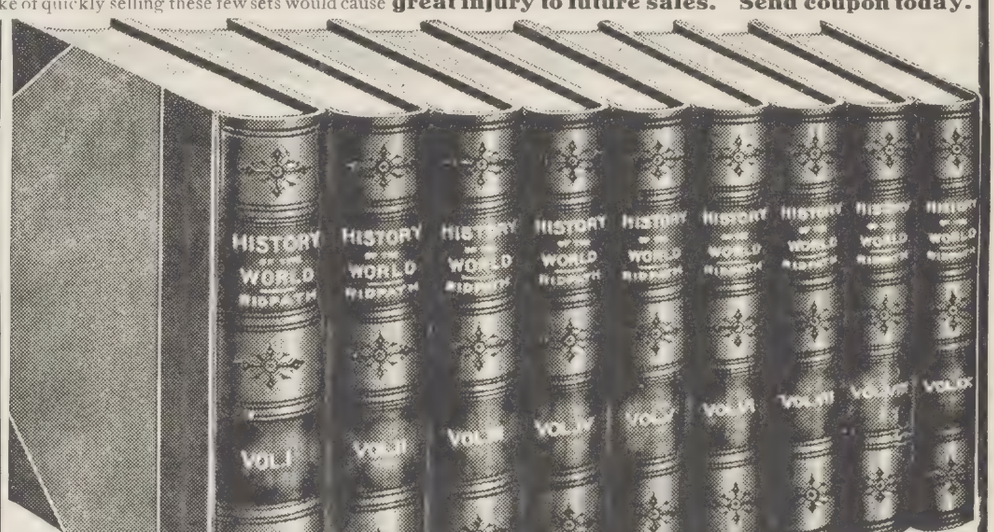

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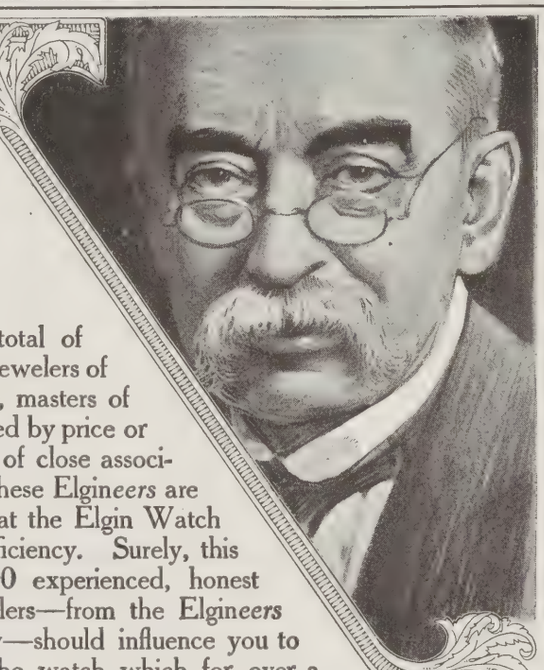

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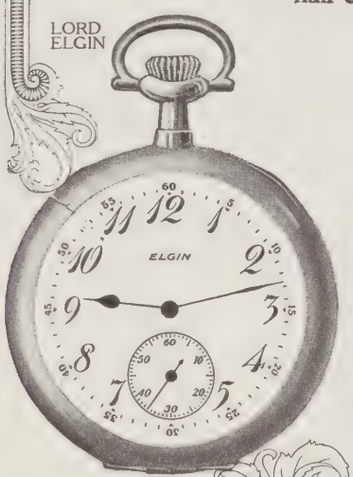

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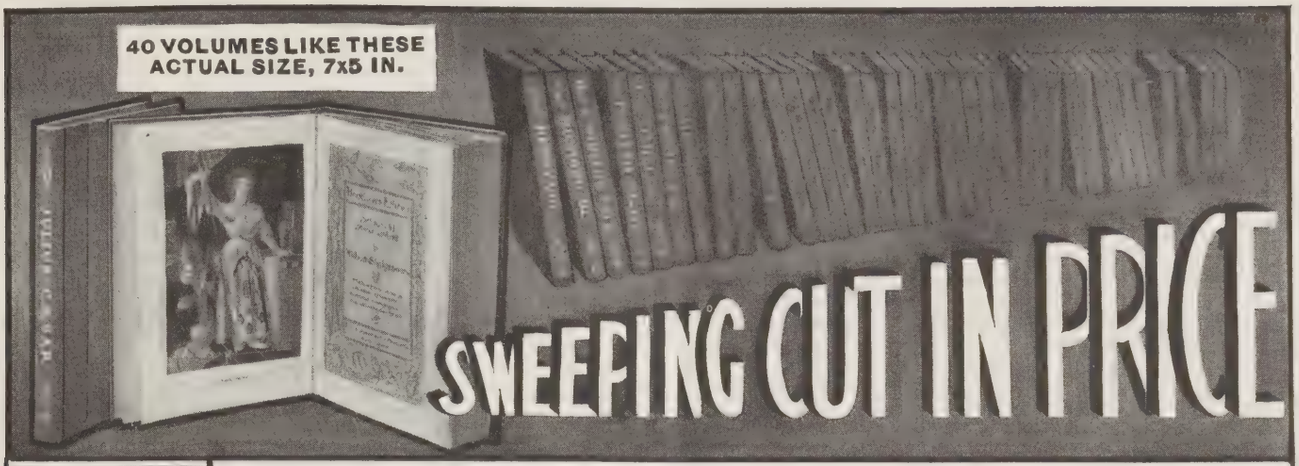

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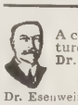

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE WIRES

NO ONE SEEMS STARTLED nowadays by proposals for Government ownership of telegraphs. Postmaster-General Hitchcock advocated it officially as a member of the Taft Administration. Followers of newspaper opinion are familiar with the arguments pro and con. But the rumors of the Wilson Administration's intentions in this direction have provoked pointed suggestions from its opponents to the effect that, whatever merit the abstract proposition may have, the program as outlined in the dispatches has little, while the present is no time for its consideration. So far, it should be said, only its opponents have been heard from. The Dallas *News* (Dem.) has no objection to Government ownership of telegraphs, but finds the report that the President will "thrust this question" upon Congress next winter "altogether incredible," since "his heaviest task now is to hold his party together, and it is hardly a compliment to his sense of expedience to suppose that he would, just now, toss an apple of discord into the ranks of men who need but little provocation to set them into fighting one another." Then, too, it occurs to the New York *Times* (Ind.) that "if the wireless is as successful as its pioneers hope," the Government's acquirement of wire communications would be "backing the wrong horse." And with the same thought in mind, *The Wall Street Journal* exclaims: "Great idea to spend hundreds of millions of the public money expropriating telegraph wires which may be obsolete in ten years with the development of wireless." The reports from Washington say that the Government contemplates the eventual acquisition of the telegraphs through the control of long-distance telephones. As the New York *Press* sums up the chief points of the rumored program as given in the dispatches:

"If the parcel post could be made a success as a Government operation, a Government telegraph service could be made an equal success.

"If the telegraph corporations will not be reasonable in giving themselves over to the Government, then the government, through control and operation of the telephone systems, can harry the telegraph companies into a meek surrender.

"While it would be an enormous expense to buy the telegraph companies as a business proposition, if the American systems could be had at bargain rates—forced by competitive attacks of telephone systems controlled by the Government—then it would be as good a business for the Government to be in as the parcel post has proved to be."

It seems extremely doubtful to the Savannah *News* (Dem.) that there can be anything in the story "that the Government aims to get the telegraph lines by such a method." And a number of editors and Washington correspondents note that this report has been left without official confirmation, so that they look upon it as at most "a feeler." The Administration, concludes the Savannah paper,

"May contemplate Government ownership of the lines, but if it does it will acquire them in a way that wouldn't be open to criticism.

"The telegraph lines are owned by many thousands of people. It would be unjust to render their property worthless in order to get possession of it. When all the facts are known, it doubtless will appear that if the Administration is planning Government ownership of the telegraph lines its plan includes the buying of the lines at a fair price."

Long arguments against the "delusive promises" of Government ownership of the wires appear in the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and Baltimore *American* (Rep.). The New York *Press* (Prog.) takes less extreme ground. It recognizes the strength of the arguments for public ownership of the means of communication by wire, saying:

"If it were necessary, for example, to establish communications with or throughout territory where the business could not possibly be self-supporting, the Government could do such a thing purely as a duty to a part of the public, when private corporations could not be expected to do the same thing. And then, of course, there is always the possibility that the Government may require the exclusive handling of wire communications for purposes of war. And whether we concede the economic advantages or not of such Government operation, there is a certain consistency in maintaining that if the Government provides and operates mail communications, it ought to provide and operate all other communications, so as to have a correlated whole."

But nobody, *The Press* continues, "can extract cold reason out of the proposition that because the Government has done well with the parcel post it could do as well with the telegraph lines." We are reminded that in the one case it had all the necessary machinery in existence and in operation; in the other, the whole service would have to be created, "unless it took over the whole telegraph business as it stands, with all the persons now engaged in the telegraph business to help out the Government." And in this case the same results, as far as the public is concerned, would be obtained by having the Government undertake, not to own, but "to control the operation of the telegraph

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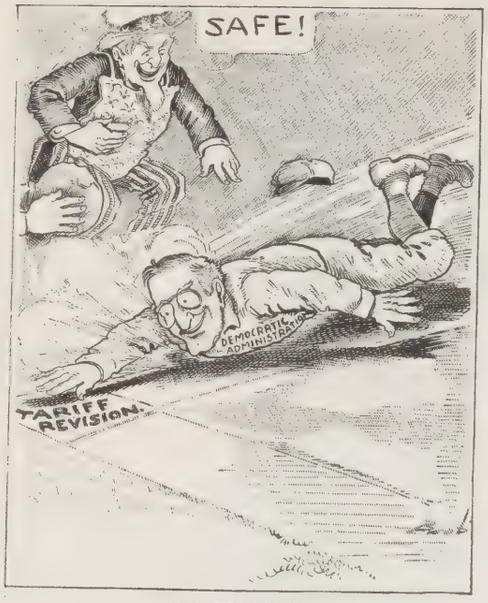

THE FIRST RUN.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

"SHE'S MAKING GOOD!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

WHY THE DEMOCRATS ARE HAPPY.

lines and to govern their rates and the conditions of their rendering their service—to control and govern all this, privately owned and operated."

Yet, despite all objections and the silence at the White House and the Post-Office Department, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* Washington correspondent believes that the Postmaster-General will make recommendations as outlined above at the coming session of Congress and that the President will support him. Congressman David John Lewis, of Maryland, is said to be helping the Administration in the preparation of data, and to have estimated the cost of the purchase of the telephone systems of the country at about $900,000,000. In the opinion of the New York *Commercial*, "the usual objections to government ownership, and its practical operation, particularly such examples as England's losing investment in the telephone field, may be disregarded as applied to this latest suggestion that the key to government acquisition of the telegraph lines lies in obtaining control of the long-distance telephone lines." *The Commercial's* objections to "this latest suggestion" are found in its presentation of the existing conditions of telephone and telegraph ownership:

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns the only long-distance telephone wire system in the country. Obviously the suggestion is to acquire this company's wires and system. Then the telegraph companies will be brought to terms. The Bell corporation is in a sense a transportation company. It licenses local concerns, holds as a rule 51 per cent. of their capitalization, and collects all charges for all long-distance messages sent over its lines which connect the various community systems. There are more than 5,200 local exchanges in its system, with 14,610,813 miles of wires.

"It covers the country like a fisherman's net. It owns practical control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is a far more valuable property than the Western Union and Mackay companies combined. Then, too, it has Canadian rights, and controls the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. How the Dominion Government would look upon American official control and operation of its long-distance service probably has not been considered.

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has a capitalization of $343,993,200 and a funded debt of $160,384,000. Its dividends last year totaled $26,000,000. The suggestion that the easiest way of acquiring the telegraph lines is by taking over this vast organization needs no further comment than the contrasting statement that the Western Union's capitalization is but $99,817,100, and its funded debt $28,745,000, while the Mackay system, including the $23,000,000 cable concern, is capitalized for but $91,380,000, and has no funded debt."

THE BANKERS' OBJECTIONS TO THE CURRENCY BILL

ALTHO THE PRIME PURPOSE of the Glass-Owen Currency Bill, as President Wilson has pointed out, is to supply "the second and final step in setting the business of this country free," the bankers continue to insist that in its present form it will have exactly the opposite effect upon that branch of business which they represent. While their specific objections to this Administration measure were made public more than a month ago by the bankers' conference in Chicago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 6), the force of their protest is greatly increased by the virtually unanimous indorsement of the 2,400 delegates to the American Bankers' Association convened last week in Boston. It further developed at this convention that dissatisfaction with the pending legislation is not confined, as some of the bill's champions have contended, to those great and powerful banks which constitute the alleged "money trust," but extends to the so-called "country banks"—institutions whose capital is not less than $25,000 nor more than $250,000. Moreover, the assembled bankers frankly declared that the proposed law could not be effective unless it commanded the approval and enlisted the cooperation of the banks. This crucial point is thus urged upon the Administration's attention by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"The banks can put life into the Federal reserve banking system, and they can take its life away. They can even refuse to give it any life at all by declining to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal reserve banks. But having subscribed and paid in the capital, having put the system in operation, they will have the power, if it works to their and the public's loss and disadvantage, to destroy it altogether by withdrawing their membership. It would not be necessary for the member banks to go into liquidation; they could withdraw by surrendering their national charters and carrying on business under State laws.

"It will be well for the Administration and for Congress to keep this somewhat important fact in mind."

Among the objections set forth by the Chicago conference and reaffirmed by the Boston convention, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), four are of outstanding importance. These are:

"The national board of seven, all of whom, under the bill, would be either Government officers or Presidential appointees,

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GETTING USED TO "THE NEW FREEDOM."

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

LIKE A PUPPY CHASING ITS TAIL.

—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

—AND WHY THEY ARE NOT.

should contain, the convention holds, a minority of three, named by the regional reserve banks. National banks should not, as in the present bill, be required to join the system and subscribe to the capital of the regional reserve banks; membership should be optional. The national board should not be empowered to require rediscount of one regional reserve bank's paper by another. Finally, note issues should be described in the act, not as obligations of the United States, but as obligations of the Federal reserve banks, issued by permission of the Federal reserve board."

Turning to some of the more spirited attacks leveled against the bill by speakers before the convention, we find James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, denouncing it as ineffectual, insincere, and socialistic. He said in part:

"One serious defect is that the bill will not and can not do what on its face it proposes to do.

"It does not simplify the currency. It does nothing with the greenbacks; it leaves the silver certificates where they are; it proposes to retire the outstanding national bank-notes only in the course of time. Our currency will be just as confused and unscientific as before.

"Another failure, in frankness at least, is the repudiation of the central-bank idea in name and the acceptance of it in fact. The proposed national and local reserve associations are merely variations on the principle of a central national bank with local branches.

"There are practical working weaknesses even more serious. First among these is the projected political control of the currency and banking of the country. The establishment of a Federal reserve board, vesting control of our banking, credit, and note issues in men chosen necessarily with some reference to political considerations, and at least partly subservient to party demands, is a proposition that sets reason and all our experience at defiance.

"The bill in its present form is too socialistic to suit the temper of the body of our people."

Another speaker, A. Barton Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency, ex-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and now chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, also characterized the bill as "socialistic"; and he declared to B. C. Forbes, business editor of the New York *American*, that if forced through as it stands, it "would sound the death-knell of the national banks." On this point he went on to say:

"If we have 5 per cent. more money than is needed, money becomes a drug; if we have 5 per cent. less than needed, we have stringency. The new law would take $105,000,000 out of the national banks alone and put it into these Federal reserve banks still unborn—banks without any building, any furniture, any clerical force or anything. This $105,000,000 would be absolutely useless during the transition period. The same would apply to $105,000,000 Government deposits. Also to $250,000,000 country bank reserves deposited in the larger cities.

"You could not take all that amount of money and shovel it into another organization without pitching every national bank out of business. No bank could lend a dollar, but would have to let all loans run off to meet the situation."

Senator Owen, who is in charge of the bill in the Senate, suggests that the action of the Boston convention is not so significant as it seems, since bankers' conventions "are often engineered by a few active gentlemen who have what they conceive to be a class purpose to serve" and "do not of necessity at all represent the sentiment of the bankers of the country."

Meanwhile the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency continues its hearings on the measure, one of the most interesting witnesses being Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, the institution recently accused by Senator Owen of carrying on a campaign of "misrepresentation" about the bill. In the New York *World's* (Dem.) Washington correspondence we read that Mr. Vanderlip told the committee that the bill is based upon sound principles, and, with a few amendments, will be an excellent measure. While stating that without these amendments he would not care to see it passed, he said that much of the opposition to the bill was due to the selfishness of some bankers and the ignorance of others. Here are some of the benefits which Mr. Vanderlip thinks will result from the proposed legislation:

"The bill accomplishes elasticity of note issue if adequate provisions are made for retiring present bond-secured notes and if the notes would be kept out of State bank reserves.

"The bill will tend to create a discount market, which is extremely desirable.

"It will lessen, if not entirely reduce, the advantage which borrowers on Stock Exchange collateral have over commercial borrowers.

"It will not decrease New York's financial supremacy. It will be a very important factor to increase it. Interest rates will not fluctuate so much and New York will become an international banking center.

"A repetition of a panic from the same causes that brought about the 1907 panic would be impossible."

A THREAT TO OUTLAW A STRIKE

THERE MAY BE "a head-on collision between Governor Foss and the New Haven engineers," to use a Springfield *Republican* phrase, or one of the two approaching bodies may see a danger-signal and put on the brakes, or even back up. The engineers and firemen are considering a strike because of the company's new rules regarding promotion and discipline, and the Governor threatens them with a State law "to prohibit all strikes of railway employees." In this the Massachusetts executive is, in the opinion of papers represented by the Detroit *Free Press*, occupying "wholly untenable ground," from which he will have to retreat. On the other hand, a number of dailies would like to inform the dissatisfied employees of the New Haven that they are the ones who will have to back down from what the New York *Telegraph* calls their "indefensible position." Whatever the outcome may be, the Governor's idea of abolishing strikes by law interests the editors, while they also have a word to say about the union's insistence upon a "hard and fast seniority rule" for promotion. A few weeks ago, as readers of Eastern newspapers will recall, the new management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, "for the sole purpose of increasing the safety of our service," issued new rules regulating the advancement of firemen and engineers, putting more emphasis upon fitness and less upon seniority. These rules, explained General Manager Bardo, "will not interfere with the seniority of the men except where the questions of fitness, ability, and previous service are involved, and since these requirements can be definitely fixt by the record and service of the men involved, there is no opportunity for favoritism and none will be permitted." Yet the leaders among the men are hardly convinced of the truth of this last statement. The new order, too, supersedes the code agreed upon by the railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in the opinion of the adjustment committee "it would be only a short time before the rules and working conditions that have taken years of hard work to build up would be destroyed and the engineers and firemen would be in the same condition that they were in before the organizations were formed." Hence the strike vote now being taken. But Governor Foss, firmly convinced that public opinion would be against these railway workers in the event of a strike, and determined to do all in his power to prevent the "public calamity" of a stoppage on the system connecting Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut with one another and with New York, sent an emphatically worded letter to the headquarters of the two unions concerned, from which we quote these significant sentences:

"A strike upon the New Haven system means the stopping of the wheels of industry, loss of employment to hundreds of thousands of laborers, interference with the regular supply of food and fuel, and a consequent high death-rate among invalids and infants. As Governor of the Commonwealth, I am bound to take such action as I can to prevent such a public calamity.

"The real issue is not between the railroad and its employees, but between the employees and the people of this Commonwealth; and the question is whether the lives of the people shall be placed in jeopardy by the maintenance of the seniority rule, and whether, in order to enforce this rule, our people must submit to the evils incident to a railroad strike.

"If the strike is called I shall ask the council to join me in summoning a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting laws which, after providing effective remedies for all grievances of employees, shall absolutely prohibit strikes of railroad operatives employed within the Commonwealth."

In this "clear note," says the New York *Evening Post*, "Governor Foss has so affected the situation as to break the backbone of the strike movement." Other papers are much less sanguine, tho there are manifestations of approval from many who have hitherto seen less to praise than to censure in the Governor's public acts. These supporters take a stand in this three-sided controversy, among Governor, employees, and railroad managers, which is outlined in this paragraph from the New York *Globe's* editorial page:

"It is manifest that at a time when the public is aroused over the large number of preventable railway wrecks talk of strikes to resist measures for assuring safety will not be tolerated. The right of the men to organize to secure fair wages and protection against capricious exercise of despotic power is denied by no one. Their right to put their personal interest above the safety of human life is denied by every one. If the management of railways is to be held accountable, as it should be held, for the maximum safety possible, it must be free to employ in passenger service none but men of whose entire fitness to assume grave responsibility it has ample proof. This is the essence of man-efficiency higher up."

Governor Foss's threat "is radical," admits the Washington *Post*, "but possibly it is the only thing that suggests itself in a situation which threatens the health and comfort as well as the commercial prosperity of his State." The strike suggestion, according to the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, really means "that the whole community shall be sacrificed to the domination of a single class," and "if there are no laws to meet such an intolerable condition, then new laws must be passed." New laws, but what new laws? *The Wall Street Journal*, which praises Governor Foss for taking the stand he does, doubts whether any legislature can enact a law, which, as the Governor puts it, "shall absolutely prohibit strikes of railroad operatives employed within the Commonwealth." Yet perhaps this can be attained in a less direct way. As this financial daily observes:

"There is no doubt that the legislature of any State can apply the principles of the Sherman Law to labor-unions. It can, for instance, make the taking of a strike ballot, or an order from union headquarters to the men to hold themselves in readiness to walk out, or the final order to cease work, evidence of a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

"Even without going to such lengths, the legislature could handle the situation as it exists on the New Haven very effectively. It would have only to pass a law compelling railroad corporations to select engineers and conductors in the order of their fitness and training for the responsibilities imposed upon them, providing a jail sentence for any employee or group of employees who should attempt to interfere with the rational and diligent efforts of railroad corporations to protect the lives of passengers and men."

And *The Journal of Commerce*, taking up Governor Foss's suggestion that the Massachusetts legislature should memorialize Congress and urge upon it the enactment of such legislation as may be needed for the prevention of strikes affecting interstate commerce, comments as follows:

"There must be some legislation which shall place railroad employees on a par with the railroad employers in conducting the business of transportation so far as the terms and conditions of employment are concerned. This would mean that another declaration of law under the principles of the Federal Government should be made—a declaration that all wages paid, as well as charges for any services rendered in the transportation of property, passengers, etc., shall be reasonable and just. A declaration of this character would give the railroad employees the status of quasi-public servants, and it is obviously in this direction that any such legislation as Governor Foss has in his mind must take shape."

Returning to the Governor's plan for outlawing the railroad strike in Massachusetts, we find both the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Savannah *News* doubting whether he would be able to get any such legislation passed. "The notion of a law against strikes," we are reminded, can not be advanced without lining up the whole mass of union-labor votes "against any lawmaker who accepts that notion." And the Savannah paper does not think that any law would be effective. In Massachusetts the Springfield *Republican*, which welcomes the action of Governor Foss because it places the public interest in the operation of

public utilities "in clear, sharp outline before the Commonwealth," sees "much that is utterly impracticable in the Governor's program." For instance:

"The Massachusetts legislature might pass bills all winter prohibiting railroad strikes; the Governor might sign them and place them on the statute-book. But the engineers of the New Haven still might lawfully strike in Rhode Island or Connecticut, and thus bring about the paralysis of transportation."

Moreover, as the Detroit *Free Press*, which seldom takes the labor side in such controversies, observes:

"The men in the New Haven service may be unreasonable in their opposition to the new company rules and morally unjustified in threatening to walk out, but however wrong-headed their stand, it is not to be remedied by an attempt at sheer despotism. . . . . .

"In his desire to avoid a tie-up of the New Haven road, Governor Foss seems to have forgotten that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution contains a clause prohibiting involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime, and that devices for preventing walkouts which may pass muster in Canada or France or Germany could not be tolerated for an instant in this country."

But the statements of Governor Foss were not to go unanswered by the railroad workers, and the explanation of their position in their reply to him may well round out the discussion. After suggesting that the strike is a matter of as "grave concern" to those directly involved as to the people of the State generally, and expressing regret that the Governor should have seen fit to take "a stand with the corporation and against the employees," before giving the latter "the opportunity to present their side of this controversy," the representatives of the engineers and trainmen thus defend their position:

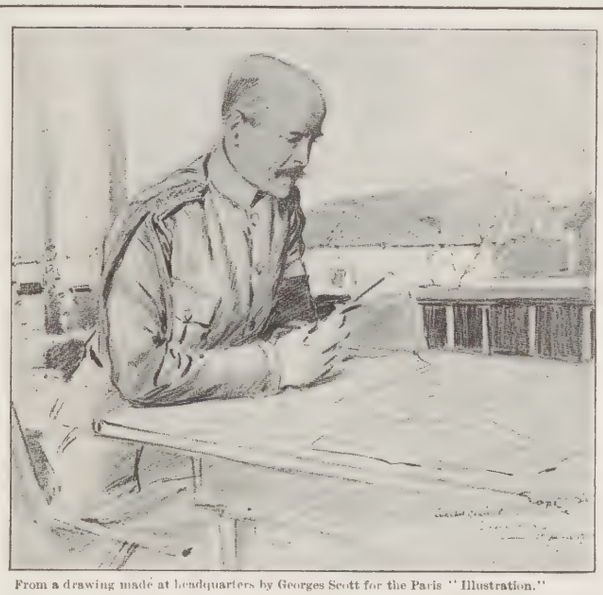
"Seniority rules have been in effect upon all railroads in the Commonwealth for many years, and have been to the traveling public the greatest possible assurance that only employees of experience and tested ability could be placed in charge of trains, and we are of the firm belief that if the traveling public but realized the increased dangers that would exist under operating rules that would permit of favoritism, that it is not only possible, but probable, under the revival of the old customs, that it would submit to the evils incident to a strike rather than to permit of the revival of the old conditions.

"Our position in this respect will not be indefensible, and we hesitate to believe that the people of New England will array themselves against us until they are informed that we have endangered their safety by accepting the rules thus far objected to. . . . . .

"If a strike is declared, it will be because no other means of reaching an adjustment of the differences is possible, and we beg to inform you that to the best of our belief the attitude you have assumed to take will act more as an incentive of a strike than as a preventive of one. As law-abiding citizens, we have only the deepest respect for your office, but believe it to be our duty to those whom we represent as well as to every workingman or woman in the Commonwealth to disagree with you, and to tell you so, on the matter of your recourse to the enactment of law that will curtail the liberties, rights, and privileges of the citizens of the Commonwealth in order that corporate greed may fatten upon products of involuntary servitude."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MACEDONIAN ATROCITIES

BY ACCEPTING at their face value the appalling tales of Bulgarian atrocities in Macedonia given to the world by the King of Greece soon after the outbreak of fratricidal war among the Balkan Allies, public opinion in America, according to more than one student of the situation, has done Bulgaria a grave injustice. Because these stories were put into circulation at a time when Bulgaria, bottled up by her foes, was entirely cut off from uncensored communication with the outside world, they gained such headway that belated denials and corrections do not easily overtake them. Consequently a prejudice against the Bulgarians has established itself in the popular mind, with the practical result of freezing up those springs of private charity which would naturally flow to alleviate the bitter sufferings of the Bulgarian refugees from Macedonia. These 150,000 refugees, facing the winter, homeless and destitute, declares a competent witness who has just returned from Bulgaria, "will perish miserably unless help is given them from the outside."



From a drawing made at headquarters by Georges Scott for the Paris "Illustration."

KING CONSTANTINE I., OF GREECE.

As he looks when planning a battle. His vigorous denunciations of Bulgarian "atrocities" are now looked upon by recent investigators as due more to patriotic fervor than to knowledge of the facts.

This witness is Prof. W. S. Monroe, a well-known educator, lecturer, and traveler, who adds his voice to that of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles in a plea for a fair and understanding attitude toward "heroic, but unfortunate Bulgaria." While Mr. Monroe does not deny that the Bulgars, in common with all the nations involved in the Balkan disturbances, have committed atrocities, he declares himself "profoundly convinced that for every atrocity committed by a Bulgarian, twenty like atrocities have been committed by Greeks." He also reminds us that it was Bulgaria who demanded an international commission to investigate these charges, and Greece and Servia who put obstacles in the path of it. Despite these obstacles, the commission has done its work and will publish its report in November. In the meantime Mr. Monroe, writing in the Springfield *Republican*, makes the following interesting contribution to our knowledge of the subject:

"I have personally interviewed hundreds of Bulgarian refugees from Macedonia; and, after the armistice, I made a horseback trip to some of the regions from which they were forced to flee. Of more than 150,000 such refugees who were compelled to flee from their homes, a few only were able to take with them their cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. Their descriptions of atrocities committed by Greek troops are heart-rending, and would be incredible but for the overwhelming testimony on all sides. There was wholesale massacre of the Bulgarian population in the parts of Macedonia occupied by the Greek Army—the victims in many cases being horribly mutilated.

"Extermination of the Bulgarian population was evidently carried out on a preconceived plan, the cavalry in many cases being employed for the purpose. Surrounding the villages, the troops pursued all those who attempted to escape, sabering indiscriminately men, women, and children. Not only did general massacre take place, but villages and grain fields were burned. In cases where emissaries urged the villagers not to flee, no mercy was shown. Practically all the regions

traversed by the Greek troops have been devastated. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the United States Army, and myself visited 5,000 of these refugees in the region of Samokov and interviewed many of them. Subsequently I interviewed hundreds of refugees from Kukush, Dramen, Dorran, and other regions laid waste by the Greeks. The story in most cases is as above summarized."

Moreover, continues Professor Monroe, certain Greek documents recently published confirm the testimony of the Macedonian refugees. These documents are letters from Greek soldiers to their people at home, taken by Bulgarian troops in the region of Raglog from the 19th Regiment of the 7th Greek Division. Omitting names and addresses for the sake of brevity, Professor Monroe quotes the following extracts:

"This war has been painful. We have burned all the villages abandoned by the Bulgarians. The latter burn the Greek villages and we burn the Bulgarian villages. They massacre and we massacre, and the Mannlicher has worked against all those of this wicked nation who have fallen into our hands. Of the 1,200 prisoners we made at Nigrita, only 41 remain in the prisons.

"Here in Vrondron (Brodi) I have taken five Bulgarians with a girl of Serres. We shut them all up in a caracol (guardhouse), and kept them. The girl was killed. While still alive we thrust out their eyes.

"From Serres to the frontier we have burned all the villages of the Bulgarians. We kill them like sparrows.

"We burn all the Bulgarian villages and we kill all the Bulgarians who fall into our hands.

"The Hellenic Army sets fire to every Bulgarian village that it reaches, and massacres all those whom it meets.

"I was given sixteen Bulgarian prisoners to take back to the division, but I only took back two. The others were swallowed up by the darkness, massacred by me."

A representative of the Newark *Evening News* drew from Professor Monroe these additional points:

"Three-quarters of the population of the country in which these things are said to have occurred were Bulgars. It is not sensible to believe that the Bulgarians would carry on against their own kinsmen such a campaign of extermination as is evident to any one who visits the scene. Besides, King Constantine's stories do not tally with the facts. For instance, he telegraphed that the Bulgars had slaughtered 30,000 Greeks in a town whose population was only 9,000, most of whom were Bulgars and hardly any Greeks. Again he telegraphed that a whole town had been wiped out by the Bulgars, but a few days later he wired that his army had occupied it and that the entire population had turned out to welcome them."

Because all the odium of the Macedonian atrocities has been piled on Bulgarian shoulders, continues Professor Monroe, "the sufferings of Bulgarians driven out of Macedonia will be appalling." To quote further:

"There are 150,000 Bulgarian refugees from Macedonia in Bulgaria for whom the Bulgarian people are unable to make provision. These refugees are mostly women and children who have actually been forced out of Macedonia with nothing but the clothes on their backs. Their villages have been burned, the crops destroyed, their stock stolen, and the surrounding territory devastated even of its grass. They are camping in the open in Bulgaria, the only haven of refuge open to them. Communities and kindly disposed persons give them such food and other succor as they can, but it is altogether inadequate.

"Now winter is coming on and these refugees, who are dying along the roadsides, will perish miserably unless help is given them from the outside. Sympathy for the Bulgarians, however, has been alienated by reports of the atrocities practised by their soldiers, and this aid will not be forthcoming if this prejudice persists."

This tragic situation should have a special appeal for America, declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, because Bulgaria owes much of its progress in recent years to the influence of American educational methods and ideals. Our schools and missions have made their way to this Balkan land, "and now comes the time when those behind them, and whose principles they express, should demonstrate their faith by their works."

FILIPINO FREEDOM DAWNING

WISE OR FOOLISH as one or another may judge it, new or old as they may call it, the writers of the press at least agree on the main fact that the Wilson Administration has now taken a definite step toward Filipino freedom. The announcement that henceforth native Filipinos will have a majority representation on the appointive Philippine Commission, thus giving them control of both houses of the Filipino legislature, is received with many misgivings by papers like the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and *Journal of Commerce*, which have been arguing editorially against recent Democratic proposals for hastening the dawn of Independence Day in the archipelago. On the other hand, a Democratic daily like the New York *World* hails it joyously as a long-wished-for fulfilment of party pledges, and as another reminder to dwellers in foreign lands of our national mission "to proclaim liberty throughout the world." The Administration is content with the admission that it acts with the express intention of hastening the ultimate independence of the islands. Yet the manner of announcement, after a somewhat puzzling silence, was not lacking in a certain dramatic quality. The time chosen was the day the first representative of a Democratic Administration to hold rule over an American dependency arrived in Manila. And it was from a grand stand overlooking the Luneta that Mr. Francis Burton Harrison delivered his inaugural address before an applauding throng of Filipinos. These sentences are taken by the press as embodying the instructions of the United States Government:

"We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippines. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence, and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us as to the next.

"The Administration will take one step at once. It will give to the native citizens of the islands a majority in the appointive commission, and thus in the upper as well as in the lower house of the legislature. It will do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will thereby be given, in the action of the commission under the new arrangement, of the political capacity of those native citizens who have already come forward to represent and lead their people in affairs."

The new Governor-General further asserted his own accord with the Wilson policy. "Until your independence is complete," he then added significantly, "we shall demand unremitting recognition of our sovereignty." The people of the Philippines, he told them, must now furnish "convincing proof" that they are "capable of establishing a stable Government"—

"We place within your reach the instruments of redemption. The door of opportunity stands open, and the event, under Providence, is in your hands."

President Wilson's plan, according to a Washington dispatch, will be carried out in this way:

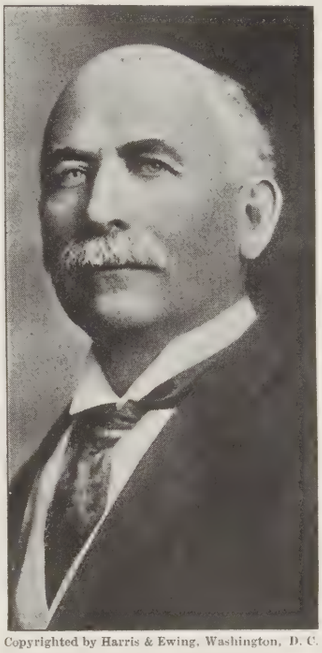
"The Filipinos already have a majority in the Assembly, the lower branch. They will get a majority on the Commission, which is the upper house, when the American Commissioners, Frank A. Branagan and Vice-Governor Gilbert, are retired in the near future, and their places are filled by natives. Two new American Commissioners, however, will soon be appointed in place of Commissioners Worcester and Elliott, recently resigned. Under the new arrangement there will be six native Commissioners and three Americans."

The change promised gladdens the heart of the New York *World*. It is action, after calls for action from four national Democratic conventions. For the Filipinos "it is a promise of greater things to come, such as popular elections," and it is also "an exceedingly tangible realization of virtual independence in one important field." Further:

"No scuttle is involved in this policy and no commitments are made that can not be canceled. . . . . .

"The main thing so far as we are concerned is that another party pledge has been shown to have vitality and sincerity, and, so far as the Filipinos are concerned, that the means of their emancipation are already in their own hands. The triumph is as great for us as it is for them. Once more, after some years of uncertainty, we proclaim liberty throughout the world."

After this warmth of enthusiasm, the cold atmosphere of doubt and criticism into which we must pass is somewhat chilling. In the judgment of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, to quote one opponent of the Democratic policy, "the experiment goes far enough to impair confidence in the stability of American rule in the Philippines, but falls short of any real test of native capacity to govern." The most objectionable aspect, we are further informed, "is that it tends to support the assumption that with the election of a Democratic President and Congress there necessarily went a 'popular mandate' to adopt a Philippine policy conformable to that outlined in successive Democratic platforms." To the Washington *Post* (Ind.) the Administration's plans seem very much like "beginning at the top in the task of instructing the natives in the ways of self-government, as nothing now stands between them and autonomy, except the Governor-General's veto." The situation looks even worse to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), for it does not seem to think that any veto power rests with the Governor-General, and considers that, with a Filipino Commission as well as a Filipino Assembly, "there will be no veto power short of Washington itself over any legislation, however ill-advised it may be." This, in *The Tribune's* opinion, is a most undesirable arrangement—



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HE PREFERS WAGON ROADS TO "JOY ROADS."

Congressman Shackleford favors Federal aid in road-building, but thinks the farmer and his market-wagon should be thought of before the tourist and his motor-car.

"Of the wisdom of giving the Filipinos at this time control of both branches of the legislature there is doubt. But there can be no doubt of the need of a veto power over every legislature, such as we have in our States, and over Congress itself, and it is obvious that such a power should be exercised as closely as possible to the legislature itself and should be in the closest possible touch with the constituencies thereof."

Under the new plan the veto power, as *The Tribune* sees it, instead of being in the hands of the resident American Commissioners "on the scene, familiar with the islands' needs and able to act promptly," will be "exercised at Washington by an arbitrary American functionary" personally unknown to the Filipinos and whose acts might be regarded "as oppressive and despotic." Hence, the new plan, "instead of satisfying the Filipino agitators," will "furnish them with a new point of attack."

But whatever may be said of this Wilson policy, declare the New York *Sun* and *Times* and Springfield *Republican*, "it contains nothing new." *The Times*, using some of Governor Harrison's own words, reminds him that we have always regarded ourselves "as trustees" in the Philippines, that "every step" taken by President Wilson's Republican predecessors was "with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands" and intended to hasten and prepare for that independence. Indeed,

"The suppression of the Aguinaldo faction, the dealing with the predatory tribes, the extension of local government, the Filipino Assembly, the employment of Filipinos in the public service, especially the judiciary, and the organization of the native constabulary have all been steps toward that end."

GOOD ROADS—FOR WORK OR PLAY?

SO MUCH HEADWAY has been made by the good-roads movement that the main question now seems to be merely whether the Federal Government shall help provide "business roads" or "touring roads." It is evident from the speeches delivered by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Congressman Dorsey W. Shackleford, of Missouri, chairman of the House Committee on Public Roads, at the third annual American Road Congress at Detroit, that Congress and the Wilson Administration are disposed to consider first the interests of the farmers, who need good wagon roads to bring them closer to the market. This, says the Chicago *Post*, "is bread-and-butter logic," while the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "if there are any roads that properly come within the scope of Federal aid it is precisely the great interstate boulevards which Mr. Shackleford calls 'joy roads.'" The "interstate-boulevard" idea is largely supported by the automobile people, whose campaigning for good roads has given the general movement much of its impetus. The so-called "touring class"—which, of course, includes automobile manufacturers and agents as well as owners—argue that the farmers would receive as many benefits from big interstate highways as anybody else, because those living along the main highways would use them, the value of their lands would be enhanced, and communities would be encouraged to build better local thoroughfares. There are several elaborate interstate schemes on foot. One of them is the Lincoln Memorial Highway, an ocean-to-ocean road, originally planned by Carl G. Fisher, an Indianapolis manufacturer. Another is a great system of national roads extending to all parts of the country.

This plan is advocated by the National Highways Association, the moving spirit of which is Charles Henry Davis, an eminent civil engineer of South Yarmouth, Mass., and Washington, D. C. Mr. Shackleford's address aroused the hostility of many members of the American Automobile Association. Here are a few paragraphs from his remarks as reported in the press:

"It can not be doubted that an overwhelming majority of the people want Federal road legislation; but unfortunately they radically differ in opinion as to what such legislation should provide. They are divided into two general classes which, for the purposes of this discussion, may be designated as the 'touring-roads' class and the 'business-roads' class.

"The 'touring-roads' class is largely made up of rich automobile owners who desire to spend a part of their leisure in touring the country. These are reenforced by manufacturers of road machinery and road materials who regard Uncle Sam as 'good pay,' a liberal buyer, and one who would be a valuable customer if only he would embark in the business of building 'national roads.'

"The 'business-roads' class believe that in dealing with roads we must keep in mind their functions and the relation which they bear to the general transportation system of the country; that as the harbor is the terminus of the river and the railroad, so, for practical purposes, the railway station is the terminus for roads.

"Where good roads are there will be good schools, knowledge, and prosperity, while along bad roads, poor schools, ignorance, and poverty will prevail. The National Roads Association proposes that people along 98 per cent. of the roads are to be left 40 years wandering in the wilderness of poor roads, yet must help pay the costs of the 2 per cent. of the roads which the American

Automobile Association and the National Roads Association would build to the end that the rich automobile owners may "See America First.'"

Secretary Houston told of the appropriation by Congress last year of $500,000 "to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with the Postmaster-General in improving the condition of roads to be selected by them over which rural delivery is or may hereafter be established." This work is being done in several States, and the Office of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture will ascertain the benefits derived by the local population and by the rural delivery service. Congress made the appropriation, says Secretary Houston, "contingent on the appropriation by the State or subdivision thereof in which such improvement was to be made of double the amount of money for the improvement." The Secretary went on to give his idea of what government aid ought to be:

"In short, as a practical program, I believe that this matter is one in which haste can best be slowly made. The people will sanction a reasonable expenditure of their money—and it is their money and theirs only, whether it be expended through the Federal Government or the State—when they are convinced that it is applied to a wise purpose and will yield the results anticipated. And I am imprest by the wisdom of the action of Congress, in the midst of so much clamor, in constituting a committee 'to make inquiry into the subject of Federal aid in the construction of post roads,' in providing an appropriation of a half million dollars to be expended cooperatively with the States in the proportion of one to two, and in requiring the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster-General to report to Congress the results of such expenditure.

"To summarize, it seems to me that if Federal help is to be extended to the building and improvement of roads, it should follow, approximately, these lines:

"First, it should require the cooperation of the State in a larger measure in financial support and in construction and maintenance.

"In the second place, it should be understood that the Federal Government should have adequate supervision and control over the enterprise in each community and guarantee the efficient expenditure of its own funds.

"In the third place, the Federal Commissioner should deal exclusively with efficient agencies provided and supported by the States.

"In the fourth place, the plan should provide for the apportionment of funds among the States, on the basis of certain essential factors; and,

"Finally, the primary undertaking should be to improve those community roads which are essential for the marketing of products and for the betterment of the physical, intellectual, and social side of rural life."

The Charlotte *Observer*, commending Mr. Shackleford's courage in "speaking out in meeting," says that "unquestionably the mass of good-roads sentiment in the United States is not correctly represented by the average good-roads convention," and that "the roads we need are such as will connect the farm with the market or with the point of shipment to market." The Fort Worth *Record* opposes all the schemes of Federal aid, but says that if there is to be any government aid, it should be for business roads. To quote from *The Record:*

"Federal aid for roads is very doubtful statesmanship. The road problem is essentially local. The Federal Government has no need for cross-continent or interstate roads; its postal service across States or between States is handled by railroads. The only concern it has in highway construction is to encourage good roads for the rural delivery of mail, and such roads should follow the course of settlement and local traffic. All other considerations of location, construction, and maintenance are concerns of counties and communities. A highway from ocean to ocean or from the Lakes to the Gulf would accommodate no interstate traffic; it would be useful only in so far as it might serve communities lying along its course. Otherwise it would be merely a highway for pleasure automobiles. On the other hand, local systems of roads adapted to local use would constitute connecting links of cross-continent lines. The difference is that great touring roads would accommodate comparatively few people except joy-riding automobilists, while local roads would serve the needs of localities and still accommodate the joy-riders."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

No banker could see the Currency Bill through Glass eyes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Cotton "futures" seem to be getting mixed up with political futures.—*Washington Post.*

From the way some storekeepers keep on charging the old prices, the new Tariff Law seems to need advertising.—*Wall Street Journal.*

At last Nebraska Democrats are shocked at Secretary Bryan. He has appointed a Republican as his private secretary.—*New York Evening Post.*

Bryan, however, declines to put speech on the free list.—*Honolulu Star Bulletin.*

The Mexican war is evidently conducted under Marathon rules.—*New York World.*

The earthquake at Panama was just another case of "Shake well before using."—*New York Evening Sun.*

But surely the President will let them adjourn so they can draw mileage for the regular session.—*Omaha Bee.*

With wool on the free list, the West will be a little more wild at first, but not so wooll .—*Chicago Daily News.*

The only thing that keeps us Democrats from carrying out our campaign promise to reduce the cost of living is the constantly advancing price of foodstuff.—*Southern Lumberman, Nashville.*

The National Brewers' Association, in its "movie" display of empty buildings in dry towns, no doubt steered the camera man away from the likewise empty jails.—*Newark Evening News.*

A French engineer rises to announce that the Panama Canal is too small. And yet it proved too big for the French company which tackled the job and gave it up.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

A CHANCE FOR A BRANCH CLUB.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

Senators from Louisiana might start a new party.—*Wall Street Journal.*

John Lind had better return to the United States by way of Tennessee.—*Macon Telegraph.*

As a compromise they might send Harry Thaw to the Tennessee legislature.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The general opinion of manufacturers seems to be that the tariff will not lower prices if they can prevent it—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Sulzer's trial should at least furnish a good list of "easy marks" for campaign contributions.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Reckless management never made wreckless railroads.—*Washington Post.*

Tammany always offers a large target—and a small bull's eye.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A Western bank announces: "We make the interest of our depositors our interest."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Tennessee has adopted the "honor system" for convicts. Why not apply it to the legislators as well?—*Dallas News.*

Be careful now about bragging to a stranger how much money you have and make—he may be an income-tax collector.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Mr. Mathewson offers a powerful argument for the pitcher that goes to the well instead of to some other place of liquid refreshment.—*New York Evening Post.*

International Itinerant Workers' Union, the hobo combination in restraint of work, can proudly say that every member is a walking delegate.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The way to undeceive Mexican statesmen who consider President Wilson a weak man is to give them brief terms as United States Congressmen.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

CHANGING PARTNERS IN THE BALKANS

THE WAR-DANCE in the Balkan Peninsula has reached the point where the performers are looking around for new partners, and Turkey sees a chance to take over one of the former Allies who caused her downfall. Such an alliance would prevent their reconciliation and prolong the stay of the Crescent on European soil. Which shall be taken, and which left as possible foes? The *Tanine* (Constantinople), discerning Greece as the coming foe, singles out Servia as "having shown least hatred toward the Turk," as the best ally to choose. Bulgaria, says this organ, is weak and may be dismissed as a possible enemy, but never to be trusted as an ally, we read. To quote the words of this paper:

"We consider Greece as an enemy that may in future give us more worry than the Bulgarians can. The Greeks, naturally very visionary folk, have become intoxicated by their successes. Many among them dream of being in Constantinople within three or four years. But officially Greece will certainly talk with us in a very friendly and benevolent way. We shall take no stock in this, and shall still consider Greece as our chief enemy. How can we be convinced that the Greek statesmen will give up their dreams and busy themselves with the prosperity of their country, and take measures against the Bulgarian peril? If Greece decides to entrench herself in the islands so as to invade Anatolia, we can have no worse enemy than Greece. For in that case her aim will always be to foment troubles on the Asiatic coasts. But if she will proclaim the neutrality or the autonomy of those islands that threaten the coast of Anatolia, this will be the best proof of the good will and loyal intentions of the Hellenic Government. There would then remain not the least cause of suspicion or coldness as between the Greeks and ourselves. The quietness and respect of the Greeks of the interior would be secured, and Greece would have in Turkey a trusty ally against any Bulgarian attack, or even a helper in case of Servian aggression."

THE BALKAN PENINSULA BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

The instability of the Balkan equilibrium and the confusion of affairs and interests there are further proved by the fact that the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), which represents the actual Government, has been advocating an alliance of Turkey with Greece against Bulgaria, for, we are told, the ferocious Bulgarians are the bugbears of the gentle Turk, who would associate much more kindly and congenially with the humane and polished Greeks, who have never done any wrong to Islam, and so we read:

"Danger from the Bulgarians, those enemies of all morality and civilization, has now made Turks and Greeks feel the need of going hand in hand. Just as the Bulgarians have acted as savages, so the Greeks, on the contrary, have behaved in a humane way. The Greeks have easily appreciated how much they could profit by their natural allies, the Turks, as against their born enemies, the Bulgars. Over against the stupidity of the Bulgarians, the Greeks have shown great common sense. They have protected the Moslems, and given back their mosques that had been transformed into churches. The Greek statesmen have declared in public speech that there was no distinction of religions in the Hellenic régime. They have even appointed Moslem officials in certain places, and, according to the papers, have fired the *iftar* (evening breakfast) cannon at Salonika during Ramazan.

"Thus by such civilized procedure the Greeks have won the sympathy of Europe and the friendship of the Turks. The Turkish population in the regions taken by Greece is a fortress for Hellenism, a fortress of iron. With proper drill the Turks will make the best of soldiers against the Bulgars. To-day every Turk feels an insatiable thirst for vengeance. If the Turks ever forget what the Bulgarians have done to them, they will prove that they deserved it all. This spirit of vengeance should be passed on from father to son. Not a single Turk should touch anything that comes from Bulgaria. Vengeance on the Bulgarians is a sentiment that must be inculcated and strengthened in the Turkish heart from the primary school up.

"If the Bulgarians should attack the Greeks, the Turks that have become subjects of Greece should hurl themselves, even more than do the Greeks, against these enemies of the religion and the nation. They must help the Government to prevent a single Bulgarian *comitadji* from living on Greek soil.

"The Turks should submit without objection to the laws of the Hellenic Government, since these apply to every one, and not try to secure justice against any violation of rights except by legal means. The Turks must not fall into the mistake made by Moslems in certain districts. It can not be a wise measure to wish to be exempt from the application of the general laws of the country. They must not live there as foreigners, but as citizens. Consequently it is their part to accept gladly military service, study to become an enlightened class, and, while giving attention to their own language and religion, to acquire foreign languages, and especially that of the Government whose subjects they have become, and cultivate friendly relations with their Greek fellow subjects. As for the Moslem *ulema* (religious teachers), they must keep in constant touch with the Greek clergy and officials, and try to cultivate good relations between the communities by advice and by sermons. Such is the advice we give, with the hope that the Greek papers will do likewise for their readers, so as to form of the two elements a strong force against Bulgaria."

TURKEY'S REAL NEED

ALL THE TALK about Turkey's need of cultivating education, commerce, and industry, which we have quoted in these pages from time to time from the Turkish press, must be subordinated to the need of developing the Army, declares the *Tanine* (Constantinople). The Turkish Empire was won by the sword, and it has been painfully demonstrated that it can not be kept without the sword. The need of thorough discipline, of equipment with the most modern and effective arms,

OSMAN'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

was keenly felt in the recent Balkan struggle. Let every effort, declares this organ of the Union and Progress party, be directed toward remedying so deplorable a condition of things. To quote its words:

"Our Government has been blamed for expending so large a proportion of the revenue upon the Army, to the neglect of roads and schools. True, the latter were in need of more money. But the late war has very clearly shown that the safety of a nation before all else depends upon its ability to rely with confidence upon its own strength. The roads and schools we opened in Roumelia remain there for the profit of our enemies, because our strength was insufficient to protect them. During the truce and the conferences, if we had not devoted attention to reform in the Army, supplying it with arms, ammunition, and other necessities, and calling to the colors 300,000 vigorous young men, could we have retaken and held Adrianople? No doubt the savage acts of the Bulgarians stirred the conscience and caused disgust in the civilized world, and this was a help to us. But had the Ottoman Army been unable to make good its hold upon Adrianople, Bulgaria would have listened to nobody, even in the face of the indignation awakened against her."

Tho financial affairs in Turkey are not in such a bad way as was to be expected; yet we need external aid, continues this patriotic writer, for "strong we must be in physical as well as moral power." To quote further:

"For the complete equipment of an army money in large amounts is necessary. We have unsettled debts. We need to negotiate a large loan, for our budget is far from balancing.

"A portion of our revenue is already hypothecated for various objects, and the money we require will, we must confess, be very difficult to find. And if we must continue to expend large sums on our Army, the needed money will become a problem perhaps impossible of solution. Yet, while we must, at all hazards, keep our Army in a state of efficiency, the danger of an attack upon us by a Balkan state is not, in the exhausted condition of the Balkan armies, an urgent danger."

Turkey is safe from the Balkan Powers, who, like "Kilkenny cats," have fought each other to rags. But what of Russia?

"Coming to the possibility of an attack by Russia upon our Asiatic possessions, the late war has proved that the question of Asiatic Turkey is an Eastern question. A more opportune time for an attack from that quarter can not be imagined than the time of the Balkan War. Russia could have made the attack with little difficulty while the enemy was before Chataldja. Russia made no assault, for Europe did not permit the question of Asiatic Turkey to be opened. Yet, as we have said above, a nation has no other resource with which to defend her rights and her honor than that which is found in her military strength. Therefore for us to neglect military preparation, because Europe does not wish the question of Asiatic Turkey opened, would be treachery to the fatherland." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW GERMAN RESPECT FOR FRANCE

THE GERMANS at first treated the French three-years'-service law very lightly, and laughed at this endeavor to add to the number and efficiency of the French Army as a counterpoise to the amazing forces to be raised by Germany. France was represented by the German cartoonists as rallying a multitude of the halt, maimed, and blind. The cripple and the legless were all represented as being marshaled under the French colors, and sometimes children of three or four years were pictured in French uniform as constituting the Army thought worthy to meet the invincibles of Austria, Italy, and Germany. But a change has lately come over German military opinion, and it is recognized that Premier Barthou was by no means out of his reckoning when he drafted that law and the financial bill for carrying it into execution. High German military authorities are beginning to show some concern, and to recognize that the position of Germany is in danger. For instance, General Litzmann publishes, in a Pan-Germanist organ, the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin), an article upon the military consequences which will result from the three-years' law when it is put into effect in France. He says that this law will very materially increase the French Army, that it will provide better military instruction to the troops, and it will moreover furnish the whole nation with a better education in patriotism, in love of military service, and in readiness to fight for their country. In the words of this General:

"What will be the consequences of these extraordinary efforts on the part of France? In my view these consequences are the

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

Kaiser William has been appointed a soldier in the bodyguard of the King of Greece. —*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

increase of the French Army in active service, and this means the increase of the whole Army, including the reserves, as a power in war. The second advantage of this law of three years is the better training of the troops, by which all reservists will profit, but in my opinion the most valuable of all these results is the education of the nation in the sentiment of duty as soldiers —an education which will result from the personal effort and

financial self-denial which the law demands of a Frenchman. The Frenchman, very well endowed with the spirit of enterprise, will certainly see that it is a grand thing—this military service—which he is obliged to undergo at the cost of great sacrifices."

THE THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

"It is those two ladies who make me sweat blood."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The General compares the alacrity with which a Frenchman goes into military service with the grudging spirit visible among his own countrymen:

"While those Germans who are called to serve in the Army go with a sigh to carry out their year as volunteers, the young Frenchman will at once understand on joining the colors that no other condition of life and no other accomplishments can render him equally serviceable to his country. No one will be willing to pass for a coward or for one who is too weak to leave his home. Even the most rigorous military service will result in developing a training for the individual which is above price."

As for the effect of this law in its execution upon the general public, the writer continues:

"In the eyes of the people military service will now be esteemed an honor and a manly duty, and not a burden which a man would use every device to cast off. When we compare the energy, the daring, with which the French people march forward to acquire an equality in arms and even a military superiority in comparison with the more numerous forces of Germany, we can understand the proud words uttered by the Prime Minister Barthou. They run as follows: 'The new Military Law is not a burden which crushes me,' says the French boy. 'It imposes a duty the discharge of which is an honor to me.'"

Another German general has dwelt upon the superior geographical situation of France in case of war. France has outlets to the sea and to other parts of the Continent which are denied to Germany. So we are told by General von Bernhardi, who writes in the *Tag* (Berlin) on war, which he thinks is imminent:

"We are not threatened only by economic misfortune, but by an economic catastrophe. This last point can not be too earnestly insisted upon. In this respect Germany is not so well off as France. Germany, in order to supply the needs of its population, is forced to rely continually upon foreign countries. It is true that she raises in her own territory 95 per cent. of the meat which she consumes, but she can not raise a sufficient quantity of grain. We fall short every year 15 or 20 per cent. in our annual supply of breadstuffs. The situation of our industries, therefore, in case of war, would be most critical. Germany is forced to import a great part of the natural products of which she has need. Our steel industry imports annually 12,000,000 tons of ore. Our commercial exchanges—imports and exports—rose in 1911 to $4,500,000,000, of which $3,250,000,000 were sea-borne."

He says that in all probability, in case of war, France would have access to foreign ports and foreign productive countries much more easily than Germany. In his opinion both the British Channel and the Mediterranean would be cut off from Germany by the battle-ships of the enemy. The Mediterranean would be dominated by French and English warships. If we tried, he says, to gain what we needed by a land route, we should find France to the west of us and Russia on the east of us, while Belgium and Denmark would probably be hostile, and Holland under the control of British guns.

"To sum up, we are in a dangerous situation, and find ourselves compelled either to augment our military power to such a degree that we would be sure of success, or to give up all hope of a great future. There is no choice in the matter. We must either be a great world-Power or abandon ourselves to an irremediable decadence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY GERMAN SOCIALISTS WANT A BIG ARMY—The *Liberté* (Paris) tells us that one of its representatives asked an eminent German statesman how it was that the Labor party in the Reichstag voted in favor of increased armaments, and he replied:

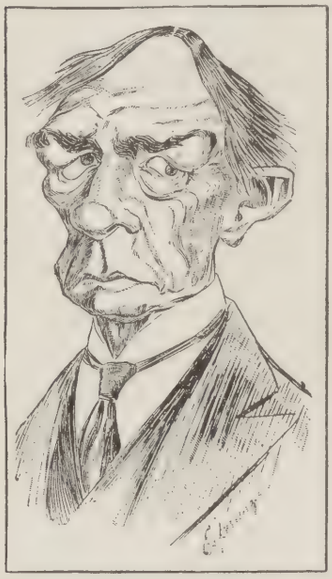
"The German workingman of to-day is convinced that the economic supremacy of Germany, on which his own prosperity is based, depends on the powers of the Army, and especially of the Navy, whose prestige secures an outlet and a market for national industries. It is this frame of mind that compels the great leaders of the Social Democracy to vote in the Reichstag for the military laws and led the recent Socialist Congress at Jena to take an attitude and pass motions which delighted the Kaiser above every one. . . . Germany is solidly united in aspiring after the creation of a greater Germany. This is the keystone on which all classes are cemented by patriotic enthusiasm whose tendency grows more and more decided toward increased militarism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRANSFUSION OF THE PEASANT BLOOD.

The self-sacrifice of Michel at length restores the fighting strength of the poor patient. —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

OUR LATIN-AMERICAN CRITICS

IT MAY BE NATURAL that the Mexican press should resent our policy as unneighborly interference with a family jar, but we find the majority of the outside newspapers of the Latin lands, led by the great *Prensa* of Buenos Aires, also sympathizing with Huerta's people. "It is time for Mexico to prepare for a struggle against the United States," declares the *Voz de Oriente* (Lima), and it proceeds:



A MEXICAN CARICATURE OF MINISTER LIND AS "A BIRD OF ILL OMEN."

—*Imparcial* (Mexico City).

"Far from mending, the situation in Mexico is growing more complicated and dangerous. This condition of things results in a large measure from the attitude of the Government at Washington in refusing to recognize Huerta, while Wilson sympathizes with the rebels and even gives them his support. This is the cause of the movement among the students in Mexico City. These youngsters have made a grand manifestation against the Yankees before the palace of the Governor when they carried flags bearing the inscription 'Death to the Yankees!' The irritation exhibited by the Mexicans is amply justified."

Stronger still is the language of the *Revista de Yucatan* (Merida), which scoffs at American diplomacy in the following terms:

"President Wilson and his Secretary of State appear each to be one of three things. Either they are the romanticists of diplomacy, or the ignoramuses of diplomacy, or the hypocrites of diplomacy. In whichever of these characters we regard them, they are hurtful to the country they govern and to the nations with which they deal. For nothing can be more pernicious in political life than romanticism which engenders your dreamers, your fanatics, extravagant theorists, and your Utopians who do not see the reality of things, who do not perceive the world in which they live and attempt to go beyond the law of nature. The ignoramus is one destitute of science or letters. . . . The hypocrite is just what the word imports—he is a man who blazons abroad as his own the virtues he does not possess.

"Now the antecedents of Mr. Wilson and of Mr. Bryan oblige us to acquit them of either ignorance or hypocrisy. Therefore it remains that they are romanticists. Romanticism in politics as in letters consists in an ignoring of precedents. I regard these gentlemen as men of good faith, but idealists wanting in experience. . . . One of the great poetical moralists of Greece has said, 'Do not undertake to prop up the house of your neighbor without his consent, for perhaps in your attempt you may bring it down upon your head.'"

In speaking of President Wilson's openly declared reasons for opposing the Government of Huerta in Mexico, the *Prensa* (Lima), one of the most important of Latin-American papers, calmly remarks on the same point:

"The President's declaration that he could not recognize Huerta's Government because it was founded upon treason is extremely interesting. It would, however, have had more effect if it had been made immediately on the death of Madero, at a moment when all civilized nations were feeling a thrill of horror over the deed. If President Wilson had spoken then, probably the provisional Government of Mexico would never have been recognized by the European and South American Powers, and the United States would not have been involved in those awkward complications which she is meeting to-day, and whose end and solution no one can foresee. A frank and energetic attitude would have nipt in the bud the present growing peril. . . . But in any case, however tardy the President's utterance is, it exhibits firmness of criticism and is of deep political significance. But nothing can justify the intervention of one state in the affairs of another. At least there ought to be some explanation of the motive which urges North America to favor, by opposing Huerta, the interests of Carranza's insurgents who have raised the ensign of an independent Mexico."

But Huerta does not find himself supported by all his own papers, and it is worth while to listen to the criticism of his administration which appears in the *Pais* (City of Mexico). After praising the methods of Madero as implying "liberty first and peace afterward," this paper says that Huerta works on just the contrary principles, consequently:

"The Government of General Huerta came as a reaction. He profest as his program the reign of order and the conservation of social interests. This was a protest against the Madero doctrine of liberty before peace. He said peace before everything, the main thing, the crown of all, this is the great principle.

"He sincerely desired to bring pacification. He has not, however, used suitable means for this purpose, for we see that the revolution, far from abating, resists with unexampled tenacity all efforts to stamp it out, altho the revolutionists fight under no one flag, possess neither ideals nor cohesion, and violate even their own principles by reducing the country to a condition of outlawry and anarchy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTECTING THE CANAL—The man with the empty pocket sings gaily in the face of robbers, says the old proverb. But the man of vast possessions is perturbed. Already, as the time for opening the big Panama channel approaches, we hear frequent discussions about the risk its possession runs in time of war. Count Maurice de Perigny, the noted French explorer,

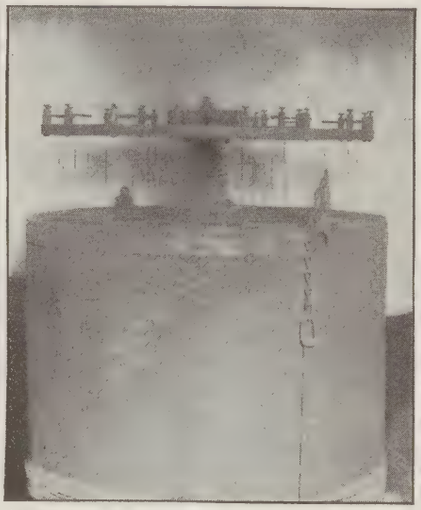
A GERMAN IDEA OF SECRETARY BRYAN AS AN ENTERTAINER.

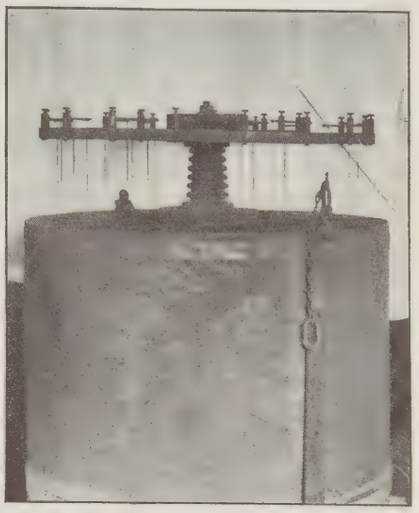
The ballet are scandalized.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

writes to the Paris *Temps* that "this gigantic and remarkable work of the United States is insufficiently protected in a military sense." He thinks that 20,000 to 25,000 men would barely suffice to guard the waterway. In this connection the *Mexican Herald* (City of Mexico) observes:

"Doubtless the Canal in time of war would be frequently threatened with attacks [from air, sea, and land], for to prevent its operation would be to inflict a heavy blow upon the United States. It is quite clear that the American people are in for a large bill of expense to provide for safeguarding the waterway. As the discussion progresses, the advocates of neutralization will undoubtedly once more make themselves heard."





Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American Supplement," New York.

FIG. 1.—Dense smoke passing through the precipitator before the current is turned on. The flow of gas is 900 cubic feet per minute.

FIG. 2.—Same as Fig. 1, but just after the current has been turned on. The smoke is seen disappearing above the apparatus.

FIG. 3.—Dense smoke is passing in at the bottom of the chamber, the gases coming out clear at top, as long as the current flows.

STRIKING PROOF OF THE ELECTRIC CURE FOR SMOKE.

ELECTRIC SMOKE ABATEMENT

SMOKE ABATEMENT by electric discharge has been experimented with for some time, but altho the method has been attended with some success, it is not widely used, nor even familiarly known. The principle of the method is to charge the soot particles with electricity so that they will cling together to form large masses, like wet snowflakes, which fall by their own weight instead of being disseminated through the air. A contributor to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 6), W. W. Strong, asserts that lack of success hitherto has been due to faulty electrodes. He uses ring-shaped poles to distribute his electricity and claims that they are satisfactory beyond previous experience. He says of the "corona method," as he terms it:

"In many of the methods used for clearing smoke, a 'point' or 'edge' electrical discharge is used. A discharge of this kind is not uniformly distributed about the point or edge. The discharges cause a slight pressure in the gas, and the smoke or fumes always seek that part of the apparatus where the discharge is weakest or entirely non-existent. Thus, it will be seen that the efficiency of the point or edge discharge process is greatly reduced.

"The writer has made use of a corona type of discharge and has thus obtained a perfect radial symmetry of the discharge about the electrode. The negative corona is found to be more suitable since slight changes in the position of the corona electrode do not greatly affect the symmetry of the electrical discharges.

"It is probable that this form of discharge is the most efficient application of the electrical method of removing fumes, smoke, and dust from gases. The use of 300 watts will clean 800 to 1,000 cubic feet of the densest kind of smoke or fumes per minute, with a very small energy loss. The cleaning can be done by passing the gases through 4 feet, or even less, of the corona discharge. The voltage is about 28,000. . . . . .

"Referring to the accompanying illustrations, Fig. 1 shows dense, black smoke passing through the precipitating chamber, which is 4 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. About 900 cubic feet of smoke is passing through every minute, uninterrupted by current flow. Fig. 2 shows the same precipitating chamber in which the corona current was turned on only a second before the photograph was taken. At the top of the picture is seen part of the black smoke that was passing through before the current was turned on. The corona discharge cuts the smoke off 'just like a knife.' Altho dense smoke is flowing into the precipitation chamber in Fig. 3, the smoke particles are aggregated and fall into a receptacle at the bottom. The precipitation continues to take place as long as the corona current flows, allowing only clear gas to pass into the air. An end view of the precipitation chamber, taken at night, is shown in Fig. 4. This shows the electrodes covered over and completely hidden by the discharge from the corona current—a purple violet discharge somewhat similar to the northern light displays

FIG. 4.—TOP VIEW OF PRECIPITATION CHAMBER.
Taken at night, showing electrodes hidden by discharge.

sometimes seen in the midnight sky. With the rapid development of high-tension apparatus, this method promises to be an important factor in abating smoke and the many kinds of dust and fumes of our cities. It is quite probable that the apparatus can be made to run automatically and can be so shielded that no one can come in contact with the high voltage currents.

"This method of cleaning gases does not interfere with the draft to any appreciable extent, and it does not lower the temperature of the gases. It precipitates the dust, fumes, or smoke in a practically pure state so that if they possess any value they can be very easily recovered. This method also produces a small quantity of ozone which assists in purifying the gases."

RACE-SUICIDE AND RACIAL STAMINA

THAT THE BIRTH-RATE is now decreasing in every civilized country seems to be an acknowledged fact. It is worrying experts of all varieties, from Theodore Roosevelt down to the Government of France—a country where the phenomenon is especially noticeable. In this country we even contemplated, by exemptions in our income-tax bill, a prize for the possession of offspring, but later this feature was eliminated. Now comes Prof. Karl Pearson, the English statistician, and informs us that a falling birth-rate is merely nature's way of protecting us against the coming into the world of feeble children. We carefully preserve, by our modern customs, parents who would have been allowed to die off, a hundred years ago. It is well, perhaps, that we do so, but it is also well that they do not see fit, or are not able, to rear large families to which their defects are transmitted. The remedy for our trouble is not even, he thinks, to further perfect methods of caring for infants, but to increase the strength of the parents. His motto would be "Strengthen the Mothers," rather than "Save the Babies." In fact, with such mothers as we should have, the babies would take care of themselves, and would not need saving. Says *The Hospital* (London), in a leading article on Professor Pearson's lecture at the London School of Economics, in which he embodies these views:

"Professor Pearson believes—and we incline to think that his belief is right—that the value of the child population of a nation is fixt, in general, by the physical value of the mothers. He finds that artificial feeding and the many other causes which medical men are in the habit of regarding as certain factors of infant mortality have, on the whole, less danger to the community than is to be found in a defective maternal parent vitiated by disease or by hereditary enfeeblement. This is a deduction which should be prest home. In every civilized country the birth-rate is falling; that fact alone is not sufficient to cause any uneasiness to those who rightly understand the difference between civilization and savagery in regard to this aspect of motherhood. With the economic factors to be considered, it is easy to see that the child-bearing period of women in civilized communities is steadily contracting, and that the physical enfeeblement of women exposed to the stress and strain of modern life must inevitably lead to the physical deterioration of subsequent generations unless something more than at present is done for the benefit of the coming race. That being the case, the real question at issue is not whether the birth-rate is declining. With these factors present it is inevitable, and indeed expedient, that the birth-rate should decline, for no honest parent can afford to bring into the world children whom he can not fit with a strong constitution and endow with that physical and social means of safeguarding their position when they are grown up. On the contrary, the question concerns not the number of births, but the value of the births recorded. A declining infant mortality must ensure that a larger number of children will reach the age of puberty; the prophylactic, ultra-humanitarian measures of to-day make it possible for the weakest and unfittest to survive along with the strongest and best. Indeed, the tendency is to safeguard the interests of the former at the expense of those of the latter, a tendency which is bound ultimately to affect the race detrimentally.

"The whole matter of the birth-rate in reference to the value of the births and the status of the community can not be settled on statistical grounds alone. Nevertheless, we are duly grateful to Professor Pearson for drawing attention to certain outstanding facts which medical men are apt to overlook. Such semi-popular lectures should make the nation alive to the facts that ought never to be forgotten, but which are, unfortunately, remembered by comparatively few public men. One of these facts is the desirability of training the rising generation so as to perfect its physique and enhance its means of resistance to factors that act adversely upon less resistant organisms. This fact should be acknowledged by every public man, and it is a great pity that the unfortunate bogy of alleged 'militarism' still interferes with the due appreciation of the benefits to be derived from such physical and early training as military discipline entails. The recent pronouncement that no such training will be allowed in the public elementary schools is a deplorable testimony to the apathy and shortsightedness of a nation that still regards party politics as of far more importance than a healthy birth-rate. When Professor Pearson again lectures on the subject we commend to him to pay some attention to the position of the father. An investigation into the antecedents and environmental conditions of the father should prove interesting, and we venture to think that some of the results to be obtained from such a study ought to be of decided value to the community."

COMPULSORY STEEL CARS

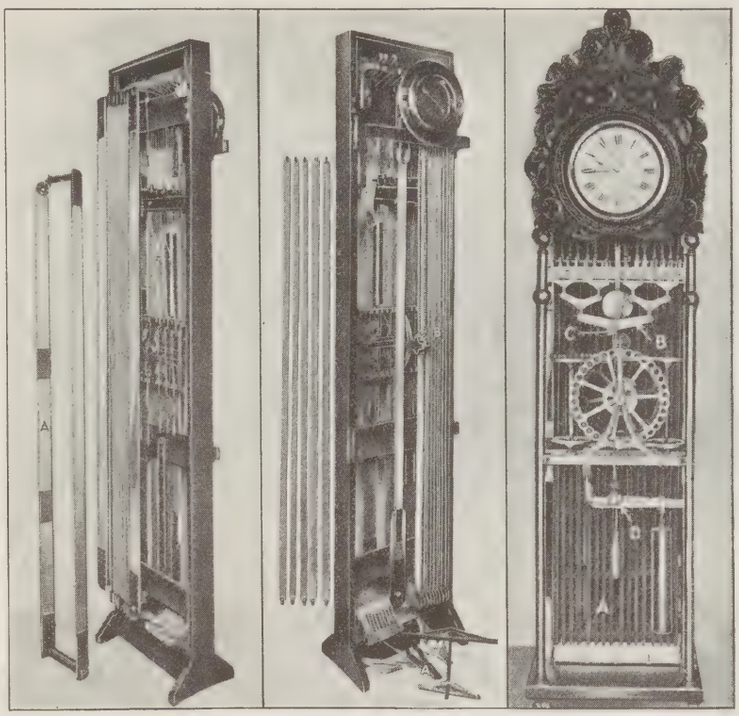
OWING to the general impression that safety in a railway collision is insured, or at least greatly increased, by the use of steel cars, it has been recently proposed to seek Federal legislation making the use of these cars compulsory. This plan is deprecated by *Engineering News* (New York, September 18), which asserts that the safety of passengers in a steel car, tho greater than in a wooden one, is only slightly so, and that immediate compulsory substitution of steel for wood on all American railroads would involve not only staggering expense, but the performance of impossibilities. Says the paper just named, in an editorial article:

"It is furthest from our desire to oppose any reform looking to greater safety in railway operations, but before enacting hasty legislation of this sort Congress will do well to give heed to the relative importance of other needed improvements in railway safety practise. It ought to consider the question how much money the railways can spend on safety equipment during the next five years or ten years or whatever period may be fixt. It must consider also where and how that money is to be obtained, and in what directions it should be expended in order to produce the greatest results in the saving of lives and limbs.

"There is little doubt that in case derailment or collision occurs to steel cars, the passengers inside it have rather better chances than they would have if the car were of wooden construction. But that is the most that can be said, altho from some of the current newspaper discussion one would suppose that passengers inside a steel car were safe no matter how it might be knocked about in a collision or a derailment."

Taking only such railways as conduct a fast-train service, there are probably 35,000 cars, we are told, that should be, and doubtless eventually will be, replaced with steel. The cost of such replacement would be something like $525,000,000, but the task of finding that huge sum would be child's play beside the job of turning out the cars. Says our authority:

"It need hardly be said that all the steel passenger-car building establishments in the United States could not produce that number of coaches or anything like it in the next four years. It may be urged that new shops could be built to supply the demand; but the establishment of a plant equipped to turn out first-class steel passenger-cars is not a thing that can be done in a few months. Even were it possible to establish such plants at enormous cost and rush the equipment through in the time stated, it is easy to see that at the expiration of that time these plants would be lying idle, having completed the work they were built to accomplish, and with no further market for their product. Such a wasteful use of manufacturing capital would be an injury to the public as well as to the railway interests, were it made compulsory by legislation. It is just such overbuilding of manufacturing capacity during boom periods that has frequently brought about financial panics and resultant distress.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

FIG. 1.—Rear view of mechanism. FIG. 2.—Front view of mechanism. FIG. 3.—Ball-controlled mechanism.

HOW THE WEATHER WINDS THE CLOCK.

"There is still another aspect to the steel-car problem. It appears to be assumed that the present steel car is a finality, and that all the railway has to do is to give out an order for steel cars and everything will be perfect. Every engineer familiar with steel-car construction, however, realizes that we have only made a beginning in this art. Those most familiar with the details of steel-car design agree that there are large opportunities for improvement. For one thing, steel cars, as well as most other railway rolling-stock, have too much dead-weight for economical transportation. It should be possible by economical design to reduce considerably the present weight of these cars, thereby effecting a great reduction in the cost of transportation.

"If we assume that a steel passenger-car will travel a million miles during its life—not an extravagant assumption—then every needless pound of weight put into that car must be hauled that million miles. That is the equivalent of 500 ton-miles of work. If we estimate the cost to the railways of hauling that extra weight at so low a figure as one mill per ton-mile, then fifty cents expense by the railways will be saved for every pound that the car is made lighter in its original construction.

"Again, it is by no means certain that we have reached finality in other details of car construction, the protection of the metal from corrosion, for example. It may even be that the steel car of the future will be so designed as to offer still more security against telescoping in collision than do present steel cars.

"All such improvements in design would be literally thrown to the winds were any such hasty legislation enacted as has been proposed. Manufacturers alter their designs and make improvements under the stress of competition and through a desire to get orders. All of these forces tending toward improvement would be neutralized if the railways were compelled by law to make large contracts for cars so that the car builders could practically dictate prices and terms and force the use of their own designs."

A CLOCK RUN BY THE WEATHER

A PERPETUAL CLOCK that is operated by the expansion and contraction of metal bars due to changes of temperature is described in an article on "Perpetual Force Clock Mechanisms," contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York, September 18) by Robert Mawson. The writer explains that when he uses the term "perpetual force," he does not mean what is usually called "perpetual motion." In the latter there is creation of energy, which is impossible. But gravity is a "perpetual force," within his use of the term, and when we use it we are employing a perpetual-force machine. This would seem to include pretty nearly everything in the way of power-plants, but Mr. Mawson concentrates his attention for the moment on certain forms of self-operating clocks, including that mentioned above. We read in part:

"Many attempts have been made by inventors to produce a perpetual winding clock. Most clocks are run by a spring or weight and have to be wound daily, every eight days, or, in some of the later models, every year. We have also pneumatic and electrical clocks, the latter being wound by a battery or an electrical current from the contact of a master clock.

"It is a well-known physical law that all bodies contract or expand with changes of temperature. The mechanism of the first clock Mr. Bangerter, the inventor, made, embodying the principle of metal expansion and contraction, is of interest. The expansion metal used for this clock was zinc wire and strips, and it required 500 pounds, aggregating a bulk of 8 feet high, 24 inches wide, and 18 inches deep. And yet this enormous mass of metal supplied only enough energy to run a watch movement.

"Fig. 1 shows a rear view of the original clock with one of the zinc strips removed at *A*. These strips were connected by levers, shown at the upper and lower ends of the clock frame. These levers were then connected by the wires shown to pawls engaging into the ratchets, seen in the center of the mechanism. These various ratchets were connected to a central ratchet, which wound up the clock by means of a chain attached to the spring barrel. A front view of the clock is shown in Fig. 2. In this

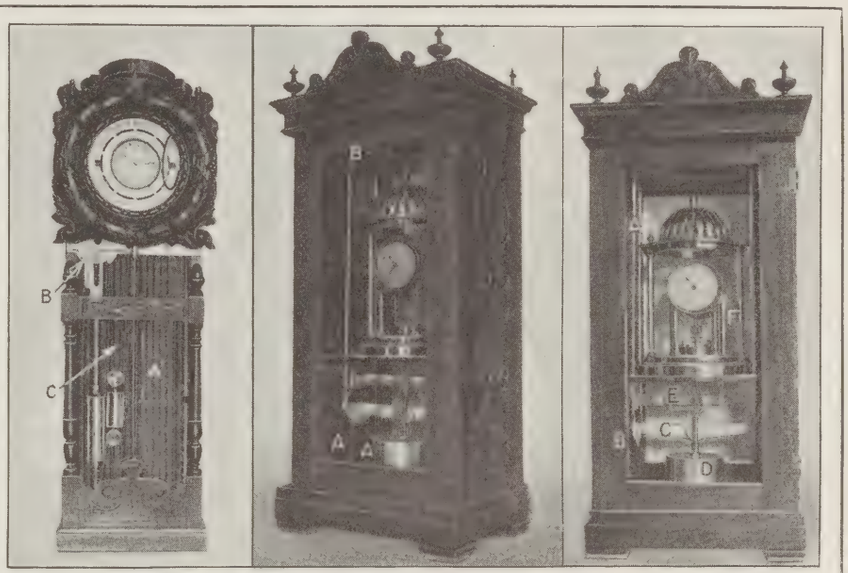


FIG. 5.—Weight-controlled method. FIG. 6.—View showing strips. FIG. 7.—Fitted to a year clock.

IT WILL RUN AS LONG AS THE WEATHER IS FICKLE.

view a number of the levers which worked on knife-edges are shown at *A;* the chain attachment from the central ratchet to the spring barrel is plainly shown at *B*.

"Three styles of perpetual self-winding clocks are manufactured in New York City. . . . These clocks employ no electricity, chemicals, or fuel to produce the energy to run them. This is supplied by strips of secret composition, which possess a high expansive quality. In other styles of clocks and watches, the desire of the maker has been to guard against or equalize this expansion or contraction, and consequently we find the compound pendulum in clocks and compensators in watches."

AN ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY.

This device, which clarifies and amplifies the reproduction of talking-machine records, was the result of an accidental touch of the needle by the inventor's finger.

In these latest designs, we are told, the expansion strips do not connect directly with the clock mechanism. In one type they raise a number of little balls which, running around a raceway, wind the clock. In another the winding mechanism is controlled by a weight, and in still another by a spring. There is always a reserve supply of energy, so that the clock would continue to run should the temperature remain absolutely constant for two months, which is a climatic impossibility. Further:

"The question might be asked, whether this principle could be used for larger units. Ordinary clocks will run 24 hours with an energy equal to 1 pound dropping a distance of 12 inches. One horse-power is equivalent to 33,000 pounds moving 1 foot per minute, or 47,520,000 pounds moving 1 foot every 24 hours; hence an engine producing 1 horse-power would be able to run 47,520,000 clocks. Supposing the expansible metal strips to cost only $1 per clock, it would cost $47,520,000 to create a 1 horse-power engine. This would indicate that the principle, tho feasible for clock and similar work, is not practical for larger units."

A SCHOOL FOR HEALTH OFFICERS

A SCHOOL to train officers for what has been called "the public-health militia" has been established under the joint auspices of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is the first time that these institutions have joined hands in this way despite various projects that have hitherto come to naught. That the need of precise training for public-health officials is a crying one, and that the graduates of the new school—the first of its kind in the field—will be in a position to render great civic service, is the opinion of M. J. Rosenau, who writes in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (Cambridge, September). He says:

"Health administration in this country lags largely for want of trained leadership. The call to public health is loud and clear. Preventive medicine is the watchword of the hour, and the people are asking: 'If disease is preventable, why is it not prevented?' They are not satisfied with promises, but demand results; this is as it should be. It is now recognized that the orthodox training leading to the degree of M.D. does not necessarily fit a man for the position of health officer. The average practitioner learns little concerning vital statistics, sanitary engineering, water purification, sewage disposal, disinfection, forensic medicine, and the making and breaking of health laws. The public-health officer looks upon disease in the large, and is less interested in the individual case, which is the chief concern of the practising physician. The health officer looks upon disease with an eye to preventing its spread—in order to do so, he must know its mode of transmission. The practising physician, on the other hand, looks upon disease with a view to affording relief or cure, and his principal interest, therefore, is in diagnosis and treatment. The public-health officer must also be a specialist. Public-health administration is, indeed, a profession which bends its knee to none, so far as ideals and service are concerned.

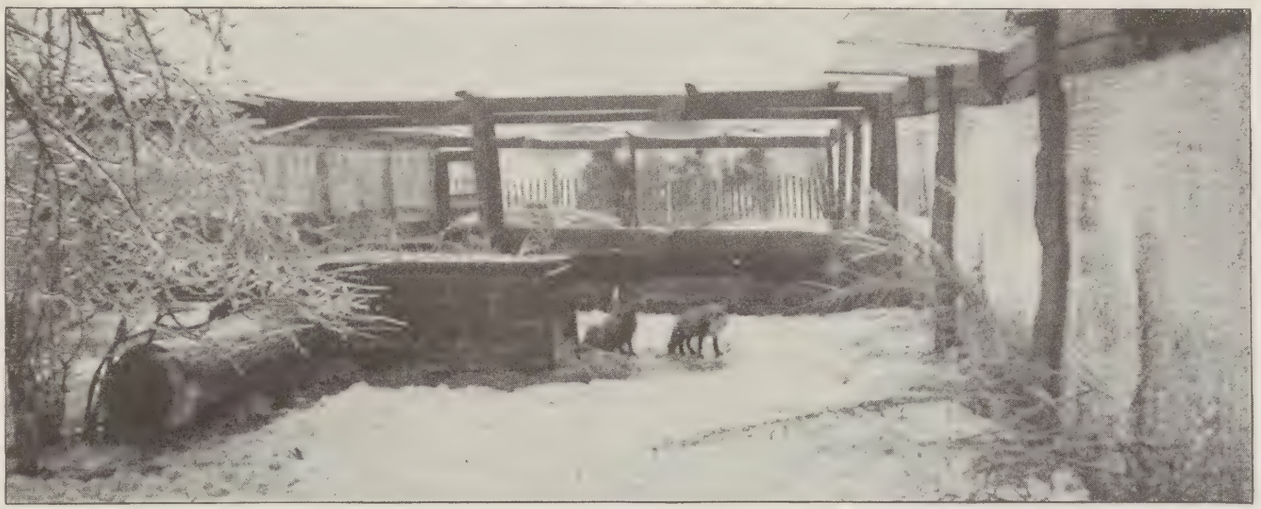
"It must not be understood that the health officer is concerned only with stamping out the communicable diseases. There are many preventable defects which may be reached, especially in school children, and there is the general conduct of life, which makes not only for longevity but for maximum efficiency. The present-day health officer must also concern himself with the problems of heredity and eugenics. He must further concern himself with questions of immunity, and must make every effort to help the conditions which menace work-people. Industrial hygiene and the diseases of occupation form a large and important chapter in the volume of preventive medicine. Furthermore, the people must depend upon the health officer to guard the quality of the food, including the purity of the milk and the cleanliness of the water which they consume. The health officer must therefore be familiar with the sanitary sciences in addition to the medical sciences, both of which, in the broad biological sense, underlie the foundation of successful health administration. . . . .

"The demand for men with a proper training to supervise the health of every community will be very great. Everywhere the importance of this matter is coming to be more thoroughly recognized. The Public Health Service of the National Government, the State and municipal boards of health, are constantly widening the scope of their activities and will need many additional skilled workers. Smaller communities which have boards of health composed of men not specially trained for the work will require expert assistants. Communities that are too small to support health officers are now being grouped into districts in a system of cooperative sanitation. It will take an army of trained health workers to meet the demand."

TO MAKE PHONOGRAPHS MORE HUMAN

A SIMPLE ATTACHMENT for causing talking-machines to articulate more clearly, plainly, and loudly was discovered by the accidental touching of a fine needle with the finger while a record was being played, says *The Scientific American* (New York, September 27). The inventor, M. B. Claussen, about two years ago, while testing out some records, happened to touch the needle and noticed that it vibrated. He was using a very fine straight-sided needle, which produced a low, sweet tone, but lacked the power to propel the sound from the horn. This fine needle was free from scratch, and while it did not produce the volume of the heavy needle, it had none of the heavy needle's mechanical tones. The working out of the invention is thus sketched:

"Mr. Claussen argued that if he could add power to the vibration of this fine needle, it would reproduce all there was in the record with a volume equal to that of a heavy needle without any of the heavy needle's defects, such as scratch and aftertones. Besides, the great wear on the record caused by the heavy needle would be avoided. After trying many devices to increase these vibrations, he found that a disk of a certain diameter, thickness, and density attached to the needle near its point, not only increased the volume of the fine needle considerably, but retained all the purity of the fine needle, and, at the same time, by its vibratory action eliminated the aftertones and caused each word and note to be reproduced clearly and distinctly. Some indistinct records even became audible. Tones never heard before were brought forth. The sound was lifted clear of the machine. The singer or musician was in the room, not in the box. It reproduced all the artist put into the record in the artist's natural voice, or with the musician's artistic touch. In its present form the device consists of a disk, two springs, and an insulated metal band. The band is slipt over the circumference of the sound-box and the disk over the point of a fine needle. The springs hold the disk in place. Tests, made under a microscope, of



SCENE ON A FOX-FARM.

records played one thousand times with the device showed no perceptible wear. The long point of the fine needle had reached all parts of the record, but had not broken down the wall. Further experiments showed that by slightly increasing the length of a fine, straight-sided needle, the vibrations were increased and the reproduction brought to a point of perfection. The device is made to fit this needle, and with it produces the best results."

FUR FARMS IN CANADA

DOUBTLESS MAN ATE of the fruits of the earth for many ages before it occurred to him to cultivate them for his own use, and while cultivated plants and domestic animals are now equally familiar, yet, curiously enough, the fur-bearing creatures, whose product is one of the most valuable offered by the animal kingdom, are just beginning to be bred and kept in captivity. Fur farms are already an undoubted success with foxes, minks, and skunks, we are informed by Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, and will soon be satisfactorily worked out for marten, muskrat, and chinchilla. An account of the success of these efforts in French Canada appears in the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, and we translate an abstract of it made for the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 13). Says this paper:

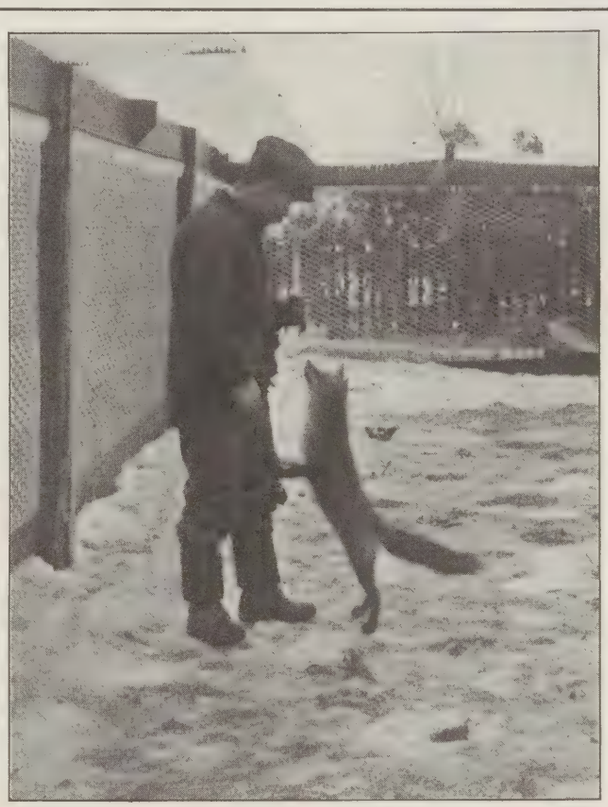
"At the present time the breeding of black and silver foxes is carried on with success in several provinces, notably in Prince Edward Island. Ranches have been established for the purpose in New Brunswick, on the northern borders of the province of Quebec, at Piastre Bay, and on the island of Anticosti, which belongs to the well-known French manufacturer, Henry Menier.

"In New Brunswick very large sums have been invested in raising black and silver foxes, and especially in breeding the blue fox (which must not be confounded with that of Russia), whose reproduction, much larger than the first named, reaches eight to ten cubs in a litter.

"In the province of Quebec, the breeding of fur-bearing animals is becoming common, and there are now ranches for breeding the red fox, the muskrat, the mink, and the skunk. To encourage the industry, the provincial parliament adopted, in last December, a law that protects breeders against marauders. . . . . .

"In the domestication of the fox, life in the open air is preferable, and the best plan is to install the animals in small enclosures thirty to thirty-five feet square, fenced to a height of ten feet. . . . The animals must be abundantly fed, but not fattened, for their fur then becomes inferior. They thrive well on all kinds of food—for instance, fish, crackers and milk, and potatoes. They must have pure water, running if possible.

"At the end of December or the beginning of January the fur of these foxes attains its highest value. The darker it is the more it is sought after. It has now been demonstrated that by suitable crossing it is possible to improve the breed, not only in the beauty of its fur, but in the vitality of the species.



ASKING FOR HIS BREAKFAST.

"The mink, whose skin has a certain value, is now successfully raised in the province of Quebec. On one ranch, situated on Lake Chaud, there are sixty minks. . . . . .

"A company is being formed, it is said, to raise muskrats, whose skin is highly considered and is known commercially as Hudson otter, after suitable dyeing and treatment.

"At present only the breeding of the fox is really well developed. If, by overproduction, the value of the skins finally becomes depreciated—a fatal error—prices will probably not fall below a certain level, which will leave a profit for the breeders. Thus their efforts are of much interest, and besides their speculative value they assure the conservation of certain varieties whose increasing rarity has inspired fears of their complete disappearance." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

A HUNDRED YEARS OF VERDI

IF SIGNOR TOSCANINI should open the Metropolitan opera season with a performance of Verdi's "Aïda"—a habit that seems to grow on impresarios—he will only prolong the notes of the composer that all Italy has been celebrating through the past months. Toscanini's own contribution to the centenary celebration of the famous Italian (falling on October 10) has been the turning of the little theater at Busseto, Verdi's birthplace, into a sort of Bayreuth, with the orchestra pit constructed like that *Festspielhaus* "to accommodate some 500 spectators in comfort and perhaps 700 on special occasions," where "La Traviata" and "Falstaff" were given. The little town has been the object of many pilgrimages this summer, for it holds the few personal memorials of Verdi left behind. His birthplace is a humble enough dwelling, bearing the inevitable marble slabs that point its importance, while a little beyond the town is the Villa Sant' Agata, where he lived after attaining prosperity. The house is surrounded by a garden, rather English in character, we are told by a writer in the London *Times*, and, like Alexander Pope and his somewhat tasteless grotto at Twickenham, Verdi built an artificial stalactite cave which he called the "Tomb of Aïda." We read further:

VERDI AND HIS LIBRETTIST, ARRIGO BOITO.

The original of this is in a museum in Frankfort, Germany.

"The house is neither large nor small. It is built in the style of no particular period, and has no architectural pretensions; but it achieves a certain dignity and beauty by its absence of decoration and its just proportions. The room which Verdi habitually occupied has been left as it was in his time. It is a fair-sized room on the ground floor, with a large window opening into the garden. Against one wall a bed; against the opposite one a grand pianoforte; facing the window a large sofa, and in the middle of the room an old-fashioned writing-table with a well-worn armchair. It is all quite uninteresting and characteristic of the man who detested ceremony and parade, and who resented, above all things, any intrusion into his private life. The only object in the room which is of artistic interest is the one thing which has been placed there since Verdi's death—the original bust of the composer executed by Vincenzo Gemito in the early seventies, when the sculptor was little more than 20, and commissioned by Verdi as an excuse for giving him generous financial assistance at a moment when he stood badly in need of it. It represents Verdi with head bowed in meditation, the beard falling on the folds of a cloak thrown over his shoulders. It has become familiar to many in reproductions, but Signor Angelo Carrara, who showed us the villa, pointed out that the substitution in these of an open coat for the voluminous cloak had robbed the bust of much of its character. As a likeness it is declared by those who knew Verdi intimately to be beyond praise."

One of the rooms is fitted up as a museum, and here are preserved things that the historian of music, particularly of the interaction of German and Italian music, can not overlook:

"Here is a bookcase, left just as it was, containing Verdi's musical library, which was of the smallest. It includes, of course, a good many works presented by their composers—operas by Gounod, Ambroise Thomas, Reyer, and other contemporaries; symphonies of Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart in pianoforte arrangements, and a few other classics. But it also includes a good many of Wagner's operas, and a good many odd volumes of antiquarian publications to remind us of the famous phrase, 'Tornate all' antico e sara un progresso.' One of the Wagner volumes has an interest of its own. It is a copy of 'Lohengrin' in vocal score with Italian words, which was used by Verdi to follow the celebrated performance at Bologna in the autumn of 1871. That performance was the first step to the Italian acceptance of Wagner's music, and Verdi's copy, copiously annotated in pencil, is a document of historic importance.

"The actual execution of the opera must have left much to be desired. Verdi has noted all the cuts, which were numerous and extensive, especially in the second act; he notes further that the *tempi* were often disastrously hurried, and that the chorus at almost every entry sang abominably out of time. For the music itself he had no lack of appreciation. The word *bello* is of frequent occurrence, and he has even a *bellissimo* for the dramatic climax of the first scene of Act III. There are some adverse criticisms, of course; but when one reflects on the state of public opinion about Wagner at that time even in Germany itself, it is a most remarkable testimony to the broad-mindedness and unprejudiced impartiality of Verdi that his annotations are hardly ever severe, and that in no case is there the slightest indication of definite hostility. His judgments are almost all such as any modern critic would accept as just. He finds fault with the slowness of the declamation, particularly in the speeches of *King Henry* and *The Herald;* he points out that the long *ensemble* which follows the King's prayer has no dramatic value and makes the scene halt—*fredda la scena* is a note which occurs more than once, and is a very instructive criticism for those who are interested in the technic of opera. It is this coldness of the scene, this absence of real drama in spite of movement on the stage, which he censures in the opening of the second scene of Act III—a development which is purely musical, purely symphonic in its effect.

"Another interesting criticism occurs in the preceding scene. He finds beauty in the beginning and in the end of the duet between *Lohengrin* and *Elsa*, but in the middle he finds fault with the shortness of the vocal phrases. Here again we note the Italian, the born singer, and we turn to the opposite side of the little room, where are laid out a sheaf of rough sketches for 'La Traviata' and 'Il Trovatore.' Here we see Verdi's own methods; it is an inspiration purely vocal. The voice parts are written

out in full, almost without corrections; below is a stave for the accompaniment, but it is generally blank, unless there is some sort of contrapuntal treatment of accompanying voices. And it is interesting to note at this point the contrast between the methods of the two men—Wagner learning, not too skilfully, from the Italians in his youth, taking over almost literally the melodic style of Bellini and Rossini; Verdi learning from Wagner in middle life, not a new form of melody, but a more symphonic sense of construction.

"An Italian writer, Signor Fausto Torrefranca, has pointed out the importance of the psychological development which took place in Verdi's brain at this time. Already in 'Aïda' he had shown signs of a more definitely symphonic habit of thought, after the eclectic and often incoherent variety of style employed in 'Rigoletto'; and 'Lohengrin' at Bologna may well have induced in him that unexplained period of repose from 1871 to 1887, the earlier years of which brought forth those two works in which his new style is foreshadowed, the 'String Quartet' and the 'Requiem.' Verdi's most remarkable genius lay, perhaps, in his faculty for perpetually renewing his youth—a faculty not observable in the representative composers of modern Italy. Certain Italian writers have spoken lately of 'Falstaff' as if it were the definite conclusion of a musical period now for ever ended; but the history of music shows us that no period ever comes definitely to an end without inaugurating a new one, and we prefer to maintain the hope that 'Falstaff,' which is only just beginning to be appreciated by the musical world at large, may be the starting-point of a new and more vigorous school of Italian lyric drama."

BIRTHPLACE OF ITALY'S GREATEST COMPOSER.

Crowds have been visiting Roncole de Busseto (Parma) this summer to see the old house where Verdi was born and to hear his operas in the little theater there.

THE LOST YEARS OF THE SCHOOLBOY

SOMETHING OF A SHOCK was felt when the first Rhodes scholars from the United States discovered, on presenting themselves as candidates for the Oxford scholarships, that "they needed about two years of preparation beyond that required to fit the usual boy for the usual American college." The recovery from the shock was buoyantly effected, however, when newspapers and teachers began to explain that the English boy might know more Latin and Greek, but "his American rival was much better posted in everything else." If this explanation has served to convince the majority that "our school system leads the world," there seem to be some skeptical ones still. One of these is Prof. Henry A. Perkins, of Trinity College, who discusses, with much detail, in *The Yale Review* (October) the schoolboy's loss of two years in this country. He is among those not blinded by the virtues of our system for the education of the masses. In his paper he recognizes that "we have the problem of the illiterate many and we have the problem of the educated few." If their joint solution is not possible, he contends, "it is our business to distinguish between two equally important educational necessities and to provide a separate solution for each." The summary of his argument, which *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (September 26) presents, reveals some of the causes of why "somewhere in our educational system a slowing up of mental development and intellectual equipment occurs that is never made up, sending forth our college graduates probably less well educated men than the English universities produce."

"This may come about from a variety of causes, any one of which is open to pretty careful consideration by American university men, and all of which are serious matters. For instance, Professor Perkins isn't at all sure but that the home influences in the United States to-day, during a time of 'inevitable reaction from the period of stern parental discipline that was thought necessary in the sixties and even in the seventies,' have been deteriorating, and that a certain amount of neglect has come about of the 'mental and moral fiber' of the growing youth. He suggests, again, that there is no such separation of the industrious from the idle school children as would avoid lowering the educational standards of the brighter ones. The schools are overcrowded, and promiscuously. The heavily increasing percentage of foreign-born in many public schools may, he thinks, partly account for this condition. Or, he thinks, a cause may be found in the low pay of American schoolteachers, with the attending lowering of their usefulness to the public. All of which is not new, in a sense, as the various angles of the problem have been brought to view for years past by educational students and agitators for reform; but the large problem involved has rarely been brought out quite so convincingly as in this paper. Behind it is a question in which college men can not but be interested, and in the solution of which many of them may be possible factors. Because, if the American schoolboy is to continue to come to the American colleges ill-prepared, or prepared for advanced work on a lower intellectual scale than he might be, or as his European cousin is, then the question of the usefulness of the college itself to the community is immediately in the foreground and its educational results attackable. If these 'two lost years of the schoolboy' can in any degree be made up under a more useful school system, then the college student can in the future come earlier to his college, and graduate earlier into his chosen life-work from his professional school. That our educational system is not as useful to the public as it might be is generally admitted; whether it may not be vastly improved by the introduction of a little more steam in the early years—and by considerable more steam in the final years, also—is perhaps not as debatable a proposition as it may seem at first sight."

Professor Perkins has a sharp criticism to make upon our complaisant idea that the American system "seems to work, and suits our people and our conditions best." We take the view that it doesn't matter if the boy "knows less Latin, less mathematics, yes, less English even, than his British cousin, provided he has learned to know his fellow men, and has acquired the power to mix, the self-assurance, the sophistication, that are so necessary in our conglomerate civilization." But—

"From the standpoint of ideals, a people who are satisfied with mediocrity in what is best and highest in education have a poor, sordid future ahead of them. If we did not lose so much time in our preparation, we might adopt the European method which gives a boy a liberal education by the time he is nineteen years old; and then we could turn him into business, equipped to get the best out of himself through the rest of his life; or send him to the university to study some particular profession without distraction of irrelevant courses, so that he might reach the age of practising his profession two years earlier than at present, but still with the foundations of a truly liberal culture."

A HOUSE THAT KILLED INSPIRATION

IF YOU'RE a man of letters and work well in your environment, better stay where you're put, is the moral one would draw from a little fable Walter A. Dyer contributes to *Country Life in America*. His hero, whom he calls "Solomon John" for short, had been pretty successful and had earned quite a little money. "He thought he was tired of New York and he fancied he could do better work in the quiet country." Besides, he thought he could live cheaper in the country, where there were "no taxis, no theaters, no restaurant parties." It is the real story of a real person who tried emigration, and the conclusion his biographer draws from his experience is that it "all proves the mighty power of the country's lure, and shows that a country home may be made so attractive that even a humorist can not convert it into a literary mill." At least, we are assured "Solomon John" built a masterpiece tho he ceased to write them. This was his procedure:

COULD YOU WRITE NOVELS IN A HOUSE LIKE THIS?

One prosperous writer couldn't; so the house is now rented, and he woos inspiration in his old flat back in the city near the bright lights.

"Solomon John sought out a boyhood friend who was an architect, and told him just what was wanted. Together they worked out the general plan, and the architect put it on paper so attractively that Mrs. Solomon John started out at once to buy rugs and furniture and wall-papers and curtains. She just couldn't wait. She also wrote to all of her relatives and to some of Solomon John's, demanding heirlooms to help give the new home atmosphere.

"As for Solomon John, he swore he couldn't write another line until he was safely settled in that gable aerie at the head of the winding stairs.

"Well, they built the house and laid out the gardens, and while it lasted it was more fun than writing stories or plays. It was a many-gabled, many-dormered house of stucco, with shingle-tile roofs and English chimneys. It was built of hollow tile, with reinforced concrete where arches, etc., came. All the timbering on the outside was really structural—not merely boards tacked on.

"'It shall be a house without a fake or a poor thing in it,' declared Solomon John. 'Real beams, real stone fireplaces, copper drains, brass water-pipes—hang the expense!'

"Dozens of casement windows let in light from all sides and the fragrance of the shrubs and garden flowers. There were hospitable entrances at front and back. Terraces and stone steps, and lots of growing things all about, gave it the proper setting, and the views from the upper windows were superb. . . . . .

"There were eleven acres in the grounds, all told, with a dream of a brook in a lovely little glen. Parts of the place were left wild, and the abundant sumac beautified these spots. Down by the brook paths were made and simple steps put in, and here they began to naturalize trees, shrubs, and flowers—evergreens, birches, rhododendrons, mountain laurel, violets, wild strawberries. In an old sand-pit that was too large to be filled up a rock garden was started. Large rose gardens were planted, and enough fruits and vegetables for ten families the size of Solomon John's.

"'You see,' he said to me afterward, 'I had a momentary illusion that I was a prince, and I came devilish near becoming a pauper instead.'"

The cost of all this was "thousands and thousands." Solomon John refuses to tell how much. He declares it was worth it all. What broke him was the way it worked:

"At first there was a series of house-warmings, and lots of guests.

"'Of course, I enjoy all this,' said Solomon John. 'When it is over, I will get to work.'

"Finally the guests departed, and then the neighbors came. A humorist can not expect to remain in entire isolation in an up-to-date and leisurely community, nor can one hope to have tea or cigars alone on a veranda like Solomon John's. And there are social obligations that are not to be neglected.

"Then there was a chap down the road a piece who was an anglemaniac, and as soon as the season opened he came over and lugged Solomon John off to a fishing club back in the country where there were lots of fine trout. Also, there were many special motor-trips that had to be taken; every friend had some favorite inn or club to introduce them to. And when Solomon John was hot and tired with trying to work, some one would suggest a yachting trip on the Sound, or a swim. The swimming especially appealed to Solomon John when he was all burned up with effort.

"As to golf, that was fun, too, while it lasted. It was nice to be on the links in the pleasant weather. But playing golf does not produce an income, and Solomon John had begun to think of income.

"'Besides,' he says, 'after two summers of golf I found out that I was a dub at the game, and my clubs are now for sale cheap. Also there is a little locker, with my name on it, for rent next season.'

"As I said, Solomon John began to think of income. In fact, he began to worry. There weren't so many checks coming in, and he found that it cost money to keep up a country place. The simple life of the country began to develop symptoms of complexity and expensiveness.

"One man proved to be insufficient to handle the garden and grounds. The man and wife they brought with them found the house too large for their comfort, and left. They tried various combinations of cook, maid, and laundress, but they didn't work. Man-and-wife combinations proved lopsided and had to be abandoned. The gardener's wife was imprest into service to act as kitchen-maid, and questions of precedence arose. In short, the Solomon Johns raised a bumper crop of servant troubles and Mrs. Solomon John's nerves began to get on edge.

"Likewise, before this, Mrs. Solomon John found that they were too far from the village to depend entirely on the public-cab service. An automobile was a natural concomitant of the kind of house they had built. Solomon John would run it himself, he said. He did, for a while, and it took up all his time. So there arrived a chauffeur. The chauffeur required a salary, also. Solomon John felt that he must be getting at his work."

When, at last, he was free to sit down to pen and paper, his idea was to write the amusing adventures of a Kentucky colonel on Broadway. "He tried to recall the Broadway atmosphere, but the view from his two windows didn't help him." Nothing, in fact, did help, so this is the sad sequel:

"Mr. and Mrs. Solomon John and the little Solomon Johns are back in Manhattan. They are living in a very pretty apartment with all the modern improvements. The beautiful house is rented to a man who doesn't need to work in it, and it may soon be sold. The little room at the head of the stairs hears no more

the sputtering of a genius that is struggling to burn. For Solomon John is happily ensconsed in a room in the back of the flat—a little cubby-hole that was intended for a maid's bedroom. It is his study. The single window looks out upon the white-painted brick wall of the apartment house next door; there is nothing to take his eyes from his work. Here the typewriter clicks away in happy industry, for Solomon John is himself again. He is writing a novel. Perhaps it will be humorous? Perhaps it will be something about country life?"

FORBES-ROBERTSON ON TWO CONTINENTS

WHILE Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is enacting his farewell parts before American audiences, he has left behind him his counterfeit presentment in the movies, for the benefit of his fellow countrymen in England. On Thursday, October 2, he opened the new Shubert Theater in New York with his well-admired impersonation of *Hamlet*. It was this that the dramatic critic of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) saw in "the cinema," and, he adds, "I am informed that the production is the greatest thing yet done in the way of cinematography." It was not long ago that we gave some pictures representing the actor before the cinema camera. Here is what the critic thought of it:

"Of matters purely theatrical I possess a little knowledge; otherwise I should not enjoy the privilege of writing for *The*

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"DO YOU SEE YONDER CLOUD THAT IS ALMOST IN THE SHAPE OF A CAMEL?"

Thus Forbes-Robertson as *Hamlet* interrogates his *Polonius* for the last time among us.

Westminster Gazette. Concerning the cinematograph and its work, I have a magnificent ignorance. At the moment I am rather dazzled by what I saw. We began the evening with a two-act drama called 'Eastern Passions'—the name of the author is not given, upon which fact I tender to him my hearty congratulations. . . . I now arrive at the point which, from the dramatic critic's point of view, is the supreme joy of the Picture Palace play: in dealing with the P. P. P. one has not, as a rule, to criticize the players! In the case of 'Hamlet,' even this was denied to us, for the names of all the casts were

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GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS *OPHELIA*.

She accompanies her husband, Forbes-Robertson, on his farewell American tour.

exhibited on the screen, inside the proscenium arch. Happy mortals, the players thus consigned to a kind of immortality. I hardly know how to describe what happened. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, his wife, and their Drury Lane Company, apparently acted the whole tragedy, or, rather, his particular version of it, before the camera, and the films are exhibited with cuts deemed to be necessary. There are variations from accepted ideas. For instance, the *Ghost* makes his famous *ex-parte* statement to *Hamlet* about the murder on a very pebbly seashore, and not upon 'the platform'; indeed, it is hard to regard the ground below any beach as 'the cellarage.' Perhaps this does not matter very much. We watched the characters making faces presumably appropriate to their words, tho sometimes we were in doubt as to the individual speech. We were presented with a synopsis which bravely included what is called the 'moral,' and I regret that I am unable to give the name of the humorist who wrote it. The pictures I imagine are very good of their kind, and must have cost an immense amount of money. They are affected by the necessary limitations of the medium; the characters are represented on very different scales, and the color is horrible. When the scale is large, the 'field' is rather comically small, and, of course, quaint effects are produced by the difficulties due to the employment of a lens less efficient than the human apparatus. The audience seemed imprest, tho whether it enjoyed 'Eastern Passions' more or less than 'Hamlet' I can not tell. To the historian of drama it may be useful to possess these records of a performance, but to suggest that the affair from any point of view does justice to the tragedy would be an outrageous absurdity."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE UPLIFT OF "CHAUTAUQUA WEEK"

SECRETARY BRYAN'S Chautauqua lectures are justified by their fruits, in the opinion of a writer in the current *Congregationalist* (Boston). Not in financial rewards to the lecturer or the Chautauqua association, but in the inspiration received by his hearers. Nor, according to this authority, Dr. Loyal Lincoln Wirt, who has himself appeared on the Chautauqua platform, need the Secretary of State be ashamed of his associates. For the Chautauqua circuit, "the encyclopedia of the common people," "the country folk's university," has, we are told, suddenly sprung up as one of the greatest educational movements of history. It is a real force for human betterment, and so comes into the department of Social Service. To the culture-thirsty dweller in the corn-belt it furnishes the one week of uplift and inspiration—"to look forward to half the year and remember the other half," the only vacation, the "one outlook upon the world of mind and spirit beyond the farm." "The man who is responsible for two hundred Chautauqua assemblies, in the State of Iowa alone," says this writer, "has been called the greatest educator in that State. His teachers, lecturers, preachers, orchestras, grand-opera singers, children's hour story-tellers, cartoonists, magicians, and all the rest of the 'faculty' (called by courtesy 'the talent') give what is practically a summer school of high value to half a million people—the kind of people whose minds live mostly under gray skies and to whom the Chautauqua is the one intellectual sunburst of the year." But we are not asked to take these assertions unsupported by direct testimony from the Chautauqua-goers. In motoring from one Chautauqua tent to another in a typical seventy-town circuit in the corn-belt, it seems, Dr. Wirt and some musical "talent" (those who furnish one day's program generally travel together, it is explained) stopt at noon at the home of a prosperous farmer. Revelation of their identity brought a compelling invitation to share the midday meal. While this was preparing the singers made themselves heard in snatches from their repertory, which brought their hostess from the kitchen "with floury hands and tear-filled eyes" to say:

"Do you know what this means to us? What the Chautauqua means to thousands of intellectually and musically starved country people? It is our oasis—our life-belt. The music we hear during assembly week is the music we sing and play all through the year. The lectures we discuss for months. My husband remembers all the jokes and the politics, and I try to remember, with the aid of a note-book, all the new ideas set forth. The speakers and singers we add to our circle of friends and follow them with interest ever after. Sometimes I think we could not endure the privations and loneliness of this new land were it not for the Chautauqua—our annual 'Feast of the Tabernacles.'"

These are strong statements, but they are only a few of the things told by Dr. Wirt in the course of his *Congregationalist* article relating experiences on the Chautauqua circuit with Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus and Secretary Bryan. The Chicago orator is called "our greatest Chautauqua lecturer," but the eminence of the Secretary of State in this field is recognized in the characterization—"the most fiery comet in the Chautauqua orbit." Interesting stories of Dr. Wirt's acquaintance with these two platform princes can not here be told, but his tributes to their influence over their hearers must be quoted. Journeying for forty days with Dr. Gunsaulus, the writer could see the "awakening going on in the minds of tens of thousands of young people" as they listened.

A CHAUTAUQUA AUDIENCE IN THE CORN-BELT.

"The plowboy would go back to his plow—but not the same—he would remember."

"Whether the 'open sesame' was history, biography, politics, art, criticism, humor, music, or the great sermon on Sunday, the effect was always the same—tense, eager faces—the satisfying of hungry souls.

"I never tired of sitting where I could watch the upturned faces and the play of human emotions. The plowboy would go back to his plow—but not the same—he would remember. The farmer's daughter would go back to her cooking and baking and dish-washing—but she could not forget."

And as for William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, whose Chautauqua lecturings have brought down upon him the scorn of the European press and much criticism in his own country, we are told that "to eat, sleep, and journey with this knightly soul, this Cromwellian spirit, this embodiment of finest American manhood, is to witness the withering of the sprouting of pessimism everywhere—civic, social, and religious faith." Dr. Wirt continues:

"There is no question about it—the common people hear him gladly, as they heard his avowed Master. The hard-headed farmer will drive his machine fifty miles, burn up two dollars' worth of gasoline, and pay his fifty cents smilingly at the Chautauqua gate for the privilege of standing two hours to listen to the man whom he knows to be sound and sweet to the core, to the only man who could drag 'the old man of the sea' from the neck of Democracy.

"Does it mean anything that from five thousand to ten thousand people will pay for the privilege of hearing the great 'Commoner' whenever he is advertised to speak?

"In all this criticism of Mr. Bryan and his lecturing I share with his Middle West friends the feeling that if there has been a mistake it is not in giving a little of his time and strength to the common people (which he may well do without serious neglect of his duties of State). But the mistake, if mistake there be, is in not giving the larger reason for so doing; namely, a vital message which clamors for utterance and a vast audience which clamors to hear it. 'I would rise up from the dead,' said Robert Louis Stevenson, 'to preach.'

"Mr. Bryan is the people's prophet, and his Chautauqua message is a 'Thus saith the Lord' to them.

"He has as much right to slip away at the week-end and inspire twenty thousand people with two or three lecture-sermons—pay or no pay—as the other members of the Cabinet have to go fishing or the President has to sit on his veranda at Cornish."

It is only "after swinging around the Chautauqua circle and looking into the faces of many thousands of thoughtful, prosperous American citizens," we read finally, "that one can begin to realize that here has arisen, almost in a night, one of the greatest educational movements of history."

"Here is Areopagus, here is the Forum, here is the evolution of the Grange, the Lyceum, the Camp Meeting, and the County Fair; here is University Extension, popularized and made practicable; here is the Encyclopedia of the common people.

"Henceforward, preachers, teachers, and politicians must needs reckon with the Chautauqua summer assembly and the ten million American citizens who are going to school there."

PREACHERS FORGETTING SINS

SERMONS AGAINST SINS like those that were dinned into our fathers' ears by the preachers of a former generation are not heard from the pulpits of to-day. There are, adds the editor of *The Christian Century* (Disciples of Christ, Chicago), the stock sermons against dancing, card-playing, and theatergoing, and "this trinity of doubtful amusements feathers the arrow of the professional evangelist, but even he says comparatively little about sin in general, or other sins in particular." There was a time, we are reminded, "when men came to God through deep consciousness of sin." Now the idea of being "the chief of sinners," "a worthless worm," one whose sin-stained garments must be "washed in the blood of the Lamb," may have been overdone; but, declares this writer emphatically, "the time has not yet come for us to forget altogether that we are sinners in the sight of God." Nor is it enough, he continues, "that we have sermons against sin,"—

"A sermon against sin is one thing; a sermon against sins is another. Sin is an abstraction; nobody commits it, but sins are concrete, personal, the kind you and I have. God does not call upon his prophets to show the people their sin; he is told to show the people their sins. He is not told to rebuke them, nor abuse them, nor denounce them, but just to show the sins of the people of God."

Then follow a few paragraphs telling what "the sins of the people of God are to-day." Foremost among them is placed "indifference to religion as the supreme fact of our modern life. In theory we all acknowledge that religion is the supremely important interest of life, but in practise not every good person acts as if it were so." And in the judgment of *The Christian Century's* editor, "the people who no longer hate the truth, but are simply indifferent to the truth, are more of a menace than those who blaspheme and deny." Then there is "worldliness"—

"The things which we have striven to acquire have very largely acquired us, mastering our souls, monopolizing our affections, crowding our religion into the corners of our life. This fatal self-seeking has gone far toward the destruction of family life, giving the parents and children separate interests, causing the young people to suppose that the chief end of life is to have a good time, and the father and mother to look forward to mere ease and display as the supremely great things to be achieved."

Then, "the love of the things of this world leads swiftly to extravagance," and "extravagance leads to the non-payment of debts, to embezzlement, to downright dishonesty." That "religious indifference and a spirit of criticism are not wholly unrelated," tho they seem at first to be violently opposed, is another thought that occurs to this writer. He says:

"It is when people's religion becomes self-seeking, when their aim and end in life is personal enjoyment, that they come to test even the services of God's house as if they were intended to minister to their pleasure. The service is good or not good for them in proportion as the music gives them enjoyment or the sermon pleases their vanity, or fails to rouse them from their lethargy with some call to duty. It is when people are interested and hard at work that they have no time for criticism. It is when they sit back in apathy that they have time to be critical and fault-finding."

These, then, "are among the sins of our time"—

"To many people they seem so gentle and amiable, such rather pleasant and altogether negligible sins that they have no inclination to be disturbed concerning them, but the voice of the prophet must always be a voice to his own day and generation, and the sins against which he preaches should be the sins of his own time. These sins are not harmless ones. They are benumbing, deadly sins; they freeze the life out of consecration, they chill joy out of the heart of religion."

MISSIONARY INFLUENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

IT IS DUE to the missionaries more than to any other agency that the small minority of white people in South Africa are able to live in security among the overwhelming mass of the native population. The missionaries are the real friends of the native, says Mr. W. H. Mason, in *The Guardian* (London), the organ of the Established Church, tho, of course, "security is due, in the first instance, to the justice of the administration of the English magistrates, backed by the knowledge that there is an armed force behind them if needed." This writer, apparently a layman, writing from Unolusapo, goes on to give some interesting facts which disclose the relation of the white and black people, pointing out that "the missionaries and their families know where to draw the line of distinction in their relations" with the natives, and "while showing themselves not their equals but their superiors in every sense of the term and in reality, treat them as friends and fellow creatures to be loved and cared for." Further:

"To them the natives come in every trouble. Many missions now have hospitals, where heathen as well as Christian natives are well cared for. These hospitals are by degrees ousting the witch-doctors with their horrors. There are, however, two kinds of witch-doctors, one of which is really medicinal. They have a great knowledge of the use of herbs, but keep it to themselves, and it is not easy to get their secrets from them. Some of the medical missionaries have, however, been able to gain their confidence, and are learning from them much that is useful and interesting. Thus, putting aside the religious aspect of the question, it is to the missionaries, next to the magistrates, that white people owe the quiet and safe life they lead among native tribes. If it were not for them, the natives might feel that they had no friends among the whites to care for them for their own sakes, and not merely on account of their services or the profit to be made out of them; and when natives have before their eyes so many bad examples in white persons, the work of missionaries is needed to show them that such conduct is not the recognized standard of Englishmen and Christians. It is indeed necessary to teach them something better. From the moment that the explorer, trader, or settler invades the country, there the missionary should follow, if we do not wish for complete deterioration and corruption.

"A very able man was, not long ago, reiterating the old arguments against missionaries, and, in answer to such observations as I have made above, said it would be much better, instead of missionaries, to send out a thousand traders of such excellent character that they would set an example of higher civilization without preaching Christianity and upsetting natural conditions. But who is to find the virtuous thousand? Who is to finance them? For trade and traveling need capital, and where are we to find a thousand men ready to leave their homes and occupations here in order to set an example to heathens abroad? And supposing the thousand found, what is there to secure that their virtue will be permanent and stand the strain of years of exile and isolation? My friend did not explain whether the thousand

were to remain in one place as neighbors or to be scattered over various countries. If an able and generally sensible man can even for a moment make so fantastic a suggestion, it shows to what lengths the opponents of missionary work are driven. The scheme of industrial missions for the training and employment of natives, and for the development of the natural resources of the country, under Christian laymen who are men of business and under missionary auspices, but separate from the missionaries, is very different and much more practical."

On one point, however, the writer professes to have a quarrel with the South African missionaries. It relates to clothes and the differentiation between native heathen and Christian through the manner of dress. The missionaries, in an effort to see that the converts wear enough clothing, overdo it, Mr. Mason says, by prescribing an amount that is injurious to health, and he recommends the missionary practise in Zanzibar, where the demands of modesty and climate are both regarded.

HALTING "NARCOTIC CURES"

KANSAS CITY is the latest center to take up a combat with immorality. The country is hearing "horrible stories of juvenile excesses," not among the wage-earning classes or the "half-world," which are receiving so much attention in various parts of the country, but confined mainly to the richer classes who have automobiles to put to use in their misdemeanors. The preachers and the women's clubs are demanding a curfew law and a general closing of the streets to young people after a certain hour. These remedial means are called merely "narcotic cures" by the San Francisco *Argonaut*, which preaches a little homily designed to point the real causes of such ills as Kansas City now suffers from, and what it regards as the mistaken methods of frenzied reformers. We read:

"There will be no disposition anywhere to treat a terrible evil with levity or even with indifference. And it is a terrible evil. San Francisco has had her own experiences, and it is quite easy to believe that other cities are similarly situated. But unfortunately there is a disposition to resort to snap remedies and to treat the results rather than the causes. Nothing is so fatally easy as to pass a law. There is no more popular narcotic for an uneasy public conscience. But narcotics are not cures, and Kansas City will be likely to find that police control is the worst possible substitute for parental influences, and that even a curfew law can not take the place of those elementary duties that can be performed in the home, and nowhere but the home.

"But the neglect of parental duties is by no means the only cause for the apparent extinction of the moral barriers that were once so effective. The barriers of morality and convention are by no means so distinct as we like to suppose. Usually they supplement each other. During the last few years we have seen the almost complete destruction of those reticences upon sex matters that doubtless had their own attendant evils, but that did actually prevent far more evils than they caused. What we call plain speaking became a vogue and a fashion. Literature and the drama combined in what was said to be a moral crusade, but that was actually a financial crusade. And now the churches have followed suit. Nothing is too private for public discussion, no audience too young for admission and participation, no vital fact too explosive for reckless handling. Upon every side we see gross familiarity at its deadly work. Here in San Francisco we are about to have what its promoters call a Purity Sunday. Countless sermons will be preached to audiences of young men and young women, and with their own sex relationships as a topic. Does any one with a sane knowledge of human nature suppose that even the most exquisite delicacy can neutralize the inevitable poison of those sermons? Is it not well known to even the tyro in such matters that here at least the most fatal and irresistible of all forces is that of suggestion, and that reason and prudence struggle in vain against it. The cure for this sort of evil is reticence and not publicity, mystery and not familiarity, the home and not the pulpit, the mother and not the school-teacher. To err in such a matter as this is to poison the rising generation. Indeed if we are to credit the hysterical exaggerations of the women's clubs the rising generation is already poisoned by a familiarity that presents experiment as a pleasing adventure in well-known paths.

"Therefore it is time that we called a halt to the sex fanatics. They have been at their work for some years past, and now the air is becoming unbreathable. Every field of publicity has been invaded. They have almost persuaded us that sex is the one thing worth thinking about and worth talking about. The results are sufficiently evil upon matured minds that have learned to govern themselves. Upon immature minds to whom self-government has hardly occurred it has been little short of disastrous. Every sacred mystery of life has been cheapened, coarsened, profaned. All the protective veils of mystery and sanctity have been broken down, and in their place we are offered statistics, hospital reports, and iodoform. It is these sex fanatics that are largely responsible for the juvenile immorality of the day. It is the sex newspaper, the sex drama, the sex novel, the sex reformer, and the sex pulpit that have created it. And it has been nourished by the apathy and the neglect of parents who are quite content that the policewoman and the delinquency court shall do the work that has been so shamelessly neglected by themselves.

"Let us hope that we are nearly at the end of this particular epoch lest some worse thing befall us. It is bad enough that for years past our young people should have been forced to live in an atmosphere of public discussion comparable only with that of an open sewer. Things will have come to a pretty pass if we must now forbid our children to go either to school or to church for fear of the moral contamination that must ensue."

ADVERTISING FOR FULLER PEWS

A MODERN WAY of going out into the highways and hedges would perhaps be to go out and put an "ad" in the paper. At least this is what the Albany ministers did when, confronted with the problem of constantly diminishing church attendance, they decided to "compel them to come in." The capital of New York usually assumes news prominence by reason of political happenings, but last summer one of its daily papers took a church-attendance census. The figures were so small as to provoke comment from a number of religious journals. After such unusual publicity, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, those in charge of the Albany churches "evidently believed it was time to act." Sunday, September 21, was selected as "Everybody at Church Day." The pastors of twenty churches inserted a full-page advertisement in the Saturday edition of one of the most widely circulated Albany dailies. "The first half of the advertisement was an appeal to the public on the social duty of churchgoing," one reads in *The Christian Advocate*, and it began in these words:

"The man who stays away from the polls on election day fails in a duty to society. Good citizens call him unpatriotic, and rightly. Every man should take his stand one way or another at the polls.

"It does not occur to most people that staying away from church is a kindred failure in duty to society. Men must vote for or against the Church. It does not occur to most persons that non-attendance upon religious services is really nothing more nor less than a vote against religious services—a vote to remove them from society.

"Go to almost any one who is not a church attendant and say, 'I see you do not believe in God.'

"He will answer indignantly that he does believe in God, even if he does not think it necessary to express that belief in him by attending church and doing him reverence. But how is the world to know his sentiment if he does not cast his vote? The world knows that by the mere action of going to church a man says, 'I believe in God.'"

The lower half of the page was given to a display announcement of the services of each church. But the real interest in such means lies in the way the end is attained. And according to *The Christian Advocate*, the Albany ministers are satisfied on this score:

"The outcome of this first attack of the united church forces on the lukewarm, the backslidden, the easy-going was a notable increase, in every instance, at both the morning and evening services, tho the day was somewhat lowering, and in the afternoon and evening there was a steady rain. The Albany ministers exprest themselves very freely as highly pleased with the experiment, and entirely hopeful of the future."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

FABRE, THE NONAGENARIAN POET OF SCIENCE—DR. LEGROS' LIFE OF HIM*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK

NINETY years ago there was born, of very humble parents, at Saint-Leons, a little French commune, Jean Henri Fabre, regarding whom the general public is more interested at this moment than it is regarding any other living scientific man.

This popular interest in Fabre is, however, a thing of to-day; for altho the value of his scientific work has long been recognized by certain learned societies and a limited number of professional biologists and philosophers, it is only recently that his fame has spread beyond this narrow circle.

Fabre's long life has been spent for the greater part in solitude and poverty. The story of his life has been written by Dr. C. V. Legros, and is now made available to English readers by an admirable translation by Bernard Miall.

This biography was prepared under peculiarly favorable circumstances. The author states: "Among the greatest of my pleasures I count the notable honor of having known him, and intimately. As an absorbed and attentive witness I was present at the accomplishment of his last labors; I watched his last years of work, so critical, so touching, so forsaken before his ultimate resurrection. What fruitful and suggestive lessons I learned in his company, as we paced the winding paths of his Harmas; or while I sat beside him, at his patriarchal table, interrogating that memory of his, so rich in remembrances that even the remotest events of his life were as near to him as those that had only then befallen him; so that the majority of the judgments to be found in this book, of which not a line has been written without his approval, may be regarded as the direct emanation of his mind."

Fabre is fortunate in his biographer. The book is thoroughly sympathetic, and presents a very clear picture of the life of this "solitary student" and an excellent exposition of his methods of work and of the fundamental ideas that actuated it. Gaps have been filled "by listening to his conversation, by appealing to his memories, by questioning his contemporaries, by recording the impressions of his sometime pupils." His manuscripts have also been studied, as well as all available correspondence. Following the account of his life there are chapters in which are set forth, very largely by quotations from Fabre's writings, his views on instinct, on evolution or "transformism," and on the animal mind.

The biography is an eminently satisfactory one and is a fit companion for the volumes of translations of Fabre's writings that are appearing.

For a period much longer than is commonly allotted to man Fabre worked in retirement, finding his society in the creatures that he studied, and shunning all advertisement. Fortunately, he gave to the world the results of his studies in contributions to scientific journals, and especially in a series of charmingly written volumes published under the title of "Souvenirs Entomologiques, Etudes sur l'Instinct et les Mœurs des Insectes." But these works did not catch the popular eye; and the income received from their sale was small. In his earlier years he supported himself by teaching, first as a primary teacher and later as an assistant professor of physics, but always for a very inadequate salary, which he was forced to supplement by giving private lessons. After nearly thirty years of teaching he devoted himself for about a decade to writing elementary text-books of science.

It was when he was fifty-six years old, in 1879, that he retired to Sérignan, "to the peaceful obscurity of a tiny hamlet, and this quiet corner of the earth had henceforth all his heart and soul in keeping."

It was here that he made his "Harmas" an out-of-doors insectarium which he enthusiastically describes in the second volume of his "Souvenirs Entomologiques." And it is here that he would have ended his days in obscurity but that a few of his disciples decided to celebrate his jubilee, "hoping thus to reveal both his name and his wonderful books to the crowd that knew nothing of him."

The festival took place on the 3d of April in the year 1910, and had the desired effect. "This tardy reparation at least had the result of shedding a twilight of glory over the evening of his life, and from that day he suddenly appeared in his true place and took rank as a man of the first order. Everybody began to read him, and presently no one was willing to seem ignorant of him, for more of his 'Souvenirs Entomologiques' were sold in a few months than had been disposed of in more than twenty years." And now volumes of translations of chapters from these books are appearing in rapid succession; and sketches of him and of his work are published in the larger newspapers.

The present interest in the writings of Fabre centers about his contributions to entomology. But Fabre's activities were far from being confined to this field; mathematics, physics, geology, botany, zoology, and archeology all received his attention. He made extensive collections of plants, and devoted much time to the study of fungi. He was an excellent draftsman and water-colorist. He has prepared an atlas of nearly 700 plates representing the mycological flora of the olive-growing districts, which is accompanied by a large body of explanatory and descriptive matter. This atlas is, however, unpublished.

His broad studies of science fitted him to prepare his remarkable series of elementary text-books. "For more than a quarter of a century these catechisms of science, models of lucidity and good sense, effected the education of generations of Frenchmen. Abridgments of all knowledge, veritable codes of rural wisdom, these perfect breviaries have never been surpassed."

While Dr. Legros gives a very appreciative reference to these books, it is necessary to consult the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale to gain an idea of their number and of the range of subjects they cover. Here several pages are devoted to their enumeration, more than eighty titles, and we see that many editions of many of them were published. Among the subjects treated are the earth, the sky, animals useful to agriculture, botany, zoology, physics, agricultural chemistry, industries, inventions, geography, history, and theoretical and practical agricultural arithmetic.

It is impossible to estimate the value of these books in rendering science accessible to the children of his country. "How insipid, how forbidding were the usual class-books, the second-rate natural histories above all, stuffed with dry statements, with raw knowledge, which brought nothing but the memory into play! How many youthful faces had grown pale above them! What a contrast and a deliverance in these little books of Fabre's, so clear, so luminous, so simple, which for the first time spoke to the heart and the understanding."

Beyond the confines of France, where his text-books were used, the influence of Fabre's work is exerted chiefly through the ten volumes of his "Souvenirs Entomologiques." These are the product of observations unsurpassed in patience and in loving devotion to a cause, and are written in a style that has won for Fabre the titles of "The Homer of Science" and "The Poet of Science." Of him Maeterlinck wrote, in a private letter quoted by Dr. Legros: "One of the loftiest and purest geniuses which the civilized world at that moment possest; one of the most learned naturalists, and one of the most marvelous of poets in the modern and truly legitimate sense of the word."

While Fabre holds a unique position as a poetic interpreter of science, and, by long and patient observations, has discovered a vast amount of the details of the lives of the animals that he studied, he has established no new fundamental principle which entitles him to be ranked with Darwin and Lamarck, as is done by some of his enthusiastic admirers.

His "Souvenirs Entomologiques," the ten volumes of which include nearly 4,000 pages, is a vast accumulation of accurately determined data regarding the instinct of insects. But beyond some destructive criticism of the theory that instinct is inherited habit modified by the struggle for existence through countless generations (see l. c. Vol. 2, Chap. IV), there is little in his work that helps us to solve the prob-

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* **Fabre, Poet of Science. By Dr. C. V. Legros.** With a Preface by J. H. Fabre. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: The Century Co. Pp. 352.

lem of the essential nature of instinct. He has accumulated the bricks, but has not erected the building.

Fabre and John Stuart Mill

A crisis came into Fabre's life while he lived in Avignon (1870). He lost a position yielding him a small salary; his school-books had ceased to sell; he had to move elsewhere with his family. Practically penniless, it was from John Stuart Mill, the English economist and philosopher, whose winter home for many years was at Avignon, that help in this distress came. Of an incident so honorable to both men Dr. Legros writes:

"At this moment he was so poor that he had not even the money to meet the expenses of his removal. The times were troublous: the great war [the War of 1870] had commenced, and Paris being invested he could no longer obtain the small earnings which his text-books were beginning to yield him, and which had for some time been increasing his modest earnings. On the other hand, having always lived far from all society, he had not at Avignon a single relation who could assist him, and he could neither obtain credit nor find any one to extricate him from his embarrassments and save him from the extremity of need with which he was threatened. He thought of Mill, and in this difficult juncture it was Mill who saved him. The philosopher was then in England; he was for the time being a member of the House of Commons. and he used to vary his life at Avignon by a few weeks' sojourn in London. His reply, however, was not long in coming; almost immediately he sent help; a sum of some £120, which fell like manna into the hands of Fabre; and he did not, in exchange, demand the slightest security for this advance.

"For a long time his life at Orange was literally a hand-to-mouth existence. As soon as he was able to realize a few advances, he had nothing so much at heart as the repayment of Mill, and he hastened to call on the philosopher; all the more filled with gratitude for his generosity in that the loan, altho of the comparatively large amount of three thousand francs, was made without security, practically from hand to hand, with no other warranty than his probity.

"For this reason this episode was always engraved on his memory. Thirty years later he would relate the affair even to the most insignificant details. How many times has he not reminded me of the transaction, insisting that I should make a note of it, so anxious was he that this incident in his career should not be lost in oblivion!

"Scarcely two years later Mill died suddenly at Avignon. Grief finally killed him, for this unexpected death seemed to have been only the ultimate climax of the secret malady which had so long been undermining him. It was in the outskirts of Orange that Fabre for the last time met him and accompanied him upon a botanizing expedition. He was struck by his weakness and his rapid decline. Mill could hardly drag himself along, and when he stooped to gather a specimen he had the greatest difficulty in rising. They were never to meet again."

ESSAYS, LETTERS, AND ADDRESSES

Bryce, James. University and Historical Addresses. Delivered During a Residence in the United States as Ambassador of Great Britain. Cloth, pp. ix–435. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

There are few observers of America for whose opinions Americans have had so much respect as for those of James Bryce—and few there are who have given of themselves so freely to intimate association with American life and American interests. In the present volume Mr. Bryce has collected, with slight revision, more than a score of addresses made during his ambassadorship in this country. Tho covering a wide range, they are all of worth. Four deal directly with university topics—"What University Instruction May Do to Provide Intellectual Pleasures for Later Life," "The Mission of State Universities," "What a University May Do for a State," "Special and General Education in Universities"; four more with allied topics, "Some Hints on Public Speaking," "The Study of Ancient Literature," "On the Writing and Teaching of History," and "Some Hints on Reading." "The Beginnings of Virginia," "The Landing of the Pilgrims in 1620," "The Tercentenary of the Discovery of Lake Champlain" form the nucleus of the historical group. And yet the half has not been told, for art, foreign missions, architecture, peace, law, biography, and the Constitution of the United States come in for their share. While Mr. Bryce is occasionally given to the use of the platitude and to the preceptorial style, we may forgive him when we recall that he is in the presence of an undergraduate audience. The saneness of his points of view in a diversity of subjects always commends him to our sober and thoughtful enjoyment. Now that he is no longer ambassador here we hope he will break down his reserve on American political topics and give us an even closer analysis than his diplomatic garb has permitted.

More, Paul Elmer. The Drift of Romanticism. Shelburne Essays. Eighth series. Cloth, pp. xiv–302. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

These finely written essays of Mr. More's are marked by keenness of philosophical insight on the one hand and a refreshing freedom from the terminology of the philosophical schools on the other. To be sure one must adjust oneself to Mr. More's way of thinking, but this is so clear and consistent that it is a pleasure to follow him in the elaboration of it. The uniting thread on which the essays are strung is a protest against the "drift of romanticism." Says he: "The romantic movement, beneath all its show of expansion and vitality, seems to me at its heart to be just such a drift toward disintegration and disease." He is careful to explain that by "romantic" he does not mean certain attributes of poetry of every age when it rises from the common level to the climaxes of inspiration," but "that expansive conceit of the emotions which goes with the illusion of beholding the infinite within the stream of nature itself instead of apart from the stream." He continues: "The question finally raised is thus one of dualism: Is there, or is there not, some element of man's being superior to instinct and reason, some power that acts as a stay upon the flowing impulses of nature, without whose authoritative check reason herself must in the end be swept away in the dissolution of the everlasting flux?" As examples of this romantic tendency he selects William Beckford, Walter Pater, Cardinal Newman, Fiona Macleod, Nietzsche, and Huxley, treating them with a keen analysis that is never acidulous and with that marked literary charm that the good critical essay should possess. He closes the volume with a chain of "Definitions of Dualism," which elucidate more positively the consequences of his fundamental position.

Whiton, James Morris [Editor]. **Getting Together.** Essays by Friends in Council on the Regulative Ideas of Religious Thought. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.

We regard this work as particularly valuable and interesting because it deals with the foundations of belief. The authors have approached their task with well-equipped minds. They are all theologians and their essays have been skilfully marshaled by Dr. Whiton, the chairman of the New York State Conference of Religion. We call attention to the broad views found in this work, to the reverential spirit with which the most solemn questions of human speculation are approached, and particularly commend them to those who are making the question of unity one to be limited to questions of discipline, of creedal faith, and of general ecclesiastical government. These are minor questions and may be left to the discretion of the various denominations. On the fundamental facts of religious beliefs all these writers are at one, and they provide a basis for religious unity which is far better than the unity which is looked for as consisting in unity of ceremonial practise, unity of dogmatic utterance, and unity of church government. These are but slight incidents in that great and universal unity which scientifically recognizes the basic principle of religious belief.

Martin, Edward Sandford. The Unrest of Women. Pp. 146. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.10 net.

Martin, Edwin C. Our Own Weather. Pp. 276. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

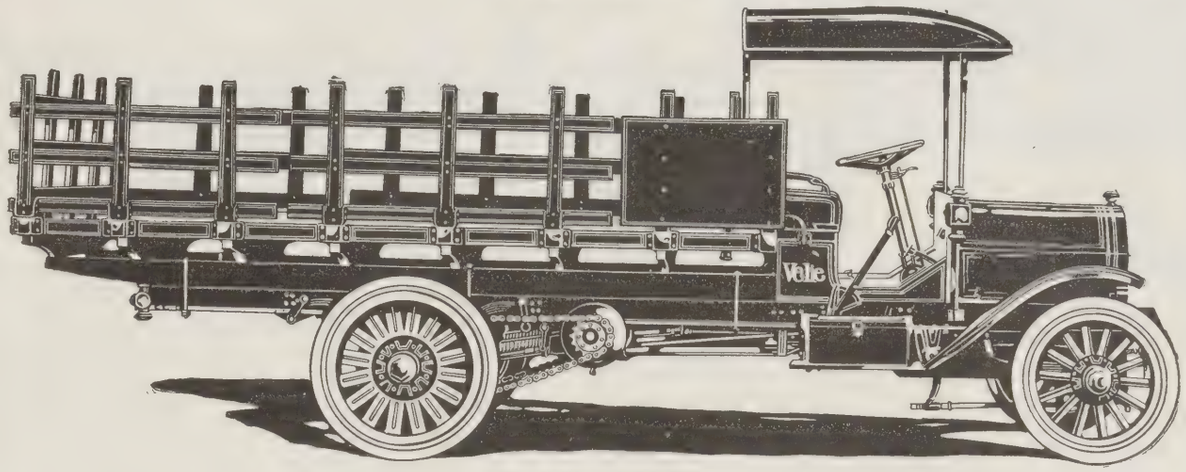
Martin, Edward Sandford. Reflections of a Beginning Husband. Pp. 164. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.20 net.

Seven chapters are devoted by Mr. Martin to a discussion of the present dissatisfaction of women with social conditions, their efforts to change them, the part suffrage plays in this condition of unrest and its possible efficacy in the solution of the difficulties. It is seldom that one not ardently advocating "Votes for Women" states both sides so fairly and convincingly. Mr. Martin illustrates his points by quotations from Miss Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, from Mrs. Belmont, and from Jane Addams, everywhere paying the most sincere compliment to superior intelligence and womanly attainment, but he has no respect for the "soap-boxing," blatant advertising, noisy type. He divides women into two types—"those who have found themselves and their world, and those who haven't." The master they need is "not a man, but an inner governor, who shall look out of their eyes and see truth and duty, and strengthen their hands to seize them." Altho he frankly declares himself unfavorable to "suffrage for women," he advises the experiment. "If it belongs to come, we shall have it; if it belongs to stay, it will stay." His most pointed question is how women are to solve political difficulties when the servant problem, over which they have undisputed control, still remains unsolved. "We have lots of votes now, amply enough to express every form of discontent. The need is not of more votes, but of more dispassionate intelligence; not of more votes, but of knowing what to vote for."

Mr. Martin, in his valuable and interesting exposition of our weather, claims less mastery of, than fondness for, his subject, but has succeeded in presenting a

(*Continued on page* 690)

Velie



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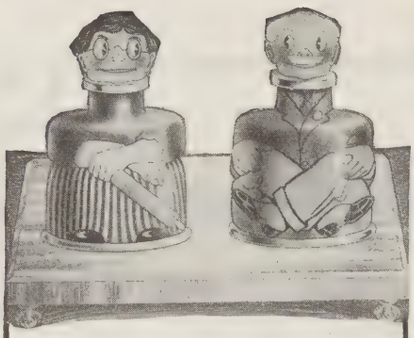

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 688)

work which combines scientific facts with practical suggestions in an enjoyable and interesting manner. The weather is "simply the air's business and is itself but an activity." He discusses the action of the sun, the winds, the tendency of cyclone and anticyclone, the extent and temperature of the atmosphere, unusual storms, and all the different cloud formations and their meaning. Pictures and maps adequately illustrate the course of storm centers, and several entertaining chapters investigate the signs and superstitions that have grown up in our minds in connection with the weather. Many "have true value and, with more attention to them, could be made of much greater service in our every-day life and affairs." The book gives much valuable information in a way that makes easy reading. A perusal of its pages would be of advantage to any one.

In Mr. Martin's third volume a young man, who has married his "Cordelia" and set up housekeeping on sixty dollars a week, takes the reader into his confidence and tells him how they got along and how the different life problems appealed to him when viewed from the standpoint of a new husband. With a background of evident content and satisfaction, we are given practical and humorous reflections on almost every known subject of current interest, from babies to automobiles and woman-suffrage. It is bright, stimulating reading in which fun alternates healthily with serious thought. A book that will be read with profit and pleasure.

Straus, Oscar S. The American Spirit. 8vo, pp. 379. New York: The Century Co. $2 net.

This collection of Mr. Straus's minor productions consists in part of articles reprinted from *The Forum, North American Review,* and Viereck's *Review of Two Worlds,* all of them dealing with political America. The rest of the volume is occupied by the ex-ambassador's addresses and speeches on various occasions. The author is an able, well educated man who has done the state some service both at home and abroad, and his works show that he knows his country well. He himself has thoroughly imbibed the American spirit, just as Disraeli imbibed the English spirit, without however losing the keen and emotional spirit of his progenitors. The ancestors of Disraeli were banished from Spain by royal decree together with their conationals, and Spain from that time forth—once the light of learning and commercial prosperity in Western Europe—immediately declined. The country of Maimonides and Averrhoes became the land of intellectual darkness, and the home of bright intellects whose light was reflected in Lord Beaconsfield was ruined for want of statesmanship.

Mr. Straus recognizes the noble and religious ancestry from which he springs and owns that the ideals which it presents find their highest development in Americanism. He dwells with great eloquence on this point in his address to the American Hebrew congregations, entitled "America and the Spirit of American Judaism." But his addresses deal with much wider questions. Being a member of The Hague Tribunal and an ardent pacifist, he makes a good profession in his "Peace of Nations and Peace Within Nations," while his economic addresses are equally weighty and readable. He plainly shows that he has the will as well as the power to state the case for disarmament as well as to lead his people into right understanding of the privileges they enjoy under the Declaration of Independence.

Bourne, Randolph S. Youth and Life. Pp. 365. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Many of these essays have appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly,* but, in collecting them into book form, much new material has been added and also some essays never before published. The titles—"Youth," "The Life of Irony," "The Excitement of Friendship," and "The Experimental Life"—will indicate slightly the line of thought pursued, but will hardly give an adequate idea of the subtle force and power of the ideas and theories advanced. The papers consist of a sort of self-examination and exposition, an inner illumination, for the purpose of study, and a confiding of conclusions to the friendly reader as facts liable to aid in solving character problems and expressing personality. The writer presents some new viewpoints and advances some illuminating theories, but leaves conclusions to the individual reader in adapting the theories to his own conditions. To be wise is "simply to have blended and harmonized one's experience, to have fused it together into a 'philosophy of life.'" In an interesting chapter on "Youth," he sums up his advice in one word, "Dare! Take chances and you will attain. The world has nothing to lose but its chains—and its own soul to gain." Of irony he says: "Irony is a life rather than a method." "The ironist, by adopting another's point of view and making it his own in order to carry light and air into it, literally puts himself in the other man's place; irony is thus the truest sympathy." This is a book for selective reading.

Abbott, Lyman. Letters to Unknown Friends. Cloth, pp. 170. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 60 cents.

However varied and important are Dr. Abbott's lines of service—in journalism, in preaching, in the promotion of national peace and civic righteousness—he has never ended a pastoral ministry. His parish is not now a little company in the village of Cornwall, nor the great congregation of Plymouth Church, but the wider circle of students in the colleges to which he is frequently summoned both for public service and private conference, and beyond them the unknown friends whose letters appeal to him for an interpretation of the mysteries of faith. The answers to some of these letters are now brought together in a little volume. The calmness of his spirit and the sincerity of his thought are reassuring, whether his answers to the great problems of faith and destiny are accepted or not. Unlike the colored preacher who proceeded to "unscrew the unscrutable," Dr. Abbott does not endeavor to unlock some of the great spiritual mysteries against which the mortal mind dashes itself in vain. His contentment in knowing "not now" will help many an overperplexed soul. These pastoral epistles are pervaded with the lucidity and independence of thought which have ever characterized Dr. Abbott's writings and with that

(*Continued on page* 692)

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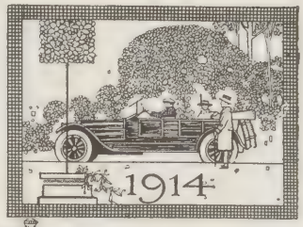

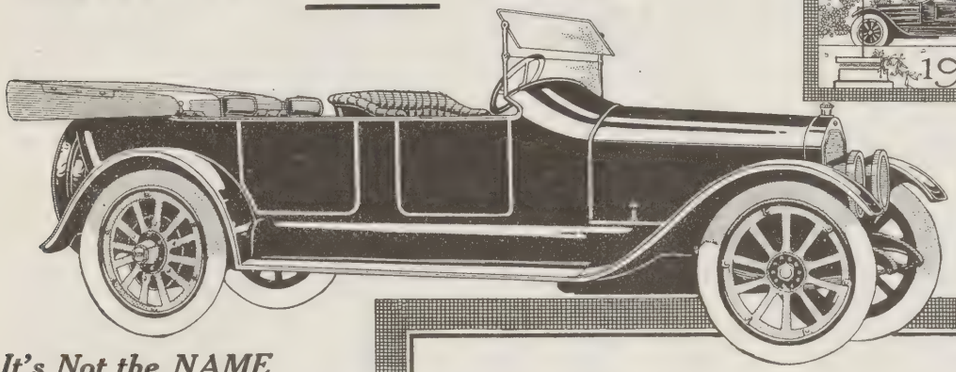

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A car that weighs over 3,500 pounds and up to 4,000 pounds is a compromise—an expensive compromise to run.

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1914 MOON
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As completely answers those mental notes as if you'd ordered it so—indeed, if you had a car built to your order embodying all the features you wanted you'd discover even then that you'd forgotten to incorporate some of the good features you'll find in this Moon.

And As for Your Wife

—all the features she wants you to be *sure* and get in your 1914 car—the well-bred lines, the good style (without "flash")—a car she can learn to run, and can run without tiring—well, everything a *lady* wants in a car; they're here, too.

The Moon Dealer

in your city will be glad to show you this car and the *New* Moon Four-42. He will explain them in detail. Should there be no Moon dealer where you live, write us and we will send literature and put you in touch with a Moon man.

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A Six-Cylinder Car at a moderate price and that costs no more in upkeep than a four of the same power. √

New Delco Lighting, Cranking and Ignition with automatic spark advance. √

Streamline body on 6 or 7 passenger cars. √

Extra Large doors on concealed hinges. √

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Clear running boards.
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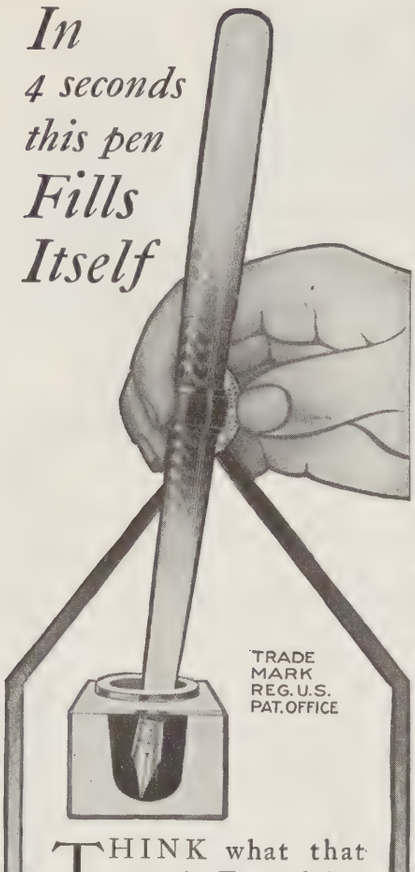

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 690)

increasing gentleness and sympathy which have marked those of recent years. The Letters are continuing to appear in *The Outlook*, and a second volume will be welcomed. It is a noble task to seek to be "to other souls a cup of strength."

Townsend, Charles Wendell, M.D. Sand Dunes and Salt Marshes. Pp. 301. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $2.50 net.

The title of this volume has not the power adequately to describe its interest and value. Only a careful reading will reveal its delights. The formation of sand dunes and salt marshes, we are told, is much the same the world over, while the animal and vegetable life of these regions is very similar on both sides of the Atlantic. The book is addrest "to all lovers of seashore dunes and marshes and of their wild inhabitants." The formation of the dunes, their changes, vegetation, inhabiting birds and beasts, whose tracks reveal so much to the intelligent observer, are described glowingly and with poetic fervor. The same is true of salt marshes. The whole volume abounds with desirable and intensely interesting information, presented with contagious enthusiasm. The photographic illustrations are beautiful and add much to the charm of the book, but even without them a powerful fascination would be exerted on the reader.

RECENT FICTION

Fuller Anna, and Read Brian. The Thunderhead Lady. Pp. 186. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Even a college man will do foolish things when properly "dared." The following advertisement is proof of one man's folly: "Wanted: By a Harvard graduate, a permanent position as husband. Carefully trained by an anxious mother and used to feminine domination." As a result of the advertisement and a woman's mischievous and adventuresome spirit, there grew up a correspondence which appears now in this spicy and scintillating little book. A fantastic and mocking spirit characterizes the letters at first, but gradually they become more serious. The writers allow themselves to discuss books, pictures, and abstract subjects, with here and there a touch of romance. Interest follows curiosity, and hearts as well as minds become involved before the correspondence closes. It is a brilliant, clever little skit—a bit of light reading sure to please.

Wriothesly, William. The Ambassadress. Pp. 310. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

This book is advertised as "the fascinating life of the inner court circles of the embassies at European capitals," but hardly seems to fulfil the promise of "fascinating." The diplomatic, political part of ambassadorship is successfully suppressed and we are treated only to the social functions and habits which seem more questionable than admirable. "The Ambassadress" is Angelica, Lady Jan, mother of a precocious nine-year-old son and a stepdaughter of 32, who adores her. Angelica herself is the victim of an inordinate liking for cigarets. She smokes incessantly, but is trusted absolutely by her husband, even tho she has innumerable adorers always at her beck and call, and whom she usually receives in her boudoir. The novel centers in the almost-union of Alexa, the daughter, with an old flame of the mother's, Fürst Lichtenfeld, which failed of marriage through the caddishness and mercenary character of the young man. There are many more or less interesting characters who enliven the pages of this novel, but there is nothing particularly new offered to the reader.

Montgomery, L. M. The Golden Road. Pp. 369. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25 net.

Old and well-loved friends reappear in this new chronicle of Prince Edward Island by Miss Montgomery, who pilots a happy, fun-loving crowd along "The Golden Road" to the parting of the ways. We may long have left the golden road of youth behind, "but its memories are the dearest of our earthly possessions." Sara Stanley, the "story-girl," the weaver of dream stories, is the guide and leading spirit in all the daily adventures, but the group of boys and girls, brothers, sisters, cousins, and friends, pursue the natural methods of children. They love and squabble, they play and plan, and their adventures and doings charm by their very spontaneity. Fun and pathos alternate in these interesting pages, and a glimpse of romance is not lacking. The editing by the children of "our magazine" provides a clever and convincing incident.

Pickett, LaSalle Corbell. The Bugles of Gettysburg. Pp. 163. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co. $1.

This little romance was written to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and is, most fittingly, the work of the widow of a hero of that terrible conflict and the author of "The Heart of a Soldier." It is a simple description of a heart episode—a love-story of one who loved and served his country, but felt the call of his mother State, Virginia, stronger than all else. The development of the story gives a clear picture of the war background, the bravery and self-sacrifices of the women of the South. There is a glowing tribute to this hero of Gettysburg and to the loving spirit of General Pickett.

Raleigh, Francis. Ralph Somerby at Panama. Pp. 305. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

This is a book of adventures with an historical background, the kind of book characterized as "Boy's Own Book." Ralph Somerby and Nate Quigley, being apprehended for poaching in a typical English village during the reign of Charles II., escaped the stocks, but were banished to a seafaring vessel bound for Jamaica. This trip was full of adventures. There were mutinous sailors, a shipwreck, and a rescue by the famous pirate band under the notorious and merciless Henry Morgan. The lads play a prominent part, consciously or unconsciously, in the capture of Panama. The pages are filled with thrilling adventures with Indians, wild beasts, and fighting Spaniards.

Hichens, Robert. The Way of Ambition. Pp. 473. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Mr. Hichens's audience is so well assured that the critic's voice will make little differ-

(*Continued on page* 694)

Strops both edges at once

100 Shaves from 1 blade

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You wouldn't throw away an ordinary razor after one or two shaves. Neither would you try to shave with an ordinary razor without stropping it. A safety razor blade is just as good steel as the blade of an old style razor and will give you just as many shaves—*if you strop it.* Very few can strop an old style razor. Any one can strop a double edge safety blade on a

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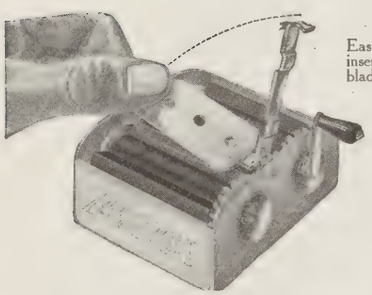

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Strops two edges at once, then reverses itself and strops the other side.

Handsome dust-proof cloth covered wooden case lined with purple velvetine.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 692)

ence. His ready and facile pen has again produced a novel pleasing and idealistic, characterized especially by fine character drawing and free from the sex problem which this author has used so freely in former books. His theme is worthy of careful consideration: that commercializing the soul is apt to be at the expense of individuality and a real expression of genius.

Claude Heath was a musical genius, whose compositions had originality, power, and charm, but, by disposition, he was retiring and poetic. When a worldly society "discovered" him, reluctantly he emerged from his quiet home, where he considered "enough as good as a feast." Attempts to lionize him failed, but he learned to know Mrs. Mansfield, whom he admired, and Charmian, whom he almost feared. Charmian, ambitious not for wealth but for fame, marries Claude and tries to make him a popular success, a writer of opera. In the attempt poor Claude's personal power is nearly choked. He allows his wife to dictate his methods, his ideals, and his mode of living, only to find himself an utter failure in every way. Fortunately Claude and Charmian learn from their defeat a love that had been nearly annihilated by social frivolities and inordinate ambition, and so turn failure into happiness and a probable later success. The action takes place in London and Africa. The latter country is especially well adapted for the dramatic scenes of the story. The tenets of theosophy are rather prominent in these pages and play some part in the development of a thrilling plot. Susan Fleet, who is its sponsor, is an original and convincing character.

Johnson, Owen. Murder in Any Degree. Pp. 305. New York: The Century Co. $1.30 net.

In this volume is a collection of nine short stories, the first of which is, perhaps, the best, tho each has a well-defined undercurrent of wit, pathos, satire, or tragedy. Murder, according to Mr. Johnson, may be that of genius, affection, or spirit, as well as of the physical man. The thoughtful reader will have his eyes opened to some pitiful truths about the ordinary conventional lives of the majority of people. Each story illustrates the great power fate has to change the natural course of events. We are shown how cleverly many a man "bluffs" even when, through habit and conventions, he keeps the surface ready for exhibition.

Nicholson, Meredith. Otherwise Phyllis. Pp. 397. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

Personality and individuality mean much in character delineation, and Mr. Nicholson, in his latest story, has proved that even a locality may have individuality. An Indiana town is, as usual, his background, and in it he has laid a story wholesome, dramatic, and appealing. The Montgomerys and Holtons were the most prominent people in town. Lois Montgomery had seen fit to desert her husband, Tom Kirkwood, and the baby Phyllis for the superficial charms of Jack Holton. Phyllis had grown up her father's chum, trained to all kinds of outdoor sports, unusually original, quick-witted, and a friend, confidante, and adviser of every one in town except her three ponderous and proper aunts, who tried to have her properly tamed. The part which the little witch—"otherwise Phyllis"—plays in the affairs of love and state is convincingly set forth. Mr. Nicholson has done some of his best work in his vivid depiction of episodes, both of comedy and pathos. Phyllis will have many admirers.

Dudeney, Mrs. Henry. A Runaway Ring. Pp. 316. New York: Duffield & Co.

This is a story of the Sussex Downs, in which the lives of two women, Frusannah Floate and her "niece" Fanny, become identified with the lives of the Bagient family. It is this family that pervades the tale, with its commonplace self-satisfaction and platitudinous conventionality. While the story has some good foundations and illustrates some very typical human frailties, it is so massed with sordid details of every-day life, and with quotations from the "Wedlock Treasure" and the sayings and doings of the numerous Bagient babies and grown-ups, that one is slightly bored before arriving at any real action. Fanny seems like a colorless kind of creature, but she was ready to fight when they crowded her too far. She was also ready to yield when life and fate convinced her she was conquered.

Burgess, Gellett. Love in a Hurry. Pp. 346. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

When Hall Bonistelle learned that his rich old uncle had left him four millions on condition that he married before he was twenty-eight, he had only fourteen hours and five minutes to spare, and had never thought of marrying any one. His life had been rather aimless. His artistic, photographic studio had been really run and managed by his capable young bookkeeper and manager, "Flodie," whose devotion he took as a matter of course and as his right. His attempts to secure the fortune and prevent it from falling into the hands of a sanctimonious cousin lead to many laughable episodes with his female sitters. It takes some ingenious plotting to make "Hall" marry for love and yet win the fortune, but Flodie finally brings him out victor after some thrilling experiences which nearly land him in trouble and furnish fun and interest to the reader.

Harben, Will N. The Desired Woman. Pp. 407. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30 net.

One thing is always true of Mr. Harben's characters: they may be wholly good, but they are never wholly bad. In this love tale of the Georgia hills, we have two contrasting characters—two young bankers: one having risen by questionable methods to wealth and power, the other "true blue" and self-sacrificing. Dick Mostyn finds his ideal woman in Dolly Drake, a country school-teacher, lovely, lovable, and of startling capabilities, but he has not moral stamina enough to resist the power of wealth, and contracts a loveless marriage with the daughter of a self-willed financier. Broken hearts, misunderstandings, and all sorts of retribution follow this move, but after many years Dolly learns that Jarvis Saunders is the right man after all. All the characters are slightly exaggerated, but likably so, and Mostyn's devotion to his

little son and his final regeneration are very touching. It is a placid story, told with Mr. Harben's customary humor and optimistic philosophy.

Parker, Sir Gilbert. Imperial Edition of His Works. Volumes XVII and XVIII. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Sold only by subscription. $2 per vol.

We feel almost like voicing a regret that these are the final two volumes in this imperial edition of Sir Gilbert Parker's works. The writer's own account of his literary career, which he has written in the form of a preface to each volume, has been of as much interest as the stories themselves. The reader feels flattered at the intimate way in which the author has taken him into his confidence. His final words are the very acme of dignified modesty: "The world has drunk deep of wonderful literature, and all that I can do is to make a small brew, with a little flavor of my own; but it still could get on very well indeed with the old staple and matured vintages, were I never to write at all."

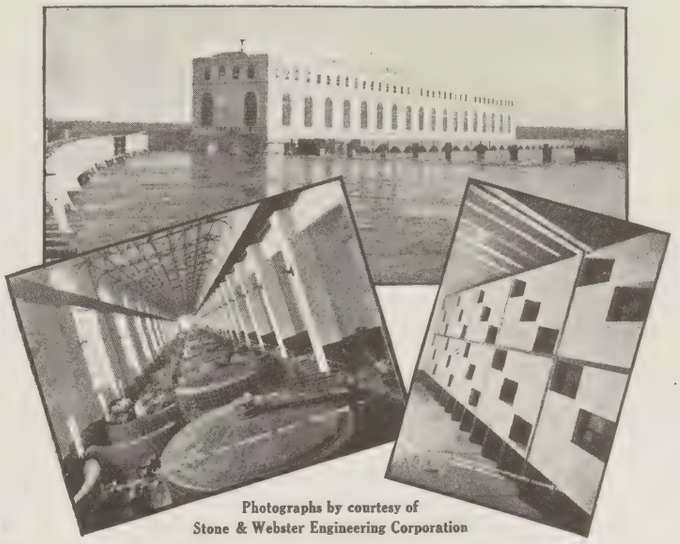
Volume XVII contains "A Lover's Diary," the first complete collection of Sir Gilbert Parker's verse which has ever been published, including "Embers," which is a collection never intended for the public eye. "Embers" was one piece of work which the author claims made no bid for pence or praise, "merely a book of youth and memory and impressionism in verse."

Volume XVIII contains the latest novel of this writer, "The Judgment House," a book of 522 pages, a tale that unites London life with that of South Africa in the time of the Boer War, and gives a masterly conception of the troubles and anxieties of those terrible times. Sir Gilbert was the chairman of the Imperial South African Association, formed immediately after the Jameson Raid, and had unusual opportunity for realizing the life of the subcontinent. "I did not write this book," he says, "merely because the opportunity presented itself; it had a natural genesis, and it was a long time in being born." "Dramatic" is the one word that characterizes this latest Parker novel. Its situations are so unusual and so forcibly presented as to grip the reader deeply, and make him wonder at the broad deep nature that could see beyond the trivialities of petty human action and look bravely and confidently forward to the goal of aspiration and happiness.

Only Mr. Parker's skill could keep the various threads of the story distinct, and hold the interest of the reader through powerful complications.

Kester, Vaughan. The Hand of the Mighty. Pp. 412. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

The most of these stories are reprints, but "Mollie Darling" appears here for the first time, and "All That a Man Hath," which occupies nearly half the book, was written when Mr. Kester was only twenty. The sketch of the author by his brother Paul, which prefaces this volume, is not the least of its attractions. We are led to mourn with him his brother's untimely death. There are a keen sense of humor, a high ideal of honor, and a gentle and tender pathos manifest in his stories. Even when immaturity and crudity leave a legible mark, there is always that promise



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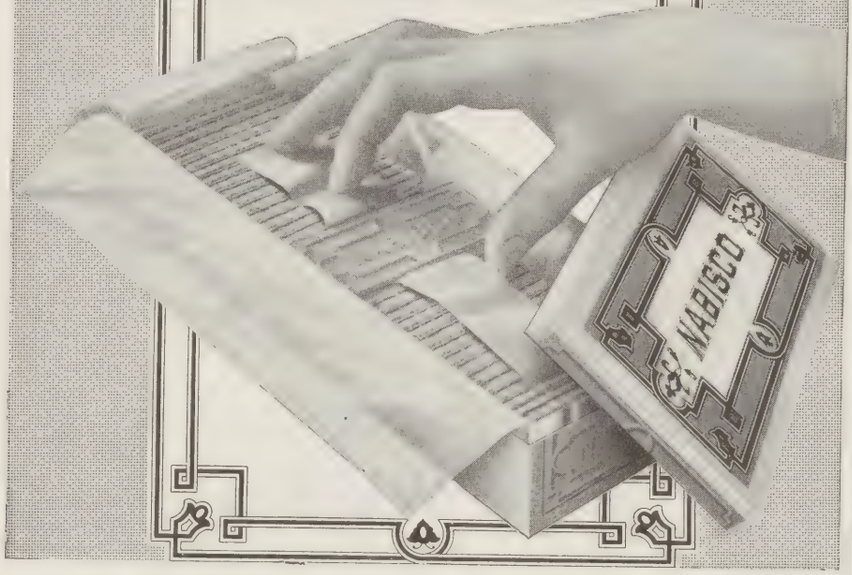

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of genius that would doubtless have made Vaughan Kester a literary personage. As in "The Prodigal Judge," there is more material than can be used to advantage within the scope of the writer's plot, but he holds the interest of his readers and stimulates that which is best in us. The stories range from comedy to tragedy and show clearly the impress of his Western experiences.

Bazin, René. The Marriage of Mademoiselle Gimel. Pp. 270. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Five short stories translated from the French of René Bazin are here brought together, the first three of which are entirely new. When a translation can so forcibly express the power and charm of simplicity one can only long for a reading in the original. Even then complete understanding would come only with the French nature and the Frenchman's point of view. The first story is very sweet and pretty, with the appeal of direct methods and sincerity. There are no subtleties in the love-making of Louis Morand and his Evelyne. We rejoice in their happiness. "The Diplomat" is amusing in the farcical vein, but "The Will of Old Chogne" has more of the dramatic atmosphere and does not lack thrilling interest. The genius of Bazin is versatile.

Hewlett, Maurice. Bendish, A Study in Prodigality. Pp. 311. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

It may be that Mr. Hewlett again contemplates a literary trilogy, since here we meet our old friends Mrs. Lancelot, and her Duke, her one-time poet and present husband, Gervase. We follow constantly the fortunes of "Bendish," a lord by inheritance, not by nature, a complacent, posing poetaster and peer who "always misdoubted his equals, and despised, but used, his inferiors." As for women, he "either made love to them or thought nothing about them. If he made love to them they gave him his desire, or they did not. If they did—well, then, they were husks, not women at all. If they did not, he hated them." Bendish was never really happy "unless he was trying to be something which he was not, or to get something which somebody else had, and was a very chameleon for lapping up atmosphere." It is a tale of the time of William IV. The atmosphere is both poetical and political, introducing Tom Moore, Rogers, and Leigh Hunt. If Gervase Poore is to be identified with Shelley, why not see in Bendish Byron, and compare his "Wanderer" with "Childe Harold"? We are carried with the "eternal sentimentalist" through all sorts of interesting experiences, but his colossal conceit never fails him and blinds him both in affairs of head and heart. His character is consistently drawn and, in the end, he is left desolate and discomfited. His political prestige is nullified by the Duke's disdain; his attempt to belittle Gervase, because repulsed by Georgiana, misses fire, and when he is ready to return to the neglected "Rose," he finds that she has married Roger Heniker, and thus shabbily rewarded his faithful and enduring loyalty.

Page, Thomas Nelson. The Land of the Spirit. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20.

A book by Thomas Nelson Page means a finished style and worthy subjects. This

(*Continued on page* 698)

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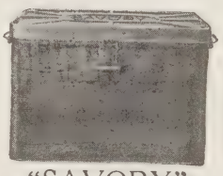

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 696)

collection of short stories is no exception to the rule. Some are based on actual incidents, some on other tales, and all are meant to reflect glimpses of the new "Land of the Spirit." Our new Ambassador to Italy takes into consideration that there has been a deepening in the note of our national life. Of late, the mind "has been directed not to things of the surface, but to those things that lie beneath, and we find the universal mind turning with serious heart-searchings to a frank facing of the divine commandments." This seems to be the underlying thought and inspiration of these stories. They are evidently meant to be recognized as typical of true conditions. The themes are rather serious and subdued, but they are pervaded by the spirit of true character, the uplifting force of real gentility, and an implied arraignment of the Church for the terrible contrast between its spiritual ideals and its hypocrisy and frequent superficiality. There is an undercurrent of quiet humor in the "Trick-Doctor" and "The Bigot," but all are transcription of fact and reflect phases of life unhappily universal.

TRAVEL

Goldring, Douglas. Along France's River of Romance. 8vo, pp. 332. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.75.

The Loire, the river that flows through a large extent of France from south to northwest, is perhaps the most interesting of all rivers of the country from a historic, artistic, and literary standpoint. The ancient capital of the country, Tours, is haunted by memories of Louis XI. and Balzac. Its course runs through Blois and the great château zone of France, and its upper waters in Velay flow past the volcanic slopes of Le Puy, which is the special shrine of Mary the Mother of Christ. Thus it is indeed a river of romance, tho Mr. Goldring scarcely seems to recognize its importance as a stream associated so venerably with the traditions of the Catholic Church. We think it a serious disqualification for a writer on Catholic monuments to obtrude an aversion toward the religious ideas of a foreign land. Lack of sympathy with these should be veiled in modest or generous silence. In other respects the book is a respectable account of the perambulations of a traveler who before he undertook his work should have read Montalembert's "Monks of the West," or some such work. The illustrations, colored and plain, are excellent.

Tower, Charles. Along Germany's River of Romance. 8vo, pp. 332. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.75.

The Rhine, we read, is no longer the river of romance. The thought of this hackneyed stream is soiled with the memory of that nobleman who spent the summer sailing backward and forward on the Rhine steamer because he said it was the only place in Europe where he could find a decent beefsteak to eat. Goethe never seems to have done much to celebrate the castles, the knights, and the fair maids whose stories people the river of the Lorelei. But the Moselle is a new field of travel quite out of the route of the ordinary globe-trotter, and to describe this stream Mr. Tower has used both pen and pencil. The book, moreover, shows a breadth of reading which is exceptional, but the learning does not detract from its brilliancy. The maps and pictures will unfold to many readers a new road, while graceful narration and historic and legendary details make the work one of solid and instructive value as well as of vivid literary charm.

Graham, Stephen. Changing Russia. Illustrated. Map. Cloth, pp. 310. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50 net.

"Chance and change are busy ever," as the titles of many recent books testify—"The Changing Chinese," "Changing America," "China's New Day"—and now "Changing Russia." The title in Stephen Graham's interesting account of his tramps along the Black Sea and in the Ural Mountains fits rather more loosely than do those of the books of Professor Ross. The commercialization of Russia is constantly in the background of the author's thought; the change which will befall the Russian peasantry, now, in its "simplicity and purity, far away from commercial regions," when forced into a fierce industrialism, illiterate and unprotected, Mr. Graham does not anticipate with satisfaction. His comments upon the *Intelligentia*, upon the present state of Russia's literature, art, and society, upon the summer resorts of the aristocracy on the Caucasian shore are vivacious and interesting. We should suspect that from Russian journalism he had acquired the staccato style which characterizes several of his chapters, tho he does not imitate its extreme—"a paragraph which consisted of a dot." But he himself tells us of his father's instructions which laid the foundation of his style—"never more than fourteen words in a sentence and about five sentences in a paragraph." But after all the *wanderlust* is as strong in the reader as in the writer, and it is especially pleasant, after one has seen the fine portrait of the author which prefaces the book, to roam with him along the Black Sea and to meet the furious sailor running away from duty and the eager, young novice hastening as rapidly to it, and to tarry at New Athos and among Ural gold mines and the English graves of the Crimea.

We are glad to find in the July number of *Harper's Magazine*, as a postscript to Mr. Graham's chronicle, an account of his journey with the Russian pilgrims from Constantinople to Jerusalem, for which his tramp had prepared him and ourselves.

In the multiplication of venturesome travels and books which describe them, one begins to wonder whether the journey is the occasion of the book or the book the cause of the journey, whether these ready writers are first attacked by *wanderlust* or by *scribendi cacoethes*. We must leave the diagnosis to the doctors of literature.

Higinbotham, John U. Three Weeks in France. Pp. 315. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. $2.

The author of the Three Weeks Abroad Stories has written delightful travel books on Europe, Holland and Belgium, and the British Isles. Readers familiar with those books will welcome this new volume on France, which contains much that is entertaining and instructive. His volumes are not guide-books. One

(*Continued on page* 700)

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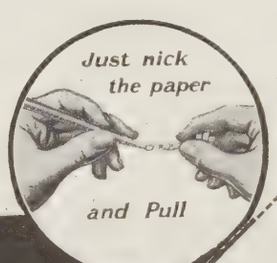

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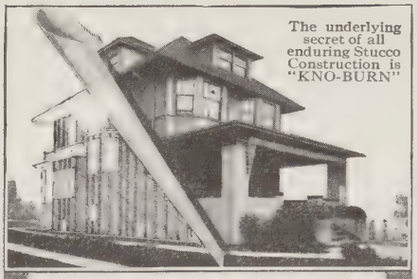

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 698)

could follow his suggestions and routes with profit and delight. The half-tone illustrations add greatly to their general charm. Wandering from one city to another, the author and his companion have all sorts of experiences, which he relates in fascinating narrative, giving the historical facts about each place, alluding to the triumphs of art and architecture, and relating experiences, sometimes trivial in themselves, but indicating things to be avoided or sought in traveling. Mr. Higinbotham has a keen sense of humor and a ready wit. He turns every experience into a joke, if possible; perhaps he puns a little too much, but his book is enlivening as well as instructive and is well worth reading.

Hanoum, Zeyneb. A Turkish Woman's European Impressions. Pp. 246. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.35.

There are so many things to be considered in this timely book that selection is difficult. Zeyneb and Melek are the originals of Pierre Loti's "Les Désenchantées." Women of high position and of good family in Turkey, they fled from the monotony of their existence and the intolerable surveillance of the Turkish system; they really spent their lives striving to change the existence they were forced to lead rather than adapt themselves to it. Their impressions, revelations, and descriptions are in the form of letters to Miss Grace Ellison, who edits them, and are wonderfully illuminating in discussion and criticism of Western civilization and frank disclosures in regard to the East. The Hamidian régime comes in for the severest censure possible. Its supervision is characterized as "degrading." Turkish women, tho highly educated, after assuming the veil, are allowed no freedom, whether in art, literature, or personal matters. These sisters from a foreign country have something to say on our opera, on gambling, and even on the suffrage movement. Every letter betrays culture, enthusiasm, and a desire for bettering Turkish conditions. After six years Zeyneb returns to her own country, believing, as does Miss Ellison, that "The civilization of Western Europe for Turkish women is a case of exchanging the frying-pan for the fire." The time has not yet come "for the Turkish woman to vindicate her right to freedom."

Clarke, John Mason. The Heart of Gaspé. Pp. 292. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. $2 net.

After coming to Gaspé with a geologist's as well as a tourist's eye, and coming again and again until the rocky coastland became a familiar haunt and well beloved, Mr. Clarke has decided to put into a book a few sketches of this country of which so little has been written. Those who have never seen the picturesque Gaspé coast will gain from the book some idea of the rare beauty of this land washed by the waters of the St. Lawrence River on the north and the Gulf on the east, and may be led to see its beauties for themselves. Those who have visited Gaspé, or even sailed along its coast, will learn from Mr. Clarke's book how the forces of nature have worked to produce the strange rock formations of the coast; they will read the story of Gaspé's historic past, and the no less interesting tale of the present-day life of her fisher-folk.

LOTI IN INDIA

Loti, Pierre. India. Translated by George A. F. Inman. 8vo, pp. 283. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

A great many volumes have been written about India, from the conquest of Pondicherry to the Indian Mutiny, and the royal visit which so brilliantly illustrated the permanence of the British rule. We have had Kipling in his reminiscences of social life at Simla, and the life of the Irish private of the Indian Army, and we have read the journals of generals and commanders such as to this day fill the pages of *Blackwood*. There are many books on Calcutta and Benares, but India, as a home of religious mysticism, has never been adequately described. Mr. Loti goes to India to find out, as he says, whether "the Indian sages that I seek would not convince me that I might find pity and pardon." It is certain that he went to Constantinople on a somewhat restless quest; while he visited Senegal, Algeria, and Morocco from the same motive of noticing and chronicling in exquisite language the impressions and sentiments evoked in his mind by the contemplation of strange scenery and by contact with primitive people. This book on India is a sort of picturesque reverie, half melancholy, half passionate in its vivid portraitures. It leaves the mind of its readers stimulated and arrested, but only half satisfied. Loti went to Benares which roused his deepest thoughts about the invisible:

"The illusions of this world, as the sages call them, have a hold upon me still. Those feelings of supreme detachment and renunciation of all that is earthly and transitory, which they have instilled into me, grow in my soul; but I know no place where the spiritual and the fleshly so mingle as at Benares. Here people think of prayer and death, yet the lights, the colors, the young women, whose damp veils but half conceal their charms, and the incomparable displays of Indian beauty, lurk on every side to trap the senses."

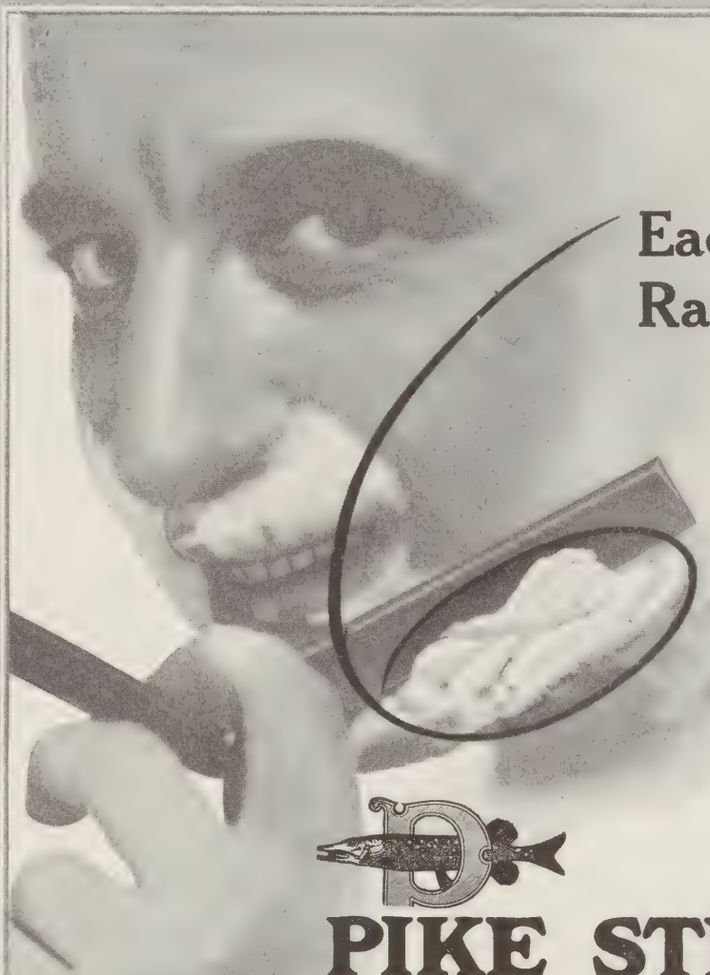
The clever illustrations in color and black and white help the reader to realize more vividly the dream pictures of Pierre Loti. The language of the translator and editor has done all that could be done to reflect the iridescent splendor and variety of his rhapsodical musings.

VICTORIAN ENGLISH

Ware, J. Redding. Passing English of the Victorian Era. London: Routledge & Sons.

If the title of this book is no misnomer, the book can apply only to English English, not to American. We have noted about one hundred expressions from A to C (in the first one hundred pages of the book) which are still current in America, and hence are neither "passing" nor exclusively "Victorian." And considering that the population of England or of Great Britain is less than one-fourth of the English-speaking population of the world, an author ought (one would think) to make it clear whether he is restricting himself to the

(*Continued on page* 702)



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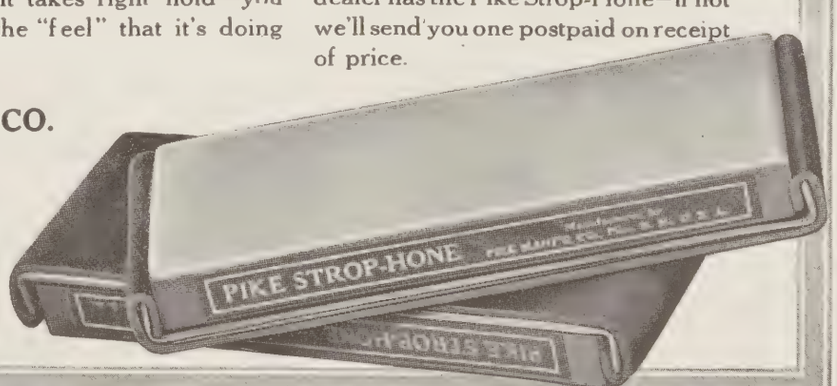

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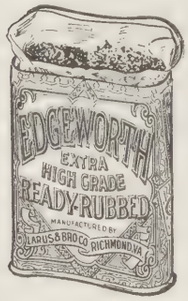
The man with 15 pipes and what he said—

A man who owns fifteen different styles of pipes and keeps them hanging on a carved rack in his home asked us a question the other day. He said:

"I have been smoking pipes since the year Ruth Cleveland was born in the White House. I've smoked from sack, jar, tin and box; I have smoked long green right from the warehouse and I have turned my coat pocket wrong side out and smoked the nameless blend that gathers there. But Edgeworth carries for me a kind of satisfaction that keeps it my favorite year after year.

"Why don't you give away a few thousand dollars' worth of it? Get it into the hands of the smoker—don't pass it out to him at ball games and county fairs and conventions when his mind is on something else, but invite him to ask for a sample package. You'll never regret it and the fellow who tries Edgeworth in his pipe once or twice is going to be as well pleased with it as I am."



Well, it was a question *which* to sample, for Edgeworth, made from the finest Burley that grows on the ground, comes both in the Sliced Plug and in the Ready-Rubbed.

Finally, we decided on sending out Ready-Rubbed and all you have to do to find out what Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is like is to send us a post card and tell us to send your package along.

The idea of your asking for this free package is not that you get so much tobacco without paying anything for it, but that you find out what Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco is like, so that, like our friend whose words we quote above, it will be your *favorite*. If you let us know your dealer's name we will then be able to arrange for you to keep supplied thereafter by him.

The retail price of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin. Edgeworth Sliced Plug is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

If you want the free package, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 700)

English of England or is treating English in general.

We must assume, from the contents of the book and from the preface, that the author has in mind only English English, and perhaps merely London English. Hence it is not worth while to cite any of the many expressions which are not "passing" and not "Victorian"—unless, perhaps, one confines one's view to London, or, at any rate, to English English.

But even for that restricted field one must have doubt of the value of the work because of the obvious errors upon which a reader stumbles. "Bad egg" is characterized as "originally American, tho no longer used in the United States." The latter statement will be news to Americans. "Buncombe" is derived "from a *celebrated orator of honeyed phrases* named Buncombe"! And this, altho the quotation from "Mr. Rees (New York)" should have set the author right. Perhaps this etymology was invented to fit the definition, "politically, or possibly any publicly, spoken *flattery*." But that isn't what *buncombe* means—in America. "Caucus," according to our author, is "not yet admitted to the dictionaries"; but it is in the New English Dictionary, and in all the dictionaries published in America. "A cold snap" is not "the first premonitory frost"; it is a short spell of cold weather, come when it may. A "cowlick" is not a "wisp of growing hair, of different color from the general tone"; it is a tuft or mass lying in a different direction from the general position, and especially such a tuft on a human being's head turned back from the forehead as if a cow had licked it.

The author's derivation of "smithereens" from "Smither's ruins," and "dead as a door-nail" from "dead as O'Donnel," are certainly curiosities of literature and ought to insure the fulfilment of his chief hope, namely, "that he may be found amusing, if neither erudite nor useful. *Plaudite!*" "Indeed, proper names *are* a great source of trouble in analyzing Passing English." But, as far as "dead as a door-nail" is concerned, in our school-days we ran across the phrase in a fourteenth-century poem; a poem, written probably centuries before O'Donnel died. And the all-knowing N. E. D. knows nothing of "Smithers," whose "ruins" gave us *smithereens*.

ENGLISH SURNAMES

Harrison, Henry. The Surnames of the United Kingdom. A Concise Etymological Dictionary. Vols. I and II: *A–Pyzer*. London: Eaton Press.

The first work on the subject of the family nomenclature of the United Kingdom was published under the title of "English Surnames" (1842). It was the work of Mark Anthony Lower, a schoolmaster by profession, who was one of the founders of the Sussex Archeological Society. From one volume of 240 pages it was expanded in its fourth edition to two volumes, post 8vo, and was described by the London archeologists as "an instructive and amusing volume which ought to be popular." It was followed by "Patronymica Britannica," a dictionary of family names of the United Kingdom in 1860. This was followed by a more scientific work from the pen of Canon Isaac Taylor, "Words and Places," published in 1864. Since then a number of other works on this subject have been issued, some of them good, others bad; some reliable and instructive, others faulty and misleading.

In 1901 there appeared Canon Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," the purpose of which was to supply material for an etymological dictionary of English and Welsh surnames, and in the interim not fewer than eight other books treating the subject have seen the light of day. Therefore, when Mr. Harrison began his task, about 1907, he had the advantage of the labors of his predecessors to guide him. In his "Forespeech," as Mr. Harrison styles it, written in 1911, we find a reflection of the thoughts exprest by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in the preface of his work, "Family Names and Their Story," published in 1910. Both authors agree that, in treading the mazes of English nomenclature, one is surrounded by many pitfalls and one has to work warily, and Mr. Harrison, being himself human, has tried hard not to stumble. Let us hope he may have succeeded.

Unfortunately etymological science has suffered incalculable harm at the hands of theorizing devotees. Carried away by enthusiasm for the cause, their purpose seems to be to provide some sort of etymology for every word without limitation of known facts. In this way the most plausible of derivations have sometimes led to the perpetration of egregious blunders. The practise of following the lines of least resistance applied to the science of etymology can not be condemned too severely. It is wiser to skirt the shoals of the plausible and thus avoid such as wrecked the reputations for reliable lexicology of men of the type of Samuel Johnson and Noah Webster. Even so great an expert in the science as the late Prof. W. W. Skeat was sometimes misled, altho he was the master-pilot of the British etymological bark for years. Comparison of the new edition of his "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" with any of its predecessors will show many changes that he made.

In etymological science it is not a crime to acknowledge that one does not know, but it is a crime to pretend to know and to offer information that is untrustworthy or is tainted by uncertainty. The author of this work has been at great pains to produce it, and has succeeded in bringing together a mass of very interesting and erudite information which is supplemented by deductions and probabilities, perhaps regrettable. Nevertheless, his work marks a distinct advance in the field of his labors, the value of which time alone can determine.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Letters of a Post-Impressionist, Van Gogh. Translation and Introduction by Anthony Ludovici. Pp. 161. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

There has been so much controversy and criticism of post-impressionism recently that these letters are especially pertinent. And they should have the serious consideration of all art lovers, regardless of prejudices. The translator emphasizes par-

(*Continued on page* 704)

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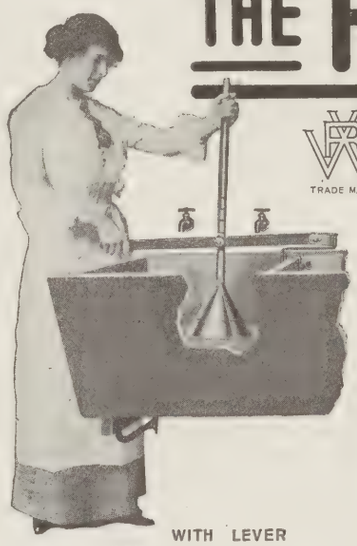

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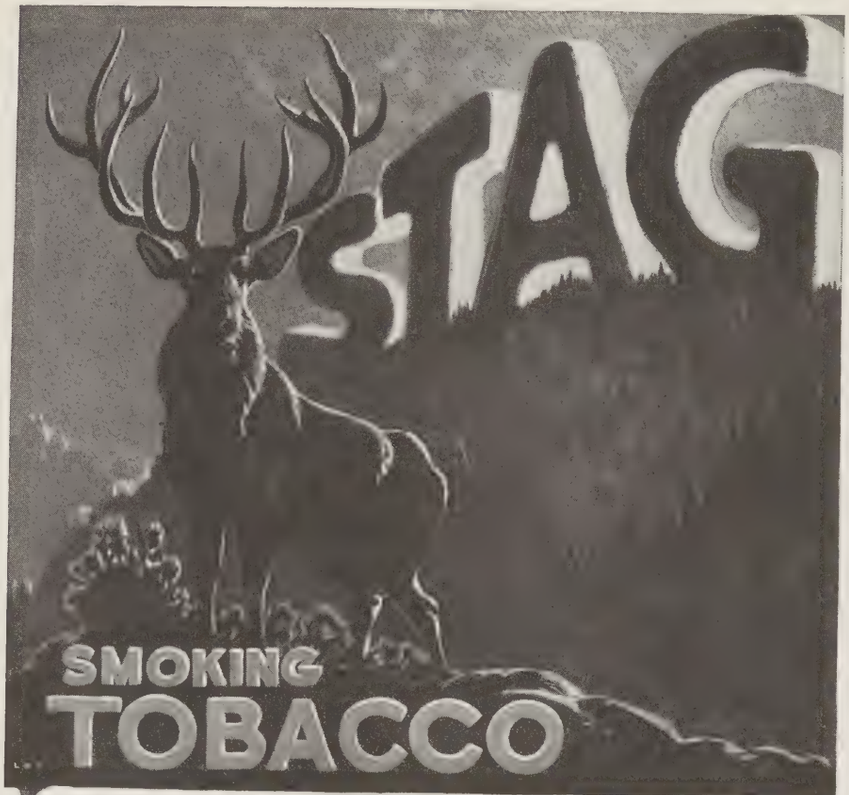

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 702*)

ticularly the intimate, private, and personal character of the letters, which partake of the nature of a running commentary on his life-work, and in which he gives the record of his "misgivings and fears concerning the passion that animated him, the value of this passion, and the meaning of his function as a painter in the midst of civilized Europe of the nineteenth century." Vincent Van Gogh was born in Holland in 1853, and tried many professions before he discovered that his inspiration lay in brush and pencil.

Tho he was for a short time a pupil of Mauve, and attended the Academy of Antwerp, in 1885, he was mainly self-taught and his best work was done in the south, where he died in 1890 in a hospital for the insane. These letters are written to his best friend and to his brother Theodore, an art dealer, through whose generosity Vincent was able to paint and live when he had no other visible means of support. Deprecating the hysterical exaggeration of the value and beauty of his works which has characterized the attitude of large numbers of his followers, Ludovici considers him superior to Manet, Monet, Renoir, Degas, and Whistler, principally because his aims were higher and more vital, and because he realized more keenly what was wrong and what was desirable.

Even if Impressionists are "art-form maniacs," Van Gogh and Gauguin may be contemplated with equanimity and approval. Van Gogh constantly asserts his faith in the ultimate value of his pictures, and yet is his own most severe critic. He longed to paint "humanity," but wrote his friend: "Any figure I paint is generally dreadful even in my own eyes." "I should like to paint in such a way that every one with eyes to see could not help but read a clear message from my pictures." As he describes some of his own theories and coloring, we wish for a better understanding of his meaning and methods, which the reader may get from his letters and also from his life as estimated and sketched by Anthony Ludovici.

Koester, Frank. The Price of Inefficiency. Cloth, pp. xxiv–439. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $2 net.

If any one—from a schoolboy preparing a commencement oration to a Democratic Congressman seeking to demolish a previous Administration—desires material on the horrors of the wasteful life which we live as a nation he will find it in Mr. Koester's book. Naturally his outlook is pessimistic. One is apt to be so in 447 pages on such a subject—especially if the land of one's ancestry furnishes one's ideal and the land of one's dwelling-place the failure. For Mr. Koester's chapter on "Remedies" disguises the specific which he has been offering all the way through, but which is otherwise perfectly patent—do as Germany does! Much of the author's pessimism, we fear, must be laid at the door of his enthusiasm for his ideal. However, his range of interest is wide—from football to the trust problem and the national government—and his citation of opinion is liberal, tho frequently more journalistic than scientific, and one can not always accept as sound the social and economic conclusions of one whose profession is ap-

plied physical science. Yet through this book many should be aroused to study the question of inefficiency still more closely and also to find out what other lands can suggest to us as solutions for our problems.

Leonard, Delavan L., D.D. A Hundred Years of Missions. Third Revised Edition. Cloth, pp. 456. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

In this decade which excels all its predecessors in the prevalence of mission study in the Protestant Church, it is inevitable that the demand for so comprehensive an outline history of the great missionary century as that of Dr. Leonard should be renewed. In response to this appeal, especially among the younger students of modern chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, the author has thoroughly revised the book and covered the ten years of the rapid progress of civilization and of Christianity since the second edition was issued. The book presents a swiftly moving panorama of the missionary events in "all the world," since William Carey laid down his last and set sail for India. It serves, therefore, as a little encyclopedia for frequent reference.

Walling, William English. The Larger Aspects of Socialism. Cloth, pp. xxi–406. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

The writer of "Socialism As It Is" presents here the sequel to that volume. He had already discust the political and economic aspect of Socialism and now turns to its relations to philosophy, morality, religion, education, and the sexes—thus speedily overthrowing the common conception that Socialism is solely an economic propaganda. To discuss these wider relationships, he turns from the party platforms—which have avowedly avoided these larger aspects—to the opinions of individual leaders of Socialist thought. These he endeavors to interpret as signboards of the movement, erecting a post himself whenever they are silent. To say that Mr. Walling has said the last word on the subject would be to deny the premise of his hopes for progress, but he has made very clear the foundations of his opinions, and one who reads intelligently can not fail to agree with him often—tho there reappear, even unwittingly, the occasional serious misjudgments made by those he is interpreting. He who reads carelessly should leave this book unread. Advanced thought it certainly represents—tho such a statement pertain to the inexpensive art of prophecy! One wonders how many of the rank and file of the party are thinking in step with the leaders in these matters—or ever will!

Popp, Adelheid. The Autobiography of a Working Woman. Pp. 135. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co.

Adelheid Popp, whose home originally was in Vienna, relates the events of her life with directness, simplicity, and power. The daughter of a drunkard father and an overworked mother, hers is the record of loveless days of struggle through years of alternating illness and poverty. Her narrative omits no hardships or temptations, no sordid details of compelling hunger, and innate uprightness. Gradually her experiences and daily tasks threw her under the influence of democratic Socialism and she became a loyal and enthusiastic propagandist, lecturing and working for the cause, even after marriage and mother-

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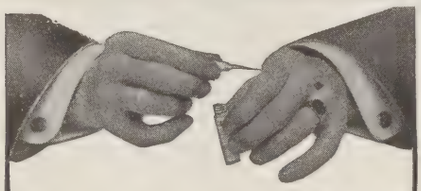

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hood. The book is not full of arguments; she neither states problems in, nor solutions for, economic conditions and brutalities in the modern industrial world, but makes a plea for industrial fair play, as representing a "passion for service." It is a plain, unvarnished tale she tells of all kinds of suffering by a working girl, who triumphed over illiteracy, and was inspired to serve the cause of Socialism.

Kneeland, George J. Commercialized Prostitution in New York City. Cloth, pp. 334. New York: The Century Co. $1.30 net.

This is the first of the publications of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the chairman and one of the founders. It is part of their aim to make a thorough and fundamental study of the social evil, as it exists here and abroad, and with such an understanding as only such a study can give to proceed in the direction of steady, constructive, relentless attack on the "ancient evil." In addition to the report on New York City conditions, this volume includes a study of the material at the State Reformatory by Miss Katharine Bement Davis, its superintendent, and a survey of the preventive, reformatory, and corrective agencies in New York City.

Ruffin, Arthur. The Jews of To-Day. Translated by Margery Bentwich. 8vo, pp. 310. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.75 net.

The Jews, for the sociologist, are the most interesting people in the world. Lord Beaconsfield, descendant of a Spanish Jew of Venice, said that however the race was regarded it could not be forgotten that one-half of Europe worshiped a Jewish Man and the other half a Jewish woman. A serious attempt, therefore, to eliminate the character of the people of Israel in their origin, their present condition, and their relations to the modern Gentile populations and governments among whom they play so important a part, is of supreme value to the student and statesman. The present work occupies a high place among German authorities in this subject and is particularly interesting in its full discussion of Zionism, as an institution which might not be able to collect into one Eastern territory all the 14,000,000 Jews of the world, but could at any rate form a center where culture of the special Jewish type, Jewish art and literature, might be fostered so as to constitute a radiating influence on the nation scattered throughout the world.

The essay of Dr. Joseph Jacobs prefixt to the excellent translation of Margery Bentwich is very illuminating as a guide to the Zionistic drift of Dr. Ruffin's comprehensive work.

Harden, Maximilian. Monarchs and Men. Cloth, pp. 316. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $3 net.

Fearless utterance is a characteristic of Maximilian Harden. He is a good champion, a hardy and uncompromising foe. Whatever he has to say about monarchs and men is sure to be brilliant, trenchant, positive. The democratic American always enjoys a discussion of the crowned heads of Europe by one who is no respecter of persons. We have become so accustomed to the pleasant commendation of King Edward VII., since his much-lamented death, that Mr. Harden's half-contemptuous treatment of this "lucky man" jars a little, but his final characterization of the "most popular figure in Europe" is fairly generous. The studies of Emperor William II., of the Czar of Russia, of Emperor Francis Joseph, and of King Albert of Saxony are less character sketches than discussions of intimate facts and episodes in the politics of Europe. In the imaginary conversation between Count Tolstoy and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, with which the book closes, Americans will hardly recognize their fellow countryman; but it is very good reading. Mr. Harden is an artist in literature, who, like the painter Opie, mixes his colors "with brains, sir!"

Herman, George Earnest. Diseases of Women. 8vo, pp. 899. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $7.50 net. Postage 34 cents extra.

This fourth edition of Dr. Herman's standard work appears in an enlarged and more fully illustrated form. The colored illustrations, eight in number, and the diagrams, the invaluable indexes—one of topics, the other of authorities—considerably enrich the volume. Dr. Herman is one of the famous practising gynecologists. He possesses also the gift of exposition, and as a teacher of younger students ranks high among surgical and medical lecturers. Surgery is now making such rapid progress and the medical profession demands such ample scientific knowledge that no physician can afford to be unacquainted with the latest and freshest information in gynecology, a branch of science which has only within the memory of the present generation reached the perfection and exactitude exhibited in such treatises as this. Ever since Kelly wrote his "Operative Gynecology" the advances in the art of healing women have been large.

The author is a specialist of high class and at the head of his profession in London, as well as an examiner in his particular branch of surgery at the University of Oxford. His learning may be judged by the ample bibliography added to the work, and the exhaustive treatment which he accords even to the minutest details of his difficult and delicate subject.

Saintsbury, George. The English Novel. 8vo, pp. 319. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

This book is one number of the publishers' "Channels of English Literature," and to the majority of general readers it is likely to be ultimately considered the best of the ten volumes. It is learned, independent, and written in that clear and direct style which lends so distinct a charm to all Professor Saintsbury's works. The arrangement of the matter is comprehensive—starting from the romantic poetry of Greece and Rome, thence going forward on a leap from Lyly to Swift, the eighteenth-century novel, Scotland, Miss Austen, Thackeray, the mid-Victorian novel, and the fiction of yesterday, which last essay contains a fine criticism of Hardy and Meredith. It was said of Lowell's criticisms, and appreciated, that they were too rich in allusions and illustrations, like an overbraided garment. Mr. Saintsbury has taken the advice of Polonius, and his literary habit is rich, but not gaudy, not so much exprest in fancy as punctuated and stamped with the clear-cut impressions of reality. With all of the author's conclusions the reader may not agree, but all will allow that they are fresh, pungent, and eloquently stated.

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The Clark Heater is not only a luxury but a positive necessity for comfort during winter driving.

Everyone who rides or drives in cold weather will derive the greatest satisfaction from the use of a Clark Heater.

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The price of the Clark Heater is within the reach of anyone. You can buy a Clark Heater from **90c up to $10.00** each, according to size and quality.

We make them in 20 styles and sizes—each one with our guarantee behind it.

Most of our Clark Heaters are made with indestructible steel bodies with all metal parts heavily nickeled. They are suitably lined with asbestos and perfectly covered with the best and most durable materials in assorted colors.

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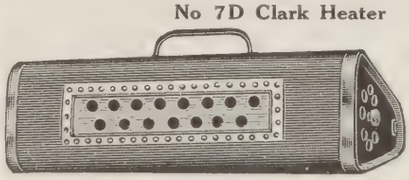
in Auto, Carriage, Sleigh or Wagon. With one of these heaters you can prevent a severe cold and probable illness by being warm and cozy on the coldest day.

The temperature in closed cars can be regulated and kept the same as in your home.

Here are two favorites of the 20 different styles we make:

No 7D Clark Heater



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Get one from your dealer. *Insist on a Clark* if you desire one that will give you long and satisfactory service.

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CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

Even heating—and steps saved

We enjoy the "first steps" of little girlie—the more the merrier! But for grown-up women in the home we like to save steps—especially those caused by oft running to the cellar to "fix the dampers" of the heating boiler. This is well done by the

IDEAL SYLPHON REGITHERM

which regulates the temperature of your rooms during the cool or winter months so there is no lack nor surplus of heat, but even comfort in all rooms. Every effect of the weather changes on the air in the room where REGITHERM is located (see picture above) expands or contracts its brass accordion bellows; this moves a cable that operates the draft- and check-dampers of the boiler. You set the regulator at 70 degrees (can be set at 60 degrees to 80 degrees) and the REGITHERM controls the fire day and night—at the exact degree wanted—guards your comfort, stops fuel wastes. REGITHERM has no electricity, no clock-work, diaphragms, or machinery to wear out. Installed in OLD buildings in few hours.

REGITHERM also regulates heating to bring out good workmanship in concerns where varnishing, painting, glueing, or drying demands a steady temperature. (Specially adjusted, 50 degrees up to 250 degrees.)

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AFTER DINNER MINT

A delicious, creamy candy with a flavor all its own.

Sold in tin boxes only—never in bulk.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE GREAT BEEF PROBLEM

THE discussion at Chicago, by the American Packers in convention a few weeks ago, of the diminishing supply of beef (of which note has already been made in these columns) has awakened wide comment on this subject throughout the country. One of the speakers at Chicago produced the following impressive tabular statement as to the beef supply of the principal beef-eating countries of the world.

"Tabulating the percentage of the population and cattle increase in these countries for a period representing approximately ten years, we have the following:

	Population. Increase. per cent.	Cattle. Increase. per cent.	Cattle. Decrease per cent.
France	2	3	..
Germany	16	4	..
United Kingdom	10	4	..
Austria-Hungary	10	2	..
European Russia	14	..	12
Canada	35	20	..
Brazil	20	..	20
Argentina	40	unchanged	..
Australia	18	40	..
New Zealand	30	16	..
United States	20	..	30

"An average increase in population of 20.5 per cent., and of cattle a fraction more than 8 per cent."

So serious have become relative conditions as to population and cattle-production that one prediction evoked by them is that porterhouse steak, at the present percentage of decrease in the supply, will sell ten years hence at $1 a pound at retail. To the talk as to relief from importations of cattle from Argentina, not much attention is seriously paid. Importations from that country there will be,—indeed, some have already occurred,—but the Argentine supply, in view of the European demand, was never large enough to promise for us any appreciable help, and what surplus it now has is diminishing.

A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* declares that the hope for any proper supply of beef in the future lies not in importations, but in the movement for better farming. That movement has already made some notable beginnings, especially in the West. Ten years hence the efficient farmer ought to have become as wide-awake a man in his business as any professional man ever was. He will then be found raising cattle because they pay. On any ideal farm cattle should be raised as a proper part of what is known as the rotative system, by which the land is rested through changes in use and is also supplied with a natural fertilizer. Farms supplied with dairy and beef herds can be carried to a higher state of efficiency than those without them. Better business will be done by the Western farmer when part of his grain is put into butter and beef, part into hogs, and other parts, meanwhile, are sent to market on the cob, or in the kernel. One of the speakers at Chicago declared:

"Here in the United States are millions of acres of the best cattle-breeding grounds in the world. Our grain-raising acres probably never will be utilized for running cow-herds, but even in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are vast stretches of broken land adapted only to pastoral purposes. South of the Ohio River are other millions of acres, and Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are equally well situated. West of the Missouri River are the park regions of the intermountains country and a constantly increasing acreage in hay, a bulky crop which has little value in its original form, but is readily converted into beef, provided the stockowner has the cattle for the conversion purposes. All these natural resources await development, and but one obstacle exists, the necessary financial ammunition for the campaign."

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is already alive to the gravity of the situation. One purpose it has in hand is to free the small farmer from dependence on the big packer, by promoting the establishment of abattoirs in centers all over the country, the raising of cattle on small holdings, the formation of co-operative live-stock associations, especially in New England and the South Atlantic States, and the organization of boys' "pig clubs," similar in plans and aims to the boys' "corn clubs," which the Department has promoted for several years.

In the regular session of Congress this winter one of the first items of legislation to be taken up will be what is known as the Smith-Lever agriculture extension scheme. It is believed that the enactment of this measure will do much to encourage the raising of beef cattle by small farmers. The small farmer does not now believe that raising cattle is profitable. The department believes differently, and so do the agricultural colleges, provided the farmer knows how to grow cattle understandingly. After the passage of the Smith-Lever measure much detailed information will be supplied to farmers in order to correct their error. Actual demonstration work will also be made accessible to them. Following is a statement on this subject, obtained for the New York *Evening Mail* from Mr. Galloway, Assistant Secretary in this department:

"We want to form live-stock associations in the counties, and when they are established I believe the production of live stock will be the predominant industry in those localities. The department will send experts to advise the members of these associations, instruct them in cattle-raising, and assist them in the selection of their stocks. Already we have received promises of farmers in many localities to organize. The farmers who join them can get combined credit with which to buy breeding animals—and can aid each other in many ways.

"The supply of hog meat, altho it is not decreasing as rapidly as beef, is in danger, and the department believes it has found a way in which to increase it materially by the development of boys' 'pig clubs.' Several years ago we started corn clubs, and now have over 200,000 boys raising corn every year.

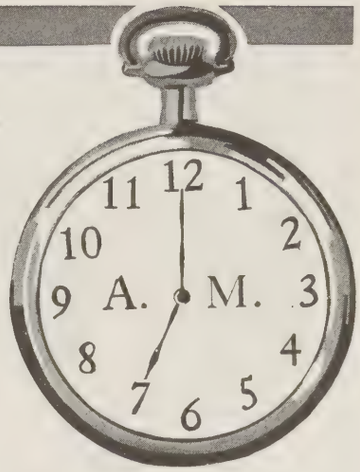
"Some of these boys are finding out that they can make more money by feeding their corn to pigs and selling the fattened hogs. The success some of them have had, not only in raising for the market, but also in raising blooded stock, has led the department to take up the idea of 'pig clubs.'

"Once the boys are interested, they will

(*Continued on page 710*)

Stays Hot All Night Long

(From 7 P.M. to 7 A.M. Easily)



Boiling water *stays* hot all night—12 to 15 hours—in this hot water bottle. It stands erect, so you can fill

The M. H. P. Aluminum Hot Water Bottle

with boiling water without scalding or burning your hands. A permanent investment in health and comfort. Always in good condition, ready for use, never leaks. Get one and your children will use it for their children.

Handsome, polished aluminum, all one piece. Lightest weight metal bottle made. Especially adapted for foot-warmer, for use at abdomen or small of back. Cannot flop down flat or lose its shape when in use. Cotton Felt Bag for covering comes with it.

It has all the advantages of a metal bottle over a rubber bottle—and these additional advantages over other metal bottles:

(*a*) A bottom to stand on when filling.
(*b*) One piece of seamless aluminum (no nickel plate to wear through or peel off).
(*c*) The best shape for general use.
(*d*) Much lighter in weight.
(*e*) Will never leak if not grossly abused.

10 Years' Guarantee

The M. H. P. is guaranteed for 10 years, or we will give you a special 50-year guarantee, if you wish it.

For Sale by Druggists, Hardware Dealers and Department Stores.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for descriptive folder, giving dealer's name. We will supply you direct upon receipt of price, $3.50.

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A telephone from upstairs to the kitchen—think what a saving of time, energy and strength it means for you. Climbing up and down stairs—so dreaded by the housewife—almost entirely done away with. The maid always within summons without the alternative of your calling down the stairs or going down to the kitchen.

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These handy little telephones, with the necessary wire and everything complete for installation, can usually be bought of your dealer. If, however, you cannot get it in your town, we will send it direct. The outfit costs only $15—a mere trifle compared with the help it gives you.

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FIREPROOF—Hy-Rib, a steel sheathing stiffened by rigid deep ribs, is the ideal reinforcement for concrete. Hy-Rib makes fireproof, durable, economical walls, sidings, partitions, floors, ceilings and roofs.
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Reinforcement, Steel Sash, Hy-Rib, Waterproofings

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 708)

show their pigs at the country fairs, and the competition between them will do much to encourage not only the boys, but the small producer to feed his corn to pigs.

"But the real solution of the whole problem, in my estimation, is the establishment of abattoirs in the smaller cities of the country, to which the farmer can take his stock and have it slaughtered and held for him until a favorable market.

"There is one of these abattoirs in Paris, Texas, now, and it has been most successful. Another one is to be built at Alexandria, Va. They are very common all over Europe, especially in France, but have been but little thought of in this country, perhaps because the large meat-packers have discouraged their existence.

"Their establishment will give the farmer a competitive market, which will be an incentive. He will produce cattle as soon as he finds it is a profitable business."

NOT ENOUGH TO THE ACRE

Coincident with alarming reports as to the diminishing beef supply, agitation is going forward in farm journals and elsewhere for a more intensive cultivation of American soil. *Farm and Fireside* remarks that, if American farmers can make any money with an average wheat yield of only thirteen bushels to the acre, "what might they not make with twenty-six?" A yield of twenty-six bushels of wheat has for years been secured in several European countries. Europe also has better yields of oats. Here the average of oats per acre is twenty-nine bushels; in Germany it is over fifty; in France, 31.6. In barley we make a better comparison, altho some countries are ahead of us. The American yield is 25.8 bushels, the German 35.3, and that of Great Britain 35. Of potatoes we have the smallest yield reported from any country. Some of our irrigation States report averages of 119 bushels of potatoes to the acre, but the general average is only 84. If the high average in the irrigation States were to prevail throughout the country, we should still fall behind Germany, which has a yield of 200, Austria one of 151, France one of 133, Great Britain and Ireland, 193. Even Russia has an average of 100.

President Brown, of the New York Central, has long been prominent as an advocate of more intensive cultivation. Soil is here in abundance, but it is not cultivated. Soil which can be had here on small terms can be made to yield harvests "unprecedented," provided farmers learn how to handle it. Great areas of American land east of the Mississippi, and much of it east of the Alleghanies, have suffered from wholesale neglect, when it was available for high cultivation in raising various crops and cattle and sheep. An official statement from Washington recently sent out shows that there are some farm lands in New York State which now yield in money larger sums than do many fertile regions of the West. Not, however, in wheat and corn, which must long continue to be raised in largest amounts elsewhere than in the East. There are unlimited opportunities in the Atlantic States and on the Gulf for raising many crops with profit. "Holland" in his daily *Wall Street Journal* letter, commenting on Mr. Brown's activities, presents the following interesting items:

"What can be done in the South almost staggers the imagination. One schoolboy is understood to have raised 237 bushels of corn on one acre of land, and the presumption is that this is not a mere lucky experiment. The State of Alabama possesses lands which can easily produce food products in amount sufficient to pay the cost of land in a single year. And these lands can be bought for from ten to twenty dollars an acre. Splendid lands can be bought in New York State for from one hundred to three hundred dollars an acre.

"It was recently reported from Washington that there were nearly five millions of acres in the Southern States which border the Atlantic and the Gulf capable of the very highest development of truck farming. Yet not one-tenth of 1 per cent. is utilized for truck, and, in fact, about 75 per cent. is not utilized at all. These lands are very cheap, and the time will surely come when they will be occupied by American farmers and profitably cultivated. There is magnificent trucking land in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia.

"President Brown once said that the soil is here, the climate is here, the area is here—all the conditions are at hand for maintaining and increasing American food products, including beef, if only the American citizen is willing to take advantage of these opportunities."

AFTER NINETEEN YEARS

"Times are now so utterly different from those of 1894," that *The Wall Street Journal* is moved to indicate, by means of figures, the commercial character of a contrast which is so striking as to be "almost unbelievable." It points out that October 4, 1913, and August 27, 1894, "will be distinguished in history as the only two dates within nearly three-quarters of a century when low tariff measures went into effect in the United States." Within that period the standard of living, of production, and of prosperity in general was so greatly extended as to produce a degree of well-being on the part of the people at large which in 1894 would have seemed magnificent. Because of these conditions the results of the new tariff must inevitably differ from those which followed the old. Just how they will differ no man can yet tell.

In order to make clear the contrast in conditions during the two periods, some statistics of leading industries are given by the writer on a per capita basis. These show, for example, that the poor crops which now bring forth laments that they represent only $61.38 per capita present a striking contrast with those for 1894, when the per capita amount was only $49.26. Following is a table of statistics prepared by this writer:

	Statistics of 1913		Statistics of 1894	
	Amount	per Capita	Amount	per Capita
Misc. imports	$1,812,978,234	$18.57	$654,994,622	$9.32
Manfd. exports	1,187,000,460	12.16	202,804,463	3.00
Prod. of mfrs.	10,500,000,000	107.60	4,937,000,000	73.00
Gr. R.R earn.	3,057,163,762	31.32	1,073,361,797	15.87
Comm'l failures	261,100,000	2.67	172,992,856	2.56
Pig-iron output, tons	32,181,274	0.329	6,657,380	0.098
Steel output, tns.	30,000,000	0.307	4,412,032	0.005
Coal output, tns.	525,000,000	5.38	152,447,791	2.25
Farm outpt, qty.	5,992,000,000	61.38	3,331,500,000	49.26
Security issues	1,740,000,000	18.32	375,000,000	5.54
Money in circul.	3,365,855,775	34.48	1,661,307,165	24.56
Bank deposits	16,995,000,000	174.10	4,651,115,300	68.77

NOTES—Failures and pig-iron production are estimated on the basis of eight months. Railroad earnings this year are for the year ended June 30 and include only roads whose yearly operating income exceeds $1,000,000. Money in circulation is as of September 6. Most of the 1913 figures are partly estimated. Manufactured output means only the value added by manufacture. Farm production is total value of all crops, figured in both years at average prices of same twenty years.

It is indeed striking to read that our

Temptation

You mothers wish to make oats tempting. And this is how to do it.

Get Quaker Oats, for this consists of just the rich, plump, luscious grains. All the puny grains are discarded, all the poorly-flavored. We find only ten pounds of Quaker Oats in a bushel.

These are the cream of the oats. And each mammoth flake is so processed by heat that its flavor is kept intact.

Common oatmeal may have equal food value. But what matters that if it lacks the flavor which makes children love this dish?

Quaker Oats has that flavor.

Quaker Oats

The Luscious, Big-Flaked Oatmeal

The evidence is that nowhere in the world are there other oats like Quaker. A hundred nations now send here to get this Quaker Oats. Some send ten thousand miles.

Even the British Isles, the home of Scotch oats, consume more packages of Quaker than all other brands together.

The peoples of the earth now consume each year a thousand million dishes of Quaker. All because of the wondrous flavor.

Yet many a mother buys lesser oats where every store sells Quaker. They pay the same price per package, the same cost per dish.

They go without this matchless flavor, which other people send over seas and continents to get.

This is why it matters:

Oats are our premier food. Nothing else grown supplies so much of what growing children need.

Nothing else compares with oats as vim-producing food.

Every modern mother wants her children to love oats. That is why it's vital to get the oats they love.

Regular Size package, 10c

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Except in Far West and South.

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Sole Makers

(470)

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is a marvel of good service and economy

Silk hose "at cotton cost" is no longer an idle promise but an established fact. Phoenix Silk Hose, if bought by the 4-pair box and worn alternately, gives such exceptional service, that its daily use is a practical economy.

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Made of the very finest pure-dye thread silk procurable, Phoenix Silk Hose possesses the exquisite lustre and soft, clinging texture that is so much desired.

Men's, 50c, 75c, $1.00 Pair
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AT ALL GOOD DEALERS

Ask your dealer to show you Women's No. 404 Phoenix Silk Hose—the very best $1 Silk Hose of its kind that has yet been produced.

Phoenix Double-Knit Silk Hose for Men and Women, an exclusive Phoenix idea for cold weather—pure silk with a lisle lining for warmth.

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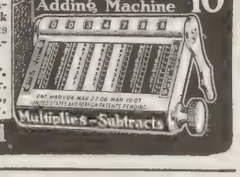
Buy Thru Your Stationer.
Write for 10 day trial offer.
G. Gancher, A. A. M. Co., 119 W. Br'dw'y, N. Y. City.

Golden Gem Adding Machine $10



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The improved **Family SHOE STRETCHER** For Men and Women
will immediately remove this condition. Stretches the shoe where it pinches **Cures,** because it removes shoe pressure, which is the cause of all foot trouble. **Makes** your shoes fit perfectly without distorting them. Lasts a lifetime. Endorsed by doctors and chiropodists. Place (knob) where corn rubs. **No more corn.** Write today for **Free** booklet giving full particulars with **list of everything for foot comfort.**
THE PEDICURE CO., Dept. 16 BUFFALO, N. Y.

exports of manufactured products in 1894 amounted to only $3 per capita, whereas for the year ending on June 30 last they were $12.16 per capita. Again, it is disclosed that, during the current calendar year our manufacturing industries will add to the value of the raw material they use a sum equal to $107.60 per capita as against $73 so added in 1894. The growth of our transportation industry is shown in the fact that railroads this year report having received $31.32 per capita, whereas in 1894 they received only $15.87. So again, we now consume 5.38 tons of coal per capita, and then consumed only 2.25 tons. Of steel we now produce 634 pounds per capita; we then produced 130 pounds. Our stock of gold has increased from $500,000,000 to $1,900,000,000. In 1894 the money raised by means of securities for the benefit of industries amounted to $5.54 per capita; this year it amounts to nearly $19.

LARGER BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the entire country increased in September over August 8.4 per cent., the total being $13,287,617,511. August was the lowest level touched in about three years. The total for September, however, indicated a gain of 26 per cent. over September of last year. Indeed, the returns for September of this year, in *Bradstreet's* words, presents "an exceptionally favorable contrast to every September, save one, of which there is record," the exception noted being September, 1909, when there was no complaint as to trade or speculation. *Bradstreet's* says further:

"Bank clearings at the metropolis for the month of September aggregated $7,455,917,151, which represents an increase of 10.2 per cent. over August and of three-tenths of 1 per cent. over September, 1912. Withal, the total is, with the exception of that reported for August, the smallest returned since September last year; but it exceeds by 3.7 per cent. the total for the like month in 1911; it runs 19.8 per cent. above the exhibit for September, 1910, tho it falls 12 per cent. below the same month in 1909, and while it considerably exceeds the sums registered in September of 1908 and 1907, it shows a recession of 10.3 per cent. from the same month in 1906.

"It is pertinent to observe that while transactions in stocks on the country's leading exchange exceeded those of August by 26 per cent., they fell 23 per cent. under those of September last year, and barring the dealings for the corresponding month in 1910, total transactions last month were the lightest reported for any September since 1900. In 1909 and 1906 the turnover aggregated 20,054,496 and 26,121,583 shares, respectively, whereas for September of this year dealings amounted to only 7,683,000 shares.

"Outside of New York the total for September aggregated $5,831,700,360, a rise of 6 per cent. over August and of 5.7 per cent. over September, 1912. While the sum stated exceeds those reported in February, June, and August of this year, it is, with those exceptions, the lightest returned since September of last year.

"Every group but one—the New England—shows an increase over September, 1912. The New England division, owing principally to a loss of approximately 10 per cent. at Boston, displays a drop of 7.4 per cent. On the other hand, relatively large gains are reported by the Northwestern and Southern groups, viz., 9.9 per cent. and 9.5 per cent. The Western group indicates a rise of 8.3 per cent., and the Southwestern, despite drought and loss to the corn crop, returns an advance of 6.4 per cent. The far-Western group reports an increment of 4 per cent. and the middle division exhibits an increase of 1 per cent. It is significant that ninety-seven of the individual cities furnish gains over September of last year, while only twenty-one suffered losses.

"Despite some complaints of poor trade, tight money, paucity in speculation, and difficult collections, payments throughout the country for the first nine months of the calendar year fell only six-tenths of 1 per cent. below the best on record, those of the first three quarters of last year, when the total aggregated $124,990,945,160, as against $124,153,920,594 for the none months of this year. Most of the gain was furnished by the first quarter of the year. The total for the period just passed outstrips that of 1911 by 7 per cent.; it goes over 1910 to the extent of 2 per cent., clearings in January of that year having reached the unprecedented total of $16,998,000,000, and it reflects a rise of 5 per cent. over 1909 and of 11 per cent. over 1906.

"New York City's total for the nine months of this year—$70,353,963,234—represents a drop of 3.5 per cent. from the like time in 1912, but it shows a gain of 2.4 per cent. over 1911. At the same time, the total discloses a loss of 4.3 per cent. from 1910, of 5.6 per cent. from 1909 and of 9 per cent. from 1906, but increases over 1908 and 1907 rule."

IMPRESSIVE RAILWAY STATISTICS

An advance summary by the Interstate Commerce Commission of statistics pertaining to American railways for the fiscal years 1911-1912 having reached a writer for the London *Times*, that paper concludes, after a study of it, that it presents "a wonderfully impressive proof of the immensity of the American systems." The aggregate mileage, in this country, not counting a few very small roads, on June 30, 1912, was 360,714—an increase of 8,925 miles over 1911. On this mileage 61,260 locomotives were employed and 2,308,658 cars of all classes. The number of engineers employed was 63,555, of firemen 66,408, of conductors 49,051, of other trainmen 135,958, and of switch tenders, etc., 39,538.

Statistics of the capital employed include the following: Par value of the outstanding capital, $19,533,750,802, of which there was $6,882,813,008 of common stock, $1,586,747,679 of preferred, and $11,064,190,115 of funded debt—that is, mortgage bonds, collateral trust bonds, debentures, notes, etc. Of the total stock, preferred and common, the same being $8,469,560,687, a little more than 34 per cent. paid no dividends. Dividends paid during the year amounted to $400,432,753, which was a little more than an average of 7 per cent. on the dividend-paying stocks. The average on all stocks outstanding, those that paid as well as those that did not, was 4.73 per cent.

As to the service rendered in the year, following are interesting statistics: The number of passengers carried was 994,158,591, an increase over corresponding returns for 1911 of 6,447,594; passenger mileage, or number of passengers carried one mile, 33,034,995,806, the corresponding return for 1911 being 73,465,336 more; number of passengers carried one mile per mile of road,

(*Continued on page* 714)

Hupmobile

TWO or three weeks ago Hupmobile dealers from all parts of America, and Europe as well, came together in convention at the factory to see this new car.

And one man swept the convention by saying what everyone else had thought but had not said.

For ten minutes he had been telling of the hold of the Hupmobile on his big Western territory; and the crowd went wild when he suddenly drawled, by way of climax:—

"Boys— when yuh talk to me about competition— I— don't— know— what— yuh— mean. I never met up with it!"

And do you know, my dear sir— you who are thinking of buying a car— that this dealer merely expressed a condition that exists everywhere?

Stop and think— have you ever heard any but kind words of the Hupmobile?

Isn't it always spoken of separately— by itself?

Isn't it always singled out, and not grouped, as other cars are grouped together in a low priced class?

And do you know why?

Why shouldn't they whirl off to school in a Hupmobile on wet and stormy days, instead of being drenched or chilled by exposure to dangerous and inclement conditions?

Why This 1914 Car is Unique and Alone

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has a sturdy pressed steel frame.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has a pressed steel Pullman body.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it is the biggest user of aluminum of any moderate priced car.

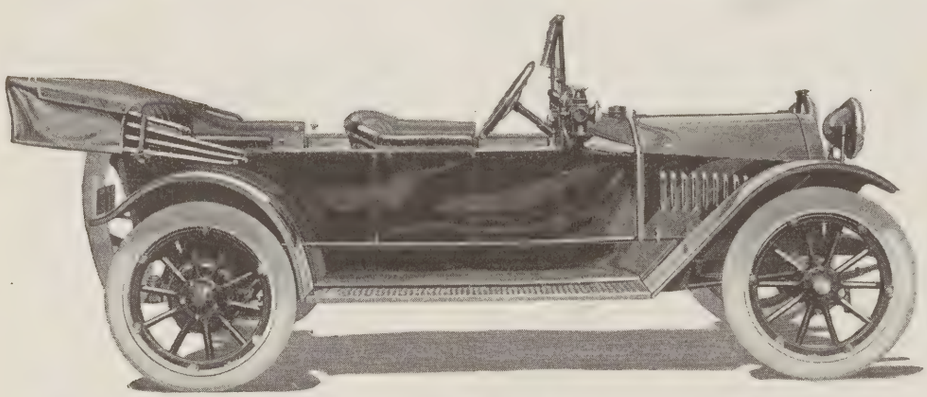
The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it is the biggest user of high priced steel of any moderate priced car.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has a powerful long-stroke motor, 3¼ in. x 5½ in.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has an individual, distinctive design.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself, in other words, because by its careful and exhaustive attention to the most intimate details of construction—and by its use throughout of the finest materials obtainable, no matter what the cost, it has justified our belief that it is the best car of its class in the world.

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1243 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit



"32" Touring Car or Roadster— $1050 f. o. b. Detroit

In Canada $1230 f. o. b. Windsor

SPECIFICATIONS

Four-cylinder long-stroke motor, 3¼ x 5½ inches; unit power plant. Selective type transmission, sliding gears. Center control. Full floating rear axle. 106 inch wheel base. Tires, 32 x 3½ Q. D. Rear shock absorber. Magneto cover.

EQUIPMENT

Electric horn; rain vision ventilating windshield; mohair top with envelope; Hupmobile Jiffy curtains; speedometer; cocoa mat in tonneau; Prest-O-Lite; oil lamps; tools. Trimmings, black and nickel.

"32" Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster with Westinghouse two-unit electric generator and starter; electric lights; oversize tires, 33 x 4; demountable rims, extra rim and tire carrier at rear—$1200 f. o. b. Detroit.

In Canada $1380 f. o. b. Windsor

The car of The American Family

H. Leh & Company's store, Allentown, Pa.—Alba-lighted throughout

You can increase your sales

by using better light. Alba Shades make light better—softer, better diffused, more of it from the same lamps.

They will make your store more attractive, show goods better, and reduce errors of employees.

Alba Shades and Globes

Buy an Alba Shade, test it on any lamp, see the difference—then you will realize what Alba can do for you.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Illuminating Help Free. Send floor plans of your rooms, stating height of ceiling, position of window. We will plan your lighting without charge.

Business Lighting, Catalogue No. 47-O. Home Lighting, Catalogue No. 42-O.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company Pittsburgh

Also New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St Louis, Cincinnati, Boston and Toronto

This Alba lighted window of H. Leh & Co., Allentown, Pa., does excellent saleswork by night

Pyrene TRADE MARK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Write for Booklet

MAY Providence protect you and your wife and your children from the necessity of using it. But when you do need it, may the same kind Providence have forearmed you to throttle the fire fiend before he can rob you of your household treasures or the lives of those whom the hearthstone cannot spare. Pyrene plants confidence in your bosom when you are going away—an assurance that you will not return to charred ruins, death, or a frightful disfigurement.

Price, $7, f. o. b. nearest shipping point.

Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO., 1358 Broadway, New York City

Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago
Dayton	Denver	Louisville	Memphis	Norfolk
Oklahoma City	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	San Antonio	York, Neb.

Pacific Coast Distributors: Gorham Engineering Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 712)

139,356, as against 142,859 for the preceding year; number of tons of freight carried, 1,818,232,193, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 1,753,189,939, the increase, 65,042,254; ton mileage, or number of tons carried one mile, 262,955,605,123, the corresponding ton mileage reported for the preceding year being 253,456,389,237; number of tons carried one mile per one mile of road, 1,108,578, as against 1,088,314 for the preceding year; average number of tons of freight per train-mile, 409.29, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being 386.17; average receipts per passenger per mile, 1.985 cent; average receipts per ton per mile, 0.743 cent; passenger service train revenue per train-mile, $1.30.404; freight revenue per train-mile, $3.04.015; average operating revenues per train-mile, $2.30.201; average operating expenses per train-mile, $1.59.544; ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues, 69.30 per cent.

The total operating revenues of the roads for the year were $2,826,917,967; in 1911 they were $2,772,773,828. Operating expenses for the year were $1,985,963,430, and for the previous year $1,901,399,475.

THE COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND

The assertion has commonly been made that the cost of living in England and elsewhere in Europe has advanced at a pace similar to that now so familiar in America. No doubt these statements are well borne out when they refer to the higher kinds of living, especially in homes and hotels of the best classes. But an inquiry, just completed by the London Board of Trade, indicates that, for the working classes of the United Kingdom, the cost of living has not risen at anything like the same rate as in this country. The inquiry, of which details are now published, pertains to the year 1912, the results being compared with those for the year 1905, when an inquiry, similar in scope and character, was undertaken by the Board of Trade. Rents, the cost of food, and fuel prices were considered. In general, the conclusions contained in the report are as follows:

"The cost of living, as represented by rents (including rates) and the retail prices of the selected articles of food and coal, was between 11 and 12 per cent. higher in London than in the other 87 towns investigated, taken as a whole. London is followed in this respect by the Scottish towns, and at the other end of the scale are the towns in the Midlands in which both rents and prices were at a low average. Croydon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth and Devonport, Sheerness and Swansea are the towns in England and Wales for which the combined figures most nearly approach those for London, while the towns in which the cost of living was lowest are Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Macclesfield. London being taken as 100, the extreme range of index numbers for rents and prices combined in other towns was from 81 to 97.

"Over the periods since 1905 rents show little increase except in a few towns, notably Coventry and Macclesfield. In London rents have fallen by about 4 per cent., altho they still remain much higher for the same accommodation than in any other town in this country. Thus, while the mean of the predominant range of

(*Continued on page* 716)

Willys Utility Truck

¾ ton **$1250** ¾ ton

(Chassis only—body as shown $150 extra)

The most popular trade developer you can get

THE Willys-Utility Truck is intended for those who want *more business, bigger business* and *better business.*

You can get along without a Willys truck if you are content with a limited radius of trade, which means a limited amount of business. But unless you *increase* your business area you cannot *increase your profits.*

Look around you. Practically every live merchant in this city is using trucks. It will pay *you* to investigate our proposition. We have *more* to offer for *less* than any other manufacturer in the industry.

The Willys-Utility Truck is the lowest priced truck of its size and capacity built. It costs 30% less than any other similar truck in the world. *Get that—30% less than any other truck of equal power and ability.*

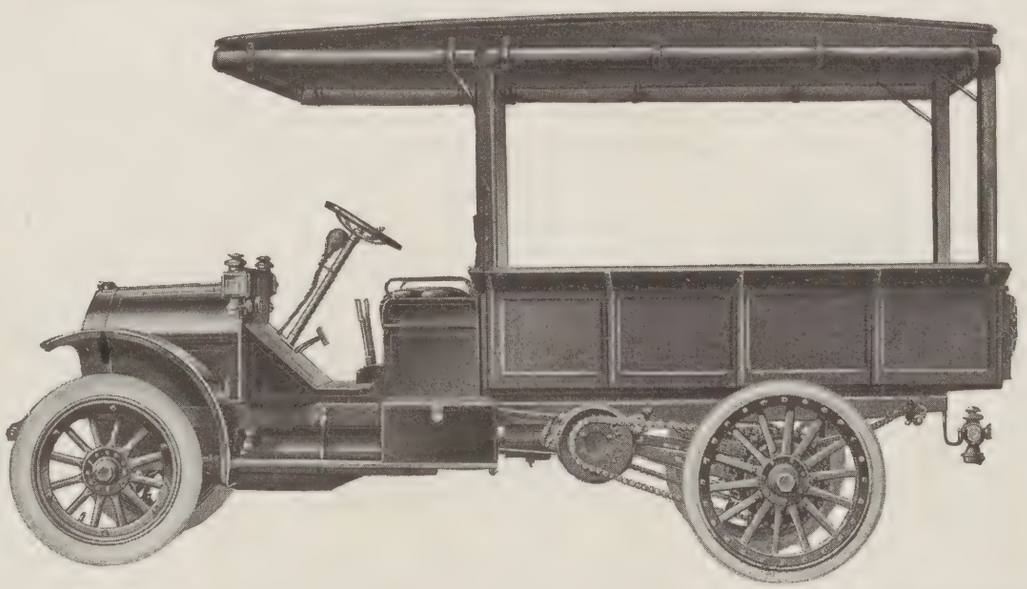
With the cost less and the utility 200% to 300% greater it seems like good business judgment to, *at least,* investigate.

This truck has a powerful thirty-five horsepower motor, which is controlled by our patented governor. It is impossible for the truck to be driven over eighteen miles an hour. It has a heavy reinforced pressed steel frame; both the front and rear axles are unusually rugged; it has a selective transmission—three forward and one reverse; it has 34 x 4½ pneumatic tires on the front, and 36 x 3½ solid tires on the rear. The distribution of weight is correctly solved.

If you haul things you can use one or more of these Willys-Utility Trucks to advantage.

Please address Dept. 150

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



When you buy your new shoes ask for

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

No holes to track mud and dirt.

The Foster Friction Plug keeps your footsteps from sounding like a "gum-shoe" artist, and makes the heels wear longer.

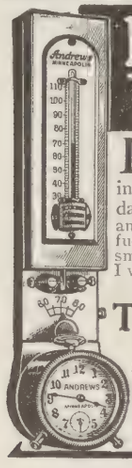
The extra quality rubber gives greater resiliency and longer wear.

Ask your shoeman for Cat's Paw Rubber Heels. ***The name is easy to remember***—they cost no more than the ordinary kinds. 50c. attached—all dealers.

That Foster Plug Prevents Slipping

FOSTER RUBBER CO.,
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping.

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



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I AM an expert at regulating dampers on all styles of heating plants. By working night and day I save you work and worry and bring you comfort. The fuel I save soon pays my small cost and forever after I work free.

Andrews Hired Man
THERMOSTAT
Guaranteed for Life

$20 Clock $5 Extra

Agents and dealers find me a great money maker. Everybody, write today for my story.

ANDREWS HEATING CO.
1367 Heating Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Play Billiards at Home

$1.00 DOWN
Prices $15 Up

No special room needed. For $1 or more down (depending on size and style), and a small amount monthly, you can have your own Table. Balls, cues, etc., free. Sizes range up to 4½ x 9 ft. (standard).

BURROWES
Billiard and Pool Table

FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE. On receipt of first installment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog giving prices, terms, etc.

E. T. BURROWES CO., 701 Center St., Portland, Me.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 714)

weekly rents for two rooms in all the provincial towns investigated was found to be 3s. 1½d., the corresponding rent in the middle zone of London was 5s. 6d., an excess of 2s. 4½d., or 76 per cent.

The prices for food and fuel are then contrasted in the report with rents. In their general level in the different towns rents are shown to have maintained a greater degree of uniformity. In 88 towns the percentage of increase in rents was only 1.8; in the cost of food and fuel it was 13.7 per cent. The two classes yield a combined percentage of increase of 11.3 per cent.

An attempt was then made to make the inquiry more complete by ascertaining the course of prices for clothing during the same period. While this part of the investigation "was beset with special difficulties," a conclusion was arrived at from such data as were available, this conclusion being that an appreciable rise in the cost of clothing had occurred. It probably is not much less in proportion than that in food, coal, and rent. It took place either as an increased price for the same article, or as a lower quality of goods and workmanship for the same price.

In the final conclusion is a statement which would perhaps be found measurably true in this country, if any investigator were to take it up for careful study. This is that, while rent, food, fuel, and clothing, taken together, have increased in cost during the last seven years—the increase in England being about 10 per cent.—"prices are, however, still at a lower level than a generation ago." In these columns a few weeks ago were printed prices for a few articles of universal consumption, taken from a personal account-book kept in 1883, which fully bear out this English statement as to prices being at least not higher now than they were a generation ago.

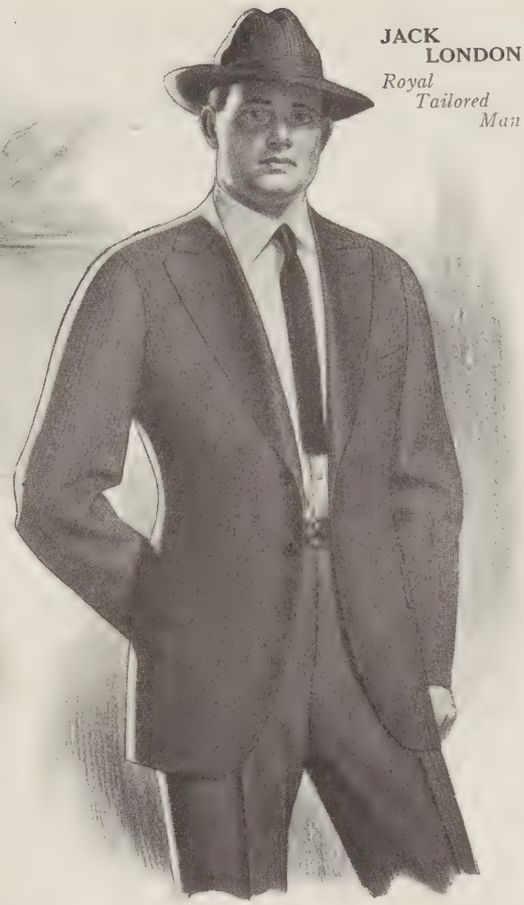
STOCKHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS

Somewhat more than two years ago an interesting compilation was made by *The Wall Street Journal* of stockholders in corporations, figures for the same having been derived from the corporations themselves. Comparisons were made with conditions of several years earlier and marked increases were indicated, some of them being extremely impressive as to tendencies in investments. Another compilation, similar in purpose and based on statistics similarly obtained, is now under way. The first instalment of the reports was recently printed. Figures are given for six companies: American Sugar, Standard Oil, Pennsylvania, Reading, Telegraph and Telephone, and Rubber.

Within twelve years the capitalization of these companies has increased 81 per cent., but the number of stockholders has increased 204.7 per cent. In this period the number of shares in the average holding declined 40 per cent.—that is, the stock, being more widely distributed, is now held in smaller numbers of shares; there are now three stockholders where there was only one in 1901. In five large companies women now hold about 50 per cent. of the stock. Following is a table showing the number of stockholders in these six com-

(*Continued on page* 718)

JACK LONDON
Able Seaman



JACK LONDON
Royal Tailored Man

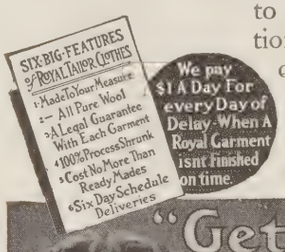
COPYRIGHT, 1913, THE ROYAL TAILORS

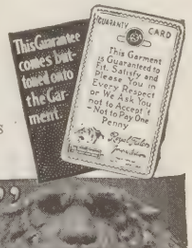
"It's funny what a difference a few Clothes Make!"

When Jack London picked out a Royal Fabric for a 2 piece Fall suit a few weeks ago, the fancy took him that he wanted a hat made of the same material. "Nothing easier!" said the local Royal dealer. And straightway he measured the London head and the London crown—sending those measurements to us along with the London body dimensions.

We cut and tailored the hat just as we did the suit, to exactly dovetail the specifications given us. Perhaps it may, or it may not be to your taste to wear a hat that matches your suit. But the point is: Royal Service gives you exactly what you want—exactly as you order it. There is no such thing as "partial satisfaction" in a Royal Tailor transaction. A Royal deal means *complete* satisfaction or no sale.

You select the fabric you want. You pick out the style and cut you want—and if any little individualities are wanted, not shown in the fashion plate you select, you dictate the desired changes to your local dealer—and we edit them into your suit! The Royal Tailored Man is the type of man who appreciates exact perfection—and gets it in his clothes.


SIX BIG FEATURES
OF ROYAL TAILOR CLOTHES
1 Made To Your Measure
2 All Pure Wool
3 A Legal Guarantee With Each Garment
4 100% Process Shrunk
5 Cost No More Than Ready Mades
6 Six Day Schedule Deliveries
We pay $1 A Day For every Day of Delay When A Royal Garment isn't Finished on time


This Guarantee comes Duplicated onto the Garment
REQUEST CARD
This Garment is Guaranteed to Fit, Satisfy and Please You in Every Respect or We Ask You not to Accept it - Not to Pay One Penny

"Get that Royal Tailored Look"

The Royal Tailors

Chicago New York

Joseph Wechsler
President

The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner

Do you know that the easiest way to clean *clean* is also the *cheapest* way? It is true.

One reason is because our way cuts the work in half. This is proved every day. And a searching trial will convince you, too, that it is *cheaper* to own a Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner than to go without one.

To the money saving in labor—and in floor coverings—and in draperies—you must add the saving in health; your old way let the finest and most dangerous dust escape you.

It's the Volume and Velocity of Rushing Air That Count

A month's trial costs you only a ridiculously small sum. We pay the freight. A short trial tells little. You use the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner for four weeks; learn to know it; decide leisurely after making every test. Then you can own it, if you wish, for

Only $1.75 Per Week

It sucks up the microscopic dust, lint, ravelings, big cuttings. And it is easier than a broom on your good floor coverings.

Weighs only 33 lbs. Any woman can carry it up and down stairs easily. Runs lightly on rubber-shod wheels, following the user without conscious effort. Reaches 40 ft. from any electric fixture. Cleans a whole floor without disconnecting.

The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner is used in private homes, big and little apartments, office buildings, churches, hotels, theatres, restaurants, steamships; everywhere.

Appliances for sharpening knives and polishing silverware are furnished free. Equipment for running washing machines, meat choppers, bread mixers, costs only a little extra.

Isn't the servant question always with you? Here is its best solution. Try a Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner, for less than you now pay to do without it. The price is within the reach of any woman's allowance.

Ask About our Easy Payment Plan

THE BISSELL MOTOR CO., 224 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio

Canadian Office, Sterling Bank Chambers, St. Catharines, Ontario

NOTE: Make no mistake. This is the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner; not the Bissell Carpet Sweeper. It is made and guaranteed by The F. Bissell Co., of Toledo, Ohio. We have no connection whatever with the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Truth About Egypt

By J. Alexander

"Contains much that should prove interesting to Americans, more particularly the résumé of the troubles pertaining to granting self-government to a dependency."
—Says the *N. Y. Times.*

"Invaluable to students of world politics."
—*Boston Herald.*

Illustrated. Cloth, $2.00 net; by mail, $2.10

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FARM MORTGAGES

netting six to seven per cent. constitute the very best investments. We offer First Mortgages on the best farms in the "Garden Spot Of The World." Georgia farms capable of producing three and more crops each year, and where grazing is good for ten months each year. The land is readily salable for more than three times the amount loaned. In twelve years we have never lost a cent of principal or interest to investors.

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Douglas Georgia

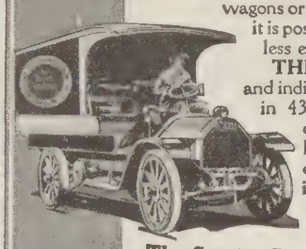
The Device That Makes The Profitable Motor Truck Possible

The real point in figuring the cost of Motor Truck Operation—and for that matter the cost of operating horse wagons—is WASTED TIME. Time lost on the road—time lost at loading and unloading stations—lost time which amounts to far more than the combined cost of tires, gas, oil, repairs and depreciation.

Checking sheets and cost-keeping systems may show some of the loss, but they miss that vital and expensive item "WASTED TIME."

THE SERVIS RECORDER deals only with time—It gives an accurate, tamper-proof record of every movement of the vehicle during every minute of the 24 hours—It gives mechanical supervision, accurate and impartial—It works equally well on motor trucks, horse-drawn wagons, or sleighs—It has no gears, shaft, or outside connections of any kind—It can be attached to any vehicle in ten minutes.

THE SERVIS RECORDER will demonstrate whether horse wagons or motor trucks are the most profitable, and show, if it is possible, how the same work can be performed with less equipment.



THE SERVIS RECORDER is in use by firms and individuals in more than 50 lines of business, in 43 cities, and by 56 railroads, for use on switching locomotives.

How the Servis Recorder operates—the economy it will effect—the improvement it will produce in delivery service—the experience of its owners, will be told without obligation.

The Service Recorder Co., 4010 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio

BRANCHES IN TWENTY CITIES

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 716)

panies in the present year and in three previous years:

Company	Number of Shareholders 1913	1912	1906	1901
Am. Sug. Ref.	18,149	17,388	12,312	10,816
Standard Oil of N. J.	*6,201	*5,759	§4,000	3,832
Penna R. R.	84,244	74,002	40,153	27,510
Reading Co.	6,560	5,924	6,388	§6,300
Am. T. & T.	53,737	49,029	17,783	8,143
U. S. Rub.	†12,846	‡9,666	3,500	3,000
	181,737	161,768	84,136	59,631

*May 20. †July 15. ‡July 6. §Estimated.

In order more fully to understand this distribution in ownership, the following summary is presented by the writer:

Shares outstanding, 1913	12,600,055
Shares outstanding, 1901	6,941,433
Shares, increase	5,658,622
Shares, increase per cent	81.5
Number of shareholders, 1913	181,737
Number of shareholders, 1901	59,631
Increase	122,106
Increase per cent	204.7
Average per holder, 1913	69.3
Average per holder, 1901	116.4
Decrease, shares	47.1
Decrease per cent	40.4

Of these six companies, only American Sugar and Reading fail to show a change in capitalization between 1901 and 1913. Standard Oil made only a small increase, while the Pennsylvania and U. S. Rubber more than doubled their stock and American Telephone tripled its share capital.

Of the six companies referred to above, five report the number of their women stockholders for the present year and for last year. Following is a table in which these figures are shown, along with the total number of shareholders and the percentage of shares held by women:

Company	1913 Shareholders Total No.	Women	%	1912 Shareholders Total No.	Women	%
Am. S. R.	18,149	9,606	52.9	17,388	*9,349	53.7
St. O. N. J.	†6,201	‡2,434	39.4	†5,759	§2,599	45.1
Penn. R.R.	84,244	40,325	47.8	74,002	35,376	47.8
A. T. & T.	53,737	28,188	52.4	49,029	25,589	52.1
U. S. Rub.	‖12,846	‖5,780	44.9	**9,666	**4,350	45.0
	175,177	86,333	49.1	155,844	77,263	49.6

*January, 1913. †May 20. ‡Dec. 20, 1912. §Dec. 15, 1911. ‖July 15. **July 6.

These figures are presented as "highly interesting in the light of the lowest level of prices that was reached in 1913 as compared with any other year since 1909.

Since the above figures were given out figures for two other companies have come to hand. One set relate to the Baltimore & Ohio, in which the number of stockholders during the past year increased more than 20 per cent., the number in August of this year being 14,114. In August last year the number was 11,694. This addition of 2,420 stockholders to the company's list was secured without any increase in the number of shares outstanding. Moreover, in Germany are large holdings of B. & O. stock, one banking house representing more than 10,000 shareholders, and again it is to be borne in mind that the Union Pacific Railway has a large investment in this road. The German and Union Pacific holdings together amount to approximately 50 per cent. of the entire B. & O. capital stock. Hence the other half of the stock is distributed among 14,114 owners.

Statistics on this subject, affecting the New Haven system, are also to hand. So wide is the distribution of this stock that Howard Elliot, the new president, recently said the system was "in the hands of odd-lot stockholders."

CURRENT POETRY

NOT all were carried away by enthusiasm over Mr. John Masefield's "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the Bye Street." These were compositions of undoubted power, containing many beautiful passages, but it was objected that they were not poetry. The emotionalism of "The Widow in the Bye Street" was declared thoroughly artificial, and "The Everlasting Mercy" was held to be convincing in only a few parts. There were signs, however, that these were the work of a poe, of real talent, who, for the moment, had given up poetry in order to tell a sordid little story and moralize in the manner of his contemporaries. Now from the Ma millan Company comes a book of Mr. Masefield's earlier verse, his "Salt Water Ballads." These poems, he says, were written in his youth, and first published in book form nearly eleven years ago. It is well for Mr. Masefield's reputation that they have been republished; for many of them are real poetry, musical and spontaneous. There is humor in them, too, and a strong sympathetic realism. Kipling's influence is very evident, but this by no means constitutes a fault.

Here is a poem that has been widely quoted during the years that have passed since its first publication—perhaps it has appeared in these columns. But it can not be too often quoted, for it has the simplicity and vitality of enduring art.

Sea-Fever

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely
sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the
white sail's shaking,
And a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray dawn
breaking.

I must go down to the seas again, for the call of
the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be
denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds
flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the
sea-gulls crying.

I must go down to the seas again to the vagrant
gipsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way where the
wind's like a whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing
fellow rover,
And a quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the
long trick's over.

Here is a quaint superstition of the sea put into the authentic idiom of seamen. Mr. Masefield traveled the world over as a sailor before the mast and he knows the men of whom he writes.

Sea-Change

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

"Gonies an' gullies an' all o' the birds o' the sea,
They ain't no birds, not really," said Billy the
Dane.
"Not mollies, nor gullies, nor gonies at all," said he,
"But simply the sperrits of mariners livin'
again.

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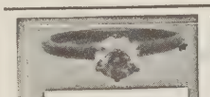

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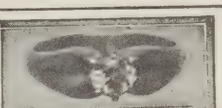

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Factory—ELIZABETH, N. J.

"Them birds goin' fishin' is nothin' but souls o' the drowned,
Souls o' the drowned an' the kicked as are never no more:
An' that there haughty old albatross cruisin' around,
Belike he's Admiral Nelson or Admiral Noah.

"An' merry's the life they are living. They settle and dip;
They fishes, they never stands watches, they waggle their wings;
When a ship comes by, they fly to look at the ship
To see how the nowaday mariners manages things.

"When freezin' aloft in a snorter, I tell you I wish—
(Tho maybe it ain't like a Christian)—I wish I could be
A haughty old copper-bound albatross dipping for fish
And coming the proud over all o' the birds o' the sea."

Homesickness, theme of much fine poetry, brings from Mr. Masefield some of his best lines. The following poem seems Celtic in spirit and in expression—perhaps because the Celts who write verse usually are homesick.

The West Wind

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries;
I never hear the west wind but tears are in my eyes.
For it comes from the west lands, the old brown hills,
And April's in the west wind, and daffodils.

It's a fine land, the west land, for hearts as tired as mine,
Apple orchards blossom there, and the air's like wine.
There is cool green grass there, where men may lie at rest,
And the thrushes are in song there, fluting from the nest.

"Will ye not come home, brother? ye have been long away,
It's April, and blossom time, and white is the may;
And bright is the sun, brother, and warm is the rain—
Will ye not come home, brother, home to us again?

"The young corn is green, brother, where the rabbits run,
It's blue sky and white clouds, and warm rain and sun.
It's song to a man's soul, brother, fire to a man's brain,
To hear the wild bees and see the merry spring again.

"Larks are singing in the west, brother, above the green wheat,
So will ye not come home, brother, and rest your tired feet?
I've a balm for bruised hearts, brother, sleep for aching eyes,"
Says the warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries.

It's the white road westward is the road I must tread
To the green grass, the cool grass, and rest for heart and head,
To the violets and the warm hearts and the thrushes' song,
In the fine land, the west land, the land where I belong.

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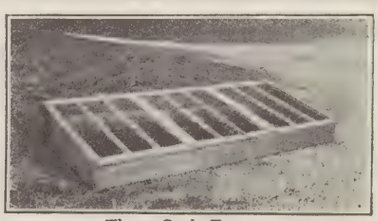

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Office and Works — Jersey City, N. J.

John Drinkwater's poems are full of splendid optimism. Here is one of them—a gay song that Stevenson would have enjoyed. It appears in *The Spectator*.

Dominion

BY JOHN DRINKWATER

I went beneath the sunny sky
When all things bowed to June's desire—
The pansy with its stedfast eye,
The blue shells on the lupin spire,

The swelling fruit along the boughs,
The grass grown heady in the rain,
Dark roses fitted for the brows
Of queens great kings have sung in vain;

My little cat with tiger bars,
Bright claws all hidden in content;
Swift birds that flashed like darkling stars
Across the cloudy continent;

The wiry-coated fellow curled
Stump-tailed upon the sunny flags;
The bees that sacked a colored world
Of treasure for their honey-bags.

And all these things seemed very glad,
The sun, the flowers, the birds on wing,
The jolly beasts, the furry-clad
Fat bees, the fruit, and everything.

But gladder than them all was I,
Who, being man, might gather up
The joy of all beneath the sky,
And add their treasure to my cup,

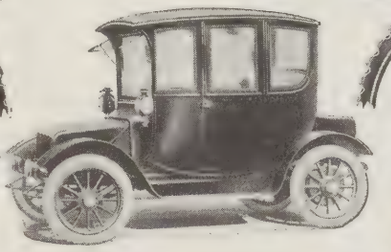
And travel every shining way,
And laugh with God in God's delight,
Create a world for every day,
And store a dream for every night.

A correspondent of the New York *Times Review of Books* gives high praise to Alanson Tucker Schumann's "The Rose and the Man," a book which was, he says, published in this country several years ago. We have never before heard of Mr. Schumann, but the excellence of the verse quoted in the letter makes us regret that the publisher's name is not given. Mr. Ranck says of the following sonnet: "Nothing finer has been done in this country." This is, of course, a wildly extravagant statement; it would not be difficult to find, in half an hour, a dozen better sonnets. But this does not alter the fact that "Guidance" is a splendid poem, admirable in craftsmanship and noble in thought.

Guidance

BY ALANSON TUCKER SCHUMANN

Upon the corner of a village street,
Close to the limits of my homestead lands,
An unpretentious upright firmly stands,
In workmanship plain, commonplace and neat:
To make its purpose clear, its form complete,
Below its top, like fingerless still hands,
A lettered board, transversely placed commands
To the right path the stranger's doubting feet.
And when the vision widens, and the stars
Majestically move across the night,
And God seems near in their eternal glow—
When no harsh voice the sacred silence mars,
I see, beyond the structure's slender height
The shadow of a cross upon the snow.



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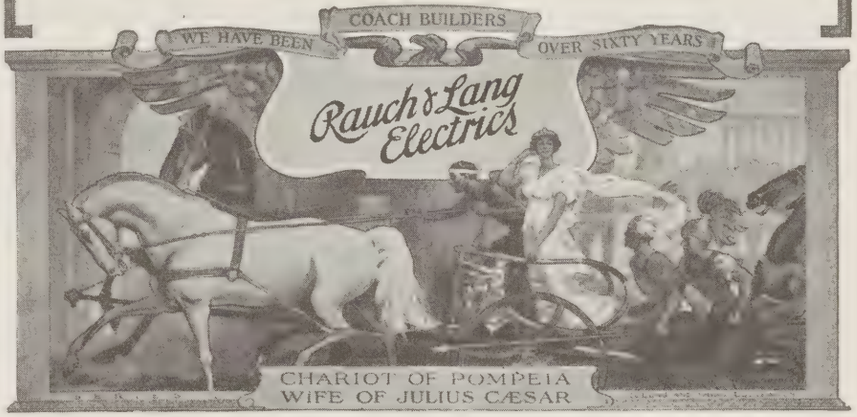

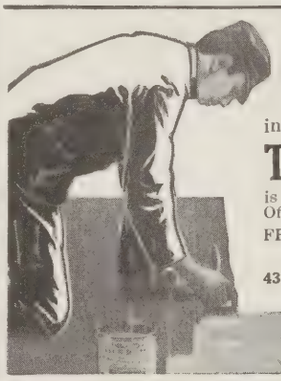

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TWO MONTHS A CAVEMAN

HENRY D. THOREAU was pronounced crazy when he built himself a hut on the bank of Walden Pond, near Concord, Massachusetts, and settled down to lead a primitive life for a couple of years. That a man capable of earning enough in some business pursuit to enable him to enjoy all the ordinary comforts of life should grow his own cabbages, raise his own chickens, chop his own fuel, do his own cooking, and make his own bed, looked like sheer insanity to thousands of people. The great naturalist's attempt to go "back to nature" was a sensation in his day, but, compared with what Joseph Knowles, a Boston artist, did a short time ago, the stunt was tame indeed. As we have already noted in these columns, Mr. Knowles went into the forests of Maine, August 4, to live like a real caveman. He entered the woods without clothes or any of the devices of civilized man, and returned October 4, fully clad and in good health. Reporters met him on his way back to civilization, and he told of some of his most interesting experiences. Here is the story as told in a dispatch to the New York *World:*

Knowles's actual exit from the woods was made at a point fourteen miles south of Megantic, Que., on the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks.

Clad in rudely drest skins of black bear and deer, and carrying in a pack on his back a fire-machine and other tools he had fashioned to aid him in living in a primitive way, Knowles looked like a caveman. Thus ended a test of hardihood and endurance, of skill in conquering a hostile environment.

Knowles is in good physical condition, despite the fact that his final week in the forest entailed a test of endurance that was completely unforeseen and equally unnecessary. In his dread that the game wardens of Somerset County might seek him out in his forest lair and bring his struggles to naught by arresting him for a breach of the game-laws, he left his domain near Spencer Lake and struck out across the untracked wilderness, seventy miles, for the boundary mountains of Canada, overlooking Lake Megantic. He traversed seventy miles of the wildest and most inhospitable country.

He has lost thirty pounds of weight in the two months, dropping from 204 pounds to 174. His appearance clearly tells the tale of the hardships he has undergone. From head to heel, he is scratched and bruised by the briers and underbrush in which he has lived for sixty days. He is tanned almost black.

Over his neck and arms was a black bearskin, cleverly fastened with thongs of deerskin. His trousers were of deerskin, made Indian fashion, with the hair inside. His feet were encased in moccasins of buckskin, sewed with sinew. He wore no hat, no sleeves, no underwear.

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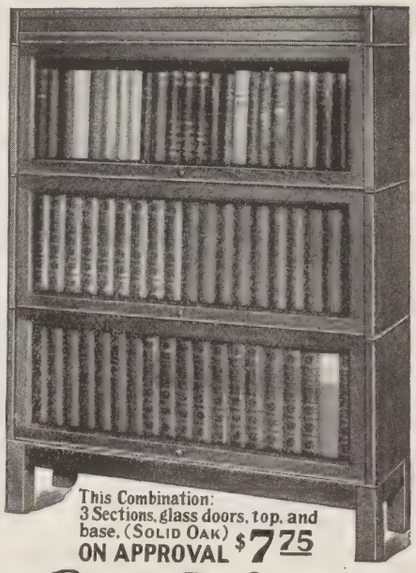

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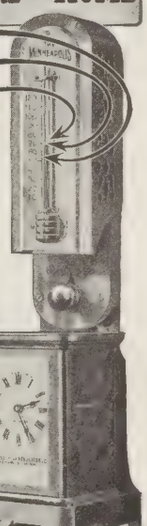

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Model No. 47—1-day clock.

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On his back was a knapsack of woven bark. It was filled with trophies from the forest. Slung over his arm were his bows and arrows. Sheathed in buckskin a crude knife of horn hung from his belt.

Little Miss Frienie Gerard, of Lake Megantic, a fourteen-year-old child of the woods, was the first person to greet him. She had wandered far out of the town, and then she stopt suddenly and gazed ahead. Walking toward her with long, swinging strides came a creature of fur, a different animal than she had ever seen before. She did not run, for somehow, she afterward explained, she thought it was a strange man, in spite of the fact that in the distance the figure appeared like a great bear.

When he reached Megantic, Knowles got a big reception. He went to a hotel. The first thing he did was to remove his bearskin covering. Then he saw the bed.

"A bed—a real bed! Let's see how it feels!" he said, and threw himself full length upon the mattress.

"How are you feeling?" asked a reporter.

"Never felt finer in my life. Say, is there a cigarette around here?" he said quickly, and in a moment Knowles, stretched out and comfortable, stript to the waist, was literally devouring his first smoke for many weeks.

"I ate a spruce partridge yesterday," he said; "nothing much since."

"Are you not hungry?"

"Not a bit." However, Dr. Gregory, who happened to come into the room a moment later with the Mayor and the Maine and Canadian game wardens, prescribed a glass of milk, which Knowles drank with great relish.

"My food largely consisted of fish, deer meat, bear meat, spruce partridges, and berries," said Knowles. "As late as last week I found blueberries in the burnt lands. I am feeling in fine condition. I do not believe every man can do what I have done, but I feel confident that a man with good health, a knowledge of the woods, and resourcefulness can accomplish the same thing. I believe any one of the game wardens could do it. I have satisfied a curiosity.

"The hardest thing of all was the awful lonesomeness, because of which I came near coming out twice. The isolation almost drove me crazy. Several times I have heard voices afar off, and that made it only the harder.

"The eating question is nothing, neither is the dress. I have not suffered any to speak of from the cold. It was that awful lonesomeness.

"For the last ten days I have done little. Up to that time I constantly aspired to accomplish something, but my ambition left me. During the last ten days I believe I have gained ten pounds because of this.

"On my trip up to Canada I simply used the moss on the north side of the trees to guide me. I started on this march to Canada the day after I waved the torch on the shore of King and Bartlett Lake. When I got out I was not sure whether it was Saturday or Sunday. It was a pretty rough country, but my trip to-day was largely downhill all the way.

"I came through the deepest forest because I did not dare to strike the roads,

Now comes the season when Comfort depends on the car

Five-Passenger Coupe, $2900 The Borland Electric *Either Front or Rear Seat Drive*

Here is the car that you will like—this car of delightful comfort; easy-riding and serviceability—this car of grace and sturdy build. Spacious; luxuriously appointed; accommodates five persons comfortably—*all* facing forward. Exclusive Borland arrangement of brake levers eliminates the opening in floor where cold draughts enter in most electrics. Neither wind or rain, snow or sleet can mar your enjoyment. The Borland Electric gives a superlative degree of comfort in all sorts of weather.

5 passenger coupe body; wheel base, 96 inches; left-side drive, with horizontal lever control from either front or rear seat. Six speeds forward and three reverse. Regular equipment includes "Exide" batteries; standard makes of cushion or special pneumatic electric tires. Price, equipped ready for service, $2900.

May we send you the handsome Borland Poster Book? Just write and say so.

The Borland Grannis Company

318 East Huron Street **Chicago, Illinois**

(13)

INTENSE Distributed Draft Warm Air **FURNACE**

Not warmed-over air but warm air that has moisture and oxygen

Real heating economy is realized when you heat your home most comfortably and healthfully **and save fuel.** The INTENSE Furnace is made on a new principle of distributing draft through two rows of flues directly above the fire which means quick heating and no waste of heat units. **A patented check draft permits absolute control of fire.** The INTENSE burns any fuel and gets the most heat out of it. Made of cast iron and is practically indestructible. Stands only 51 inches high, permitting it to be installed in low cellars, thereby insuring proper elevation of heating pipes. Has revolving duplex grates; self-cleaning flues; simple hot water attachment; portable ash pan and other features explained fully in *literature sent free on request.*

View shows Jacket Removed and Draft Flues cut open.

THE G. J. EMENY CO., 54 Hubbard Street, Fulton, N. Y.

HORN
Blanket
Robes

Get into a Horn Blanket Robe tonight—enjoy real home comfort. They combine good taste and correct style with real quality—a combination that meets with little competition. *At your service at all good furnishing shops.* Priced from $3.00 to $20.00.

Look for the Horn Trademark.

W. O. HORN & BROTHER

Mfrs. of "Panama Repp" and other fancy neckwear—Combination Sets, Evening Dress Neckwear, etc.

846 Broadway New York

Cast Bronze Signs

Bronze Memorial Tablets

Designs, Estimates and Illustrated Books Free.
Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York

★ THE STEPHENSON **UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER**

NO FREEZING. NO LITTER. NO ODORS.
Opens with the foot; closes itself. Clean and sanitary. Sold direct from factory. Guaranteed. Circular free.
O. H. STEPHENSON, MFR., 52 FARRAR ST., LYNN, MASS.

Mothers! Try This New Nipple —One Mailed FREE

Every mother of a nursing babe should try the Ball-Cup Nipple. It is the only nipple for small-neck nursing bottles ever invented with a little cup at the end and the puncture away from the mouth, where it is protected absolutely against enlargement. Nipple feeds regularly, cannot collapse, outlasts several ordinary nipples. (Not made to fit Hygeia cells.)

One nipple sent free to try if you return this advertisement. Mention your druggist's name and state your baby's age and quantity and kind of food at a feeding.

Hygeia Nursing Bottle Co.
1355 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

for fear of being seen before time. Then from up in the mountains I heard a wonderful thing. I heard the whistle of a train. I prest toward it and finally came on the railroad tracks. Some one told me later it was a little after four o'clock."

When questioned about salt, he said he missed it very much for the first few weeks, but after that he never thought about it. When asked what he would have to eat he ordered fried salt pork and potatoes.

THE LONG ARM OF PATRICK FORD

THO a citizen and resident of this country since early childhood, Patrick Ford, founder and for forty-three years editor of *The Irish World*, is said to have done more than any other man in the fight against "landlordism" in Ireland. The New York *World* says that "by agitation and organization in favor of Home Rule in Ireland this citizen of the United States exerted an influence upon the British Government second to that of no other man." Parliament certainly never had many foes who fought longer and more persistently. The mere mention of his name used to cause excitement in the House of Commons. Five years ago the House was thrown into an uproar when a member demanded to know whether Premier Asquith meant to allow him to return to Ireland. Ford died September 23 at his home in Brooklyn. The New York *Sun* sketches his career:

In the United States he enacted no unimportant part in American politics. Under his leadership thousands of voters in 1884 broke away from the Democratic party and cast their ballots for Blaine, his personal friend. How Burchard's "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" saved the day for the Democratic party is a matter of history.

His influence exerted through the medium of *The Irish World* continued to be felt in subsequent Presidential elections.

While doing this work on this side of the Atlantic he was inspiring his countrymen in Ireland with his own irreconcilable hostility to Irish landlordism. Gladstone in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on April 18, 1882, declared, "But for the work *The Irish World* is doing with the money it is sending across the ocean there would be no agitation in Ireland."

Equally emphatic was the testimony of famous Irish patriots.

Born in Galway, Ireland, April 12, 1837, he immigrated to America with his parents in 1846. Boston was the field of his early activities. As a boy he obtained employment in the printing-office of William Lloyd Garrison, who at the time was editing and publishing *The Liberator*. In 1855 he began his journalistic career by writing for the Boston newspapers.

In 1860 he was the editor and publisher of the Boston *Sunday Times*. When the war came Mr. Ford enlisted in the Ninth Massachusetts. He took part in the desperate charge at Fredericksburg.

After the Civil War he removed to Charleston, S. C., where he founded the Charleston *Gazette*. Four years later he issued in New York the first copy of *The*

The Easiest Way

The modern man doesn't soil his shirt bosom or lose time and temper over old-style shirt studs. He looks and *feels* his best with

LARTER
SHIRT STUDS
& LARTER VEST BUTTONS
"Save Time and Worry for Men in a Hurry"

The famous Larter automatic backs enter eyelets and buttonholes instantly and lock themselves without pushing or pulling. Many styles—wide variety of prices.

This trade-mark on every Larter is your guarantee that if an accident happens to the back a new one will be given in exchange. If not at your jeweler's, write us.

Write for FREE Trial Model

made of inexpensive metal, just to show the convenience of Larter Shirt Studs and Vest Buttons, also handsome booklet illustrating Larter correct jewelry for men. Write now—you'll be glad you did.

LARTER & SONS
Manufacturing Jewelers
23 Maiden Lane
New York

Free Trial for Xmas

The Gift that Charms

Moth Proof Red Cedar Chest
15 DAYS Free Trial

A Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Chest makes most delightful Xmas, birthday or wedding gift. **Protects furs and woolens from moths, mice, dust and damp.** Shipped from factory at low factory prices. Freight prepaid. Write for Book Free catalog.

PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 387 Statesville, N.C.

As smooth-writing a pencil as you could wish, and longer wearing than you'd expect — outlasts three ordinary copying pencils.

At all stationers'. Two grades of lead—medium and hard—to suit individual requirements.

L. & C. HARDTMUTH
34 East 23rd Street New York City

Irish World, with which his name was to be identified for the next forty-three years.

When the Land League came into existence in 1879 he founded 2,500 branches of it in the United States. Through *The Irish World* he collected and forwarded to the treasurer of the Land League in Ireland almost half a million dollars.

Sir George Trevelyan once said he considered Ford "the greatest editor of all time." That was going pretty strong, even for an enthusiastic admirer, but *The Newspaper World* (London) says that, judging by results, the tribute was not so wide of the mark as it might seem. To quote this British estimate:

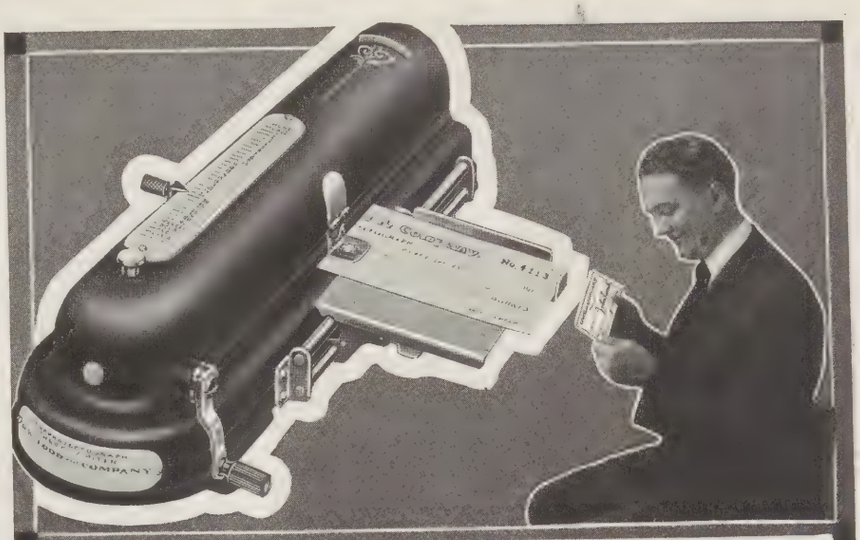
No newspaper editor of any nationality before Mr. Ford's time (nor, perhaps, since) had ever by the intrinsical power of his pen compelled a hearing from an English party; no editor had ever, till his day, had an audience so far-flung throughout the world and at the same time so intimately united on the given principle; without Patrick Ford, Parnell would not have entered into history, nor the historic Third party of the later Victorian age, without his paper's assistance, been able to maintain an unequal fight with circumstances that were naturally adverse to its cause. Surely this record by itself justified the words of Trevelyan, and remains a living tribute to the power of the press. Among the regular readers of the paper have been men so far apart in opinion as John Bright, Cardinal Manning, the late Dukes of Argyll and Westminster, Rhodes, and Chamberlain.

From a purely technical point of view it will interest newspaper men to hear that *The Irish World* is one of the few papers which have ever been able to flourish by their circulation alone. I once asked a prominent advertising man in New York if he could explain this phenomenon, and his answer is worth recording. He said: "It is one of the few papers in existence that was ever absolutely sure of its principles and couldn't be bribed to change them. Its existence independently of advertisers is an object-lesson in the value of sincerity and shows to what an extent that quality can find admirers in the world."

As exemplifying this tenacity of principle, the same advertising agent assured me that he had once on behalf of a whisky firm offered *The Irish World* five thousand dollars for space in one issue in which to advertise a particular brand of whisky. The advertisement was promptly refused, the proprietors of the paper being the most strenuous advocates of the temperance principle.

Again, *The Irish World,* till quite recent years, for long held the record for the biggest issue. During the height of the Nationalist campaign in the 80's a single issue numbered 1,600,000 copies the extra expense of this gigantic "pull" being borne by the proprietors for the principles of their movement.

Much has been written in the English press about the "arch-terror of the Fenian movement," as a London daily has described the late editor. The reality was altogether different, and in Mr. Ford there was incomparably more of the scholar and



★★★ FIFTEEN DOLLARS TWENTY SEVEN CENTS

SAVES TIME

THERE is a machine that writes "*and protects*" checks 25% faster than the fastest method heretofore known.

It saves time enough to repay the cost of the machine every 6 months or so (to the average business).

The business-like appearance and legibility it gives to the amount of your check is in itself worth the cost.

No check written by this machine can possibly be raised—and that may save your bank account.

Even the man or (woman) who never writes a check except to pay the grocer's bill is on the danger line without this

If you do not realize that every unprotected check you sign carries the possibility of being raised and wiping out the last dollar in your bank account, then let us remind you that there is at least Fifteen Million Dollars of loss on bogus checks yearly. When a crook gets hold of your check for a dollar or two, he has your official bank signature—he leaves that, changes the amount to suit himself, and your bank has to honor it—pay the cold cash right out of your account. If your neighbor has suffered, he wouldn't tell you—his pride and business credit are at stake.

The one method of Check Protection (in use 14 years) that has never yet been beaten, even by experts, is the Protectograph principle.

The Protectograph Check-Writer writes the amount in words—in two separate colors—a word at each stroke, fast as your hands can move.

Each word is cut into shreds and indelible ink is forced through and through the shreds under enormous pressure. Any attempt to alter the amount of the check *destroys it and makes it worthless.*

The amounts are written *in blue* denominations *in red,* plain as print. This makes mistakes impossible in reading the amounts.

If you saved only 15c to 25c a day in labor (we will demonstrate that) this little machine would pay for itself in a few months.

Write us and we will send you a new book by Detective Burns on the subject of Check Raising, showing "horrible examples" of the clever work of check raisers.

Pin the coupon to your business stationery, because banks expect us not to furnish this "confidential" information except to responsible business men who are entitled to know the dangers of signing unprotected checks.

With it, we send you samples of the beautiful work of the Protectograph Check-Writer. It will surprise you and may save your bank account.

Protectograph Check-Writer

NOT OVER THIRTY DOLLARS $30

G. W. Todd & Co., 1143 University Avenue

Rochester, N. Y.

Representatives in Every Large City

Manufacturers of the Protectograph (nearly 250,000 in use) which stamps this familiar line.

FREE

Please mail to address shown on letterhead, samples of Protectograph Check-Writing, and the book by Detective Burns.

Name _____

To G. W. Todd & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Lit. Dig. 10-18-13

Autograph Letters of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Send for price lists. Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Ave., N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1887. Pub. "THE COLLECTOR," $1 a year.

TEACHERS desiring absolutely safe investments for moderate amounts at profitable rates should have their names added to the mailing list of the **Hennepin Mortgage Loan Co., Minneapolis, Minn.** No Charge.

Pictures Worth Money

are those that show lines of detail that the eye can not grasp. The pictures snapped with

GOERZ LENSES CAMERAS

record scenes that cannot be posed—actions that transpire and are gone forever. That is why most professional photographers use them.

A Goerz Lens can be fitted to the camera you own now.

Our Book on "Lenses and Cameras" will be sent to you for the asking

C. P. Goerz American Optical Co. 321 C East 34th Street, New York

8½ Pound Electric Suction Cleaner

At last, a suction cleaner a woman can handle as easily as a carpet sweeper. Weighs no more. Takes up only two-thirds as much room. Can be packed away in small box. Rolls on rubber-tired wheels—moved without effort. More powerful than big unwieldy machines.

The Morrow

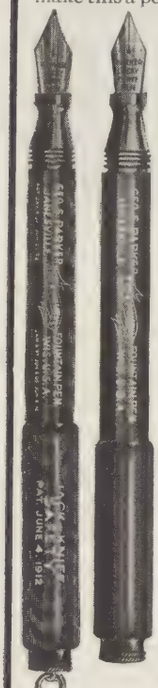
10 Days Free Trial We take all the risk. Write today for free book and big 30-Day Offer. Postal will do.

The Morrow Company, Dept. 2377, Waukegan, Ill.

Good Territory Still Open. Dealers and Agents Write.

An End to Inky Fingers!

My handy little "Jack Knife Safety" Pen means no more inky, smeary fingers for fountain pen users. The "lucky curve" and special ink lock make this a perfectly safe and cleanly pen.
Geo. S. Parker.



PARKER LUCKY CURVE
Jack Knife Safety Fountain Pen

Think of a pen you can carry upside down or rightside up—in any position—any pocket—anywhere—free from worry and inky fingers? "Sounds" good, doesn't it? And it *is* good—and *true* of my Jack Knife Safety Pen. It can't leak—can't smear your fingers—a real annoyance-proof pen that is always as clean as a hound's tooth and writes as smooth as glass.

The Lucky Curve
The fortunate discovery that made the Parker leak-proof.

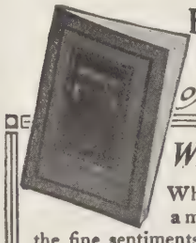
The pens shown here are only two of hundreds of styles in Parker Jack Knife Safety, Standard and Self-Filling Pens, at $2.50, $3, $4, $5 and up.

FREE TRIAL 15,000 Dealers sell Parker Pens on trial. If you can't locate a dealer, send for complete illustrated catalog.

Parker Pen Company
60 Mill St. Janesville, Wis.

No. 23½ (ring) $3.25 No. 20 $2.50

You are cordially invited to visit our New York Retail Store in the big Woolworth Building.



FREE BOOK *for* **PURCHASERS of MEMORIALS**

WHAT STONE?

When you purchase a memorial, be sure that the fine sentiments you wish expressed are *permanently* represented on a stone of everlasting quality. Our free booklet, "The Rock of Ages" will tell you the full story of

DARK BARRE GRANITE
"The Rock of Ages"

—the one stone best fitted for monumental purposes; beautiful, never fading and element-proof.

Any monument dealer can supply memorials of "The Rock of Ages," but you should send for our booklet today. Second edition ready.

BOUTWELL, MILNE & VARNUM CO.
Dept. C
Rock of Ages Quarries
BARRE, VT.

student than of the agitator. He was one of the most authoritative American students of Shakespeare, while Newman was an open book to him. He found his practical vocation as editor of *The Irish World*, the editorials of which organ have, even to the present time, maintained an individual style which places them among the very highest type of journalistic work performed in America.

TOO YOUNG TO GET A HERO MEDAL

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Freddie Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, performed a deed of extraordinary heroism, and yet he is not a hero, according to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. The reason he failed to receive any reward was that the Commission ruled that he had "not yet reached the age of discretion." Freddie is the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Salvation Army, and his case was presented to F. M. Wilmot, manager of the Commission, at Pittsburg, by Col. John E. Margetts, national secretary of the children's department of the Army, with headquarters at 122 West Fourteenth Street, New York City. The little boy saved Tenia Daily, his playmate, from drowning. The particulars are given by the New York *Globe:*

Colonel Margetts' statement of the lad's bravery was supported by a number of persons who witnessed the deed. Freddie, according to these statements, jumped into the river in the rear of the prison at Columbus, and, just as the girl was sinking for the last time, seized her by the hair and dragged her to the shore.

For some time eye-witnesses said they feared both children would be drowned. Freddie, when the rescue was accomplished, was nearly unconscious and the little girl apparently dead. They were both revived, however, in a brief time. The women in the neighborhood screamed and the big boys looked helplessly at each other, fearing to follow the example of the devoted lad. Several men appeared on the scene just in time to see the children fall helplessly on the bank after escaping from the water.

Manager Wilmot's letter reads in part:

"The Carnegie Hero Fund applies to acts in which conclusive evidence may be obtained showing that the person performing the act voluntarily risked his own life in saving, or attempting to save, the life of a fellow being, or who voluntarily has sacrificed himself in a heroic manner for the benefit of others.

"This five-year-old child's act, I regret to say, is not of a character to bring it within the scope of this fund, as, thus far, the Commission has not seen its way clear to give favorable consideration to acts performed by children who have not reached the age of discretion."

"Of course," said Colonel Margetts, "the Commission has a perfect right to make any rules it sees fit. But if a child is to be denied a reward because it has not reached an age of accountability or responsibility, surely it would be wrong, according to the same process of reasoning, to punish it for wrongful acts until it

Get that boy you are interested in a set of MECCANO

The steel frame work that a boy bolts together today with pieces of

MECCANO

not only is a wonderful structure to him but it may become a giant skyscraper tomorrow.

See a set of the brass and nickeled steel pieces of Meccano at your toy or sporting goods store. Look through the book of designs at the wonderful things a boy can build with Meccano, yet these designs only hint at the possibilities of Meccano in the hands of a boy with originality.

Be sure name Meccano is on box

If your dealer does not keep Meccano, write to us for catalog showing models any boy can build and let us tell you more about this most instructive and most interesting Meccano.

THE EMBOSSING COMPANY
47 Church St., Albany, N. Y.

MAKERS OF
Toys that Teach

The Life of Tolstoy *By* Paul Birukoff

"An exceptionally clear and vigorous summary of a remarkable character and a remarkable career." *Boston Transcript.*

"Has real value on account of the author's personal acquaintance with Tolstoy." *New York Sun.*

Illustrated with many new and excellent photographs.

Cloth, $1.50 net; by mail, $1.60

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

You need a **Shur-on** if you need glasses

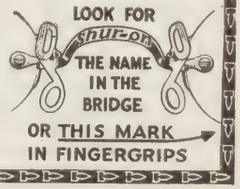
A properly adjusted Shur-on stays in place comfortably. Stylish in appearance. Simple in construction.

TEST YOUR OWN EYES

Read with each eye at thirteen inches. If the type blurs, have your eyes examined by the best man you know. Say to him, "I want lenses in a Shur-on Eyeglass or Spectacle Mounting." Remember the name Shur-on is stamped in the bridge and the T mark is in the finger grips to protect you.

Write for "How to Buy Glasses Intelligently."

E. Kirstein Sons Co
Ave. K
Rochester, N. Y.
Established in 1864



reaches the age of discretion, whatever that may be.

"I am keenly disappointed. I was under the impression that no person was excluded from the benefits of the Carnegie Hero Fund who has performed deeds of the character mentioned."

Freddie lives with his parents at 139 South Scioto Street, Columbus.

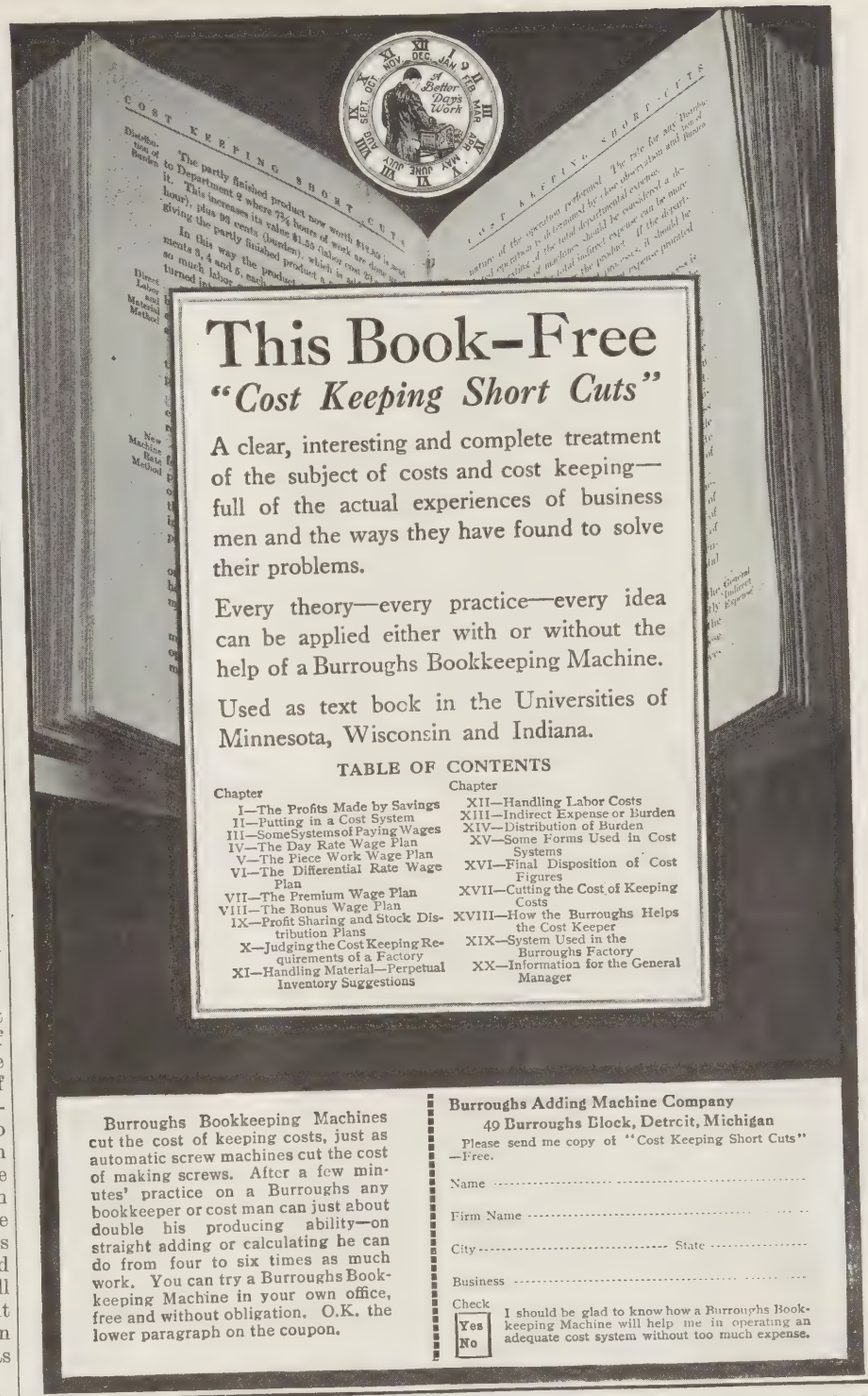
BOMBITA OF THE BULL RING

BOMBITA has retired. And since he was a successful Spanish matador, handsome, expert, and popular, he has amassed a fortune of perhaps a million dollars, according to an article in the New York *Evening Post*. But the news of his retirement is most interesting, we read, not because of the many dollars Bombita has amassed, or of the 3,000 bulls he has slain, but because this matador abandons his career while still in possession of all the agility of youth—while still "on the sunny side of thirty." A New Yorker is quoted in *The Evening Post* who tells of seeing Bombita twice. The first time was when this petted idol of Spanish femininity was leading a strike of matadors who wanted more money for meeting the particularly dangerous bulls raised by one Señor Miura. The second occasion was at the Plaza de Toros in Madrid, and here Bombita was seen in action. The "New Yorker's" vivid story of a typical bull-ring episode is given in *The Evening Post:*

It was when the last bull was brought on that the trouble began. He was one of Miura's, an agile, snappy, vicious little jabonera, and the toreros were wary of him from the start. He showed his gameness from the moment that he dashed into the ring with ribbon streamers flying from the cruel prong that is thrust into the shoulder of every bull as he goes through the gate leading from his pen into the arena. He galloped out with a toss of his horns and a lashing of his tail that seemed to say, "Just a moment, good people. I will have this ring cleared of these impertinent little creatures in satin and gold braid in half a jiffy!" And he made good, so far as one of the poor chaps was concerned.

The first incident that set the bull-fighters on their guard was the tossing of Gaona, a visiting Mexican matador, who took a turn with the capa among Bombita's crew. Luckily, the bull's horns did not penetrate his body, but he was tossed on the bull's nose, and came near to being gored as he lay quietly where he had fallen, before the other toreros could distract the animal with their capes.

Then came the tragedy of the afternoon. Lajartillo, which means little lizzard—all bull-fighters take the name of some animal or implement or weapon, such as Bombita, little bomb; Cuchillo, knife, and so on—was one of Bombita's banderilleros, one of the men who insert the gaily decked spindles in the bull's shoulders. He placed the banderillas beautifully, stepping aside with ever so slight and graceful a movement as the bull charged, and the crowd yelled its joy at his cleverness. It was



This Book-Free

"Cost Keeping Short Cuts"

A clear, interesting and complete treatment of the subject of costs and cost keeping—full of the actual experiences of business men and the ways they have found to solve their problems.

Every theory—every practice—every idea can be applied either with or without the help of a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine.

Used as text book in the Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

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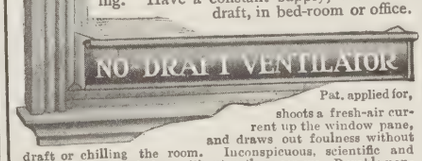
Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines cut the cost of keeping costs, just as automatic screw machines cut the cost of making screws. After a few minutes' practice on a Burroughs any bookkeeper or cost man can just about double his producing ability—on straight adding or calculating he can do from four to six times as much work. You can try a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine in your own office, free and without obligation. O.K. the lower paragraph on the coupon.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan
Please send me copy of "Cost Keeping Short Cuts"—Free.
Name .....
Firm Name .....
City ..... State .....
Business .....
Check Yes No
I should be glad to know how a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine will help me in operating an adequate cost system without too much expense.

Folding BATH TUB
Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 124 Vance Street, Toledo, O.

Safeguard Your Health
Fresh air is as necessary as food or clothing. Have a constant supply, without a draft, in bed-room or office.



Pat. applied for, shoots a fresh-air current up the window pane, and draws out foulness without draft or chilling the room. Inconspicuous, scientific and simple. Put in window without nails or screws. Durable non-rusting metal. Used by N. Y. State Hospital, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and every other hospital in Baltimore; Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, etc., including hundreds of homes. Size 1 fits any window 24 to 36 in. wide, delivered to you, $2.50; size 2 fits any window 30 to 52 in., $4. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money back if not satisfied. Booklet FREE. Reference: Union Trust Co., Baltimore.
Order today.
No-Draft Ventilator Co., 1030 Union Trust Bldg., Balto., Md.

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."

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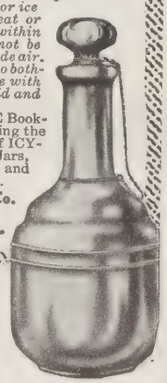

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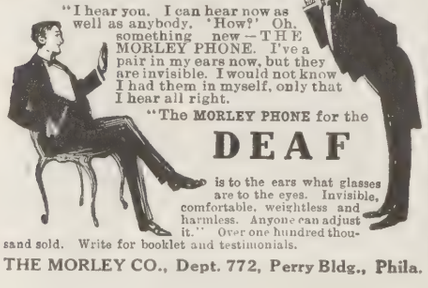

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evidently that applause which caused his undoing, for, thinking doubtless that the bull was safely by, he turned to bow. But the bull had not turned its attention to the other men in the ring, and as Lajartillo turned it charged him from behind, and one horn penetrated the base of his skull.

This didn't stop the show—it never does—and when Bombita ran out into the ring and "dedicated" the bull to some unknown in the crowd, there was an anxious hush over the entire arena. But Bombita was as nonchalant as you please. The bull had been teased into a fury. The matador advanced on him with the bright scarlet rag held out across his sword-blade, and talked to him in a quiet, conversational drawl, but, I was told, in most abusive language. There was a little preliminary play with the red rag, and then Bombita delivered the death stroke, beautifully, exactly between the shoulder-blades.

This done, the crowd leapt down into the ring, some to lift Bombita on their shoulders, some to kick and execrate the fallen bull, and more to rush to the spot where Lajartillo had fallen, and gather up handfuls of the blood-soaked sand as mementoes.

A PROFESSOR TURNED PEANUT-VENDER

EVERY now and then we read of a teacher of more or less prominence who has abandoned his profession because of poor pay and turned business man or bought a farm in the West, but it is indeed a rare thing for one to quit acting as transmitter between text-books and youthful brains in order that he may devote his time to peddling peanuts. Prof. A. E. Munier, formerly instructor in French at the Lake Forest Academy, Chicago, has not forsaken his books forever, but he has gone into the peanut business to make his fortune, and all the teaching he does is when children in the streets of the Windy City ask him to help them with translations. His own story is told in an interview printed in the New York *World:*

"There was too much monotony about the old job," he said. "It paid fair and the associations were pleasant, but I make more money selling peanuts.

"I am only twenty-six years old, so it is not strange that I should be adventurous. I love the road and its lure; the free air; the nomadic life of the gipsy. To be sure, tho, I do not sleep outdoors. When it rains I stay in my wagon.

"My adventures? They are of the simple kind. They are, let us say, 'adventures in contentment'—a barking of dogs, the wave of a pretty girl's hand, or a roguish smile, a passing machine-load of people made happy with popcorn or peanuts, and always stretching ahead run the reaches of the road. Who can say what may befall beyond the turn of a road? Perhaps I shall meet my fate some day around a bend. I am unmarried!"

"You have forgotten your books and your work in translations?" was asked.

"Not yet; I am trying to. I am on a vacation. Vergil, Horace, Cæsar, Homer, Cicero—they must all become dusty on my

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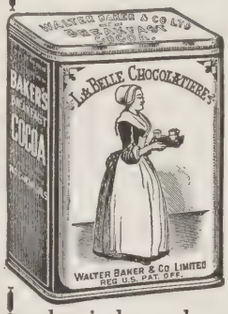

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HOW HELEN KELLER "SEES" LIFE

MANY have been puzzled by Helen Keller's ability to write familiarly of things about which a person both blind and deaf would be expected to know very little, and not a few have doubted the authorship of some of the articles which have appeared under her name. Recently she wrote a Socialistic article for *The Outlook*, and a friend and literary adviser remarked to her that he had heard men say, "How can she know about life, about people, about affairs?" The question interested Miss Keller, and she wrote a letter to the editors of *The Outlook* explaining how she keeps in touch with humanity and its doings. The letter, published as a preface to her article, is a new chapter of the life-story of this remarkable woman, who, in the opinion of the late Mark Twain, is one of the two most wonderful personalities the world has known since the beginning of the nineteenth century—Napoleon Bonaparte being the other. She writes:

I must plead guilty to the charge that I am deaf and blind, altho I forget this fact most of the time. Occasionally I come into sharp collision with the stone wall out in my back field, and for a second or two there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that I am blind. When my friends tell me they can not hear me speak because a freight-train is passing, I realize that I am deaf. But I do not feel so very sorry; for it is not pleasant to have one's thoughts disturbed by the noise of a freight-train.

As for the other charges, they are groundless, they are ridiculous. My blindness does not shut me out from a knowledge of what is happening about me. True, I did not witness the recent dreadful wreck at Stamford; neither did most people in the United States. But that did not prevent me, any more than it prevented them, from knowing about it. To be sure, I can not hear my neighbors discuss the events and questions of the day; but, judging from what is repeated to me of those discussions—and all that they say is often repeated conscientiously—I feel that I do not miss much.

I prefer to use the eye and the ear of the world which the printed page makes mine. I prefer to read the opinions of well-informed persons, clear thinkers like Alfred Russel Wallace, William Morris, Bernard

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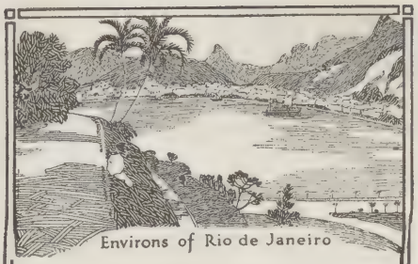

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Shaw, Sir Oliver Lodge, H. G. Wells, William English Walling, Judge Lindsey, Robert Hunter, Karl Kautsky, Herbert Spencer, Darwin, and Marx. You say, "But what do you know about life that enables you to judge of the competency of such men to give an opinion?" If books are not life, I do not know what they are. In the writings of poets, sages, prophets is recorded all that men have seen, heard, and felt. Having all this in the grasp of my two hands, my means of observing what is going on in the world is not so very limited, after all. I have all the keys to the doors of knowledge. I am benefited by every observation made by scientist, philosopher, prophet. The eyes of the mind are stronger, more penetrating, and more reliable than our physical eyes. We can see a lot of things with a little commonsense light to aid our perceptions.

I have never been a captain of industry or a strike-breaker or a soldier; neither have most people. But I have studied about them, and I think I understand their relation to society. At all events, I claim my right to discuss them. I also know something about gambling; for I gambled once, in stocks and bonds—once only; for I lost all I had in that one venture. But if I did not win, somebody else did, and I had a good deal of "first-hand experience."

I have worked for the blind. I have come into contact with them. I have taken an active part in meetings and spoken before legislatures in their behalf. I have studied their problems, and, in order to understand them fully, I found it necessary to study the problems of the seeing among whom the blind live and work. I have found that the needs and difficulties of the sightless are similar to the needs and difficulties of all who are handicapped in the struggle for a livelihood, for education, for equal opportunity. If this work for the blind is not "first-hand experience," I do not know where you or I can get it.

Finally, I have visited sweat-shops, factories, crowded slums of New York and Washington. Of course I could not see the squalor; but if I could not see it, I could smell it. With my own hands I could feel pinched, dwarfed children tending their younger brothers and sisters while their mothers tended machines in near-by factories. Besides the advantages of books and of personal experience, I have the advantage of a mind trained to think. In most people I talk with thought is infantile. In the well-educated it is rare. In time their minds become automatic machines. People do not like to think. If one thinks, one must reach conclusions, and conclusions are not always pleasant. They are a thorn in the spirit. But I consider it a priceless gift and a deep responsibility to think. Thought—intelligent thought—gives new eyes to the blind and new ears to the deaf.

Silence Best Policy.—MRS. NEWED—"I am in an awful fix, mama."

MRS. EAGLEBEAK—"What is the matter?"

MRS. NEWED—"I went through George's pockets last night to hunt for change, as you advised me to, and I found some letters which I gave him to post last week, and now I dare not scold about the letters for fear he'll scold about my going through his pockets."—*Puck.*

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The Big Item.—"Does it take much money to send a boy to college?" asked the Boob.

"No," replied the Cheerful Idiot. "It's keeping him there that takes the coin."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Boys, Try This.—PROGRESSIVE OFFSPRING—"Pause, father! Is that whip sterilized?"—*Life.*

Not Always Pure.—MORALIST—"The outsider who buys stocks is a gambler, pure and simple."

TICKER—"Especially simple."—*Judge.*

The New Age

Of the iron age we often hear,
And the fabled age of gold,
But now the income tax brings near
An age of wealth untold.
—*New York Sun.*

The Wisest Goddess.—When entertaining some school children at her country house a certain famous spinster took them round the rooms and pointed out the beautiful things in them. "This," she said, indicating a statue, "is Minerva." "Was Minerva married?" asked one of the little girls. "No, my child," said the spinster, with a smile; "Minerva was the Goddess of Wisdom."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Diver's Disease.—"What," inquired the Sunday-school teacher of her youthful pupils,—"what are divers diseases?"

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"Come," pursued the teacher, "can't any of you tell me?"

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"Well," asked the teacher.

"Please, miss," answered Johnnie, "water on the brain."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

Jefferson Was Right.—"Do you truly and honestly believe that all men are born free and equal?" asked Jimpson of the genial philosopher.

"I sure do," replied the G. P. "Free of all responsibility, and equal to not less than three square meals a day."—*Life.*

Getting Even.—"Why do you insist on trying to sell me beefsteak and beans and buckwheat cakes?" demanded the barber. "I told you all I wanted was two fried eggs."

"Well, I was in your shop yesterday," retorted the restaurant man. "All I wanted was a shave, but you bulldozed me into a shampoo, a foam fizz, and a tonic rub."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

High Speed.—The old mountaineer, who was standing on the corner of the main street in a certain little Kentucky town, had never seen an automobile.

When a good-sized touring-car came rushing up the street at about thirty miles an hour and slowed down just enough to take the corner on two wheels, his astonishment was extreme.

The old fellow watched the disappearing car with bulging eyes and open mouth. Then, turning to a bystander, he remarked solemnly:

"The horses must sho'ly ha' been traveling some when they got loose from that gen'leman's carriage!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Not Any More.—They were gazing out of the window of the Pullman car. The thin man was rapturously admiring the sunset.

"Ah, Nature is a real artist," exclaimed the thin man, addressing the fat man who sat in the opposite seat. "Have you never gazed at her wonders? Have you never watched the lambent flame of dawn life leaping across the dome of the world? Have you never watched the red-stained islets floating in lakes of fire? Have you never been drawn by the ragged, raven's-wing, sky-fantoms as they blotted out the pale moon? Have you never felt the amazement of these things?"

"Not since I swore off," replied the fat man, as he prepared to hunt another seat.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Experienced.—During an Episcopal convention in Boston, one of the bishops had an experience he will long remember. He was a portly man, weighing over three hundred pounds. One afternoon while walking through Boston Common he sat down on one of the benches to rest. When he attempted to get up, he failed in the effort. He tried again and failed. About this time a little girl, poorly clad, came along and was attracted by the struggles of the bishop. Stepping up to him, she exclaimed:

"Don't you want me to give you a lift?"

The bishop gazed at her in amazement and exclaimed:

"Why, you can't help me. You are too little."

"No, I am not," she replied. "I have helped my pa get up many times when he was drunker than you are."—*Homiletic Review.*

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October School Days.—"What do you know about Ceres?"

"Do you mean de world's series?" asked the new kid in school.—*Washington Herald.*

Too Rural.—ART DEALER—"This is a beautiful scene from 'Hamlet.'"

MRS. NEWRICH—"I don't care for hamlets. Show me a good-sized city."—*Judge.*

Domestic Repartee.—"You're kinder to dumb animals than you are to me, your wife."

"Well, you try being dumb, and see how kind I'll be."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Long Wait.—"Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography."

"No, mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changing every day, an' I thought I'd wait a few years till things got settled."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Eliminating Death's Horror.—The Excelsior fiddling band has started on its rehearsals to get ready to play for the hog-killings this fall. With this music being rendered the hogs seem not to care to live any longer.—*Hogwallow Kentuckian.*

Reconsidered.—"Judge," said the forewoman of the jury of ladies, "we want to speak to you about that sealed verdict we just rendered."

"Well, ladies?"

"Can we unseal it and add a postscript?"—*Washington Herald.*

Fire-Drill.—FACTORY PROPRIETOR—"Fire-drill, if you please, ladies! Division A will endeavor to batter down that locked iron door; Division B will leap from the windows; Division C will remain quietly at the tables until suffocated—all just as you would have to do in case of an actual fire. March!"—*Life.*

Doubled Order.—A salesman had taken a large order in the north of Scotland for a consignment of hardware, and endeavored to press upon the canny Scottish manager who had given the order a box of Havana cigars.

"Naw," he replied. "Don't try to bribe a man. I couldna tak' them—and I am a member of the kirk."

"But will you accept them as a present?"

"I couldna," said the Scot.

"Well, then," said the traveler, "suppose I sell you the cigars for a nominal sum—say sixpence?"

"Weel, in that case," replied the Scot, "since you press me, and no' liking to refuse an offer weel meant, I think I'll tak' twa boxes."—*New York Mail.*

Premature.—A New York lawyer tells of an English widow who, by reason of certain legal complications, found it necessary to retain a distinguished attorney to represent her in the adjustment of her late husband's estate.

"You will," said the attorney, during the course of their consultation, "you will get your third out of the estate."

"Oh!" exclaimed the widow, aghast, "how can you say such a thing, with my second scarcely cold in his grave!"—*Green Bag.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 2.—President Menocal calls an extra session of the Cuban Congress to deal with finances, public works, and army reforms.

The price of radium is advanced $10,000 a gram. A pound would now cost more than $52,000,000.

October 4.—The Peruvian Congress votes an amendment to the Constitution granting religious toleration.

October 5.—It is announced that the Mexican Constitutionalists have set up an independent government, with Hermasillo, Sonora, as its capital, and General Carranza as President.

It is announced that more than 1,000 business concerns in Germany have promised to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

October 6.—James W. Gerard, the new United States Ambassador to Germany, arrives in Berlin and informally assumes the duties of his office.

October 7.—Without firing a shot, Mexican Federals take possession of Piedras Negras, erstwhile provisional capital of the Constitutionalists.

E. J. Chamberlain, of Montreal, is reelected president of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

General Li Yuen Heng is elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic.

Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere is appointed Italian Ambassador to Washington.

October 8.—The American Minister to Santo Domingo, James M. Sullivan, induces the warring factions in the Republic to sign a peace pact.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 2.—The Democratic Tariff Bill is passed by the Senate by a vote of 36 to 17.

October 3.—Attorney-General McReynolds confirms the report that he will institute civil suit for dissolution of the merger of railroad, steamship, and trolley lines comprizing the New Haven system.

President Wilson signs the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill at the White House before a gathering of the Democratic party leaders, and it becomes a law at midnight.

October 4.—The Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill with the amendment to abolish the Commerce Court, but with it the Walsh Amendment by which the Commerce Court Judges will become auxiliary Circuit Judges.

It is estimated that the Government will lose $10,000,000 of revenue under the new Tariff Law by the withdrawal from bonded warehouses of $100,000,000 worth of commodities.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, majority leader in the House, issues a formal statement announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate from Alabama, to succeed the late Joseph F. Johnston.

October 5.—The Republican National Committee is summoned to assemble in Washington December 19, with a view to considering the question of calling a national convention, the need for which, it is said, will be determined by a decision on the committee's power to change the party rules.

October 7.—President Wilson intimates that a powerful lobby is trying to defeat currency legislation along the lines laid down in the Administration Bill.

GENERAL

October 3.—Colonel Roosevelt and party sail for South America, where he will first lecture in the larger cities and then explore regions hitherto untrod by white men.

October 6.—At the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Boston, representatives of country banks having capital ranging from $25,000 to $250,000 go on record, with practical unanimity, against the principal provisions of the Owen-Glass Currency Bill.

The City of Nome, Alaska, is almost destroyed by a storm. Five hundred houses are demolished, but no lives are lost.

Francis Burton Harrison, the new Governor-General of the Philippines, in an address delivered on his arrival at Manila, announces that the policy of the Wilson Administration is to give the people of the islands a greater voice in their government, with a view to ultimate independence.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. B.," Richmond Hill, New York.—"(1) Would it be right to say that *division* was a diversion of *vision*? (2) Is the root affinity the same in the following words: *division*, *revision*, *provision*, and *vision*?"

(1) *Division* is from the Latin *divisus*, pp. of *divido*, divide, from *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, and *uidere*, to part (a lost verb from the same root as the Latin *uid-ua*, a widow. Its Indo-Germanic root *vidh*, means to part, split; Sanskrit *vidhyati*, to penetrate. *Vision* is from the Latin *visus*, pp. of *videre*, see. Its Indo-Germanic root is *vid-*, know, Sanskrit *vêda*, knowledge, *vindâmi*, find. In view of this it would not be right to make the statement suggested, for the word *diversion* means "turning aside from an accustomed course or line of action already established," and, as is shown above, the two words referred to follow separate and distinct courses.

(2) The root affinity of *vision*, *provision*, and *revision* is the same. *Provision* is from the Latin *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, from *pro*, forward, and *videre*, see (compare *vision*, above.) *Revision* is from the Latin *revisus*, pp. of *revidere*, see again, from *re-*, again, and *videre*, see.

"C. F. A.," Hot Springs, Ark.—"(1) In the following sentences, which are the correct verbs? (a) The chair *sits* (*sets*) in the corner; (b) The hen *sits* (*sets*) on her eggs; (c) I *set* (*sit*) the table and it *sits* (*sets*) there. (2) Is 'set' ever properly used intransitively except in denoting *below or at the horizon* or *beginning a journey*?"

(1) The verb *sit* is intransitive; its forms are (1) *sit*, (I) *sat*, (I have) *sat*. The verb *set* is transitive; it is the "causative" of *sit*, and means "to cause to sit," "to make sit." The sentences you quote should stand as follows: (a) The chair *sits* in the corner [*stands* would be much better]. (b) The hen *sits* on her eggs. (c) I *set* the table and it *sits* [*stands* is better] there.

(2) The verb *set* is used as an intransitive verb in three or more senses: (1) "to settle" (as of the sun or moon); (2) "to become set" (as of mortar); (3) "to take a position" (as of a hunting-dog called setter); and along with adverbs and prepositions: to *set out* on a journey, to *set* to work, etc.

"B. H. G.," Monroe, La.—"Kindly explain the difference in the meaning and use of the terms 'suffragist' and 'suffragette.'"

Suffragette is the narrower term. It means "an advocate of suffrage for women," applies only to women, and is generally used to refer to the *militant* type at present conspicuous in England. *Suffragist* has several meanings: a *suffragist* is (1) one who is a voter; (2) one who advocates some special narrowing or broadening or other modification of the suffrage; and (3) one who advocates suffrage for women (but in this sense the phrase is generally *equal suffragist* or *woman suffragist*). A *suffragist* may be man or woman.

"W. S. R.," Temple, Texas.—"Kindly advise as to the correctness or incorrectness of the use of 'nor' in the latter clause of the following sentence: 'New currents are springing up and new creations in thought are constantly developing that change our modes of living and our views of thinking, so that in the course of years we find ourselves doing things and saying things that we did not do *nor* say before.'"

Unless it is desired to set forth two or more things as individual and distinct things, it is better after a negative to use *or* than *nor*. In the sentence quoted, *doing* and *saying* are used somewhat loosely to refer to physical and mental activities, not as separate things but as together constituting what we do. The idea would, we think, be exprest better by writing, "doing things and saying things that we did not do or say before." If the phrasing "*neither* did *nor* said before" expresses what the writer meant, then "did not do *nor* say before" is appropriate.

Jackson

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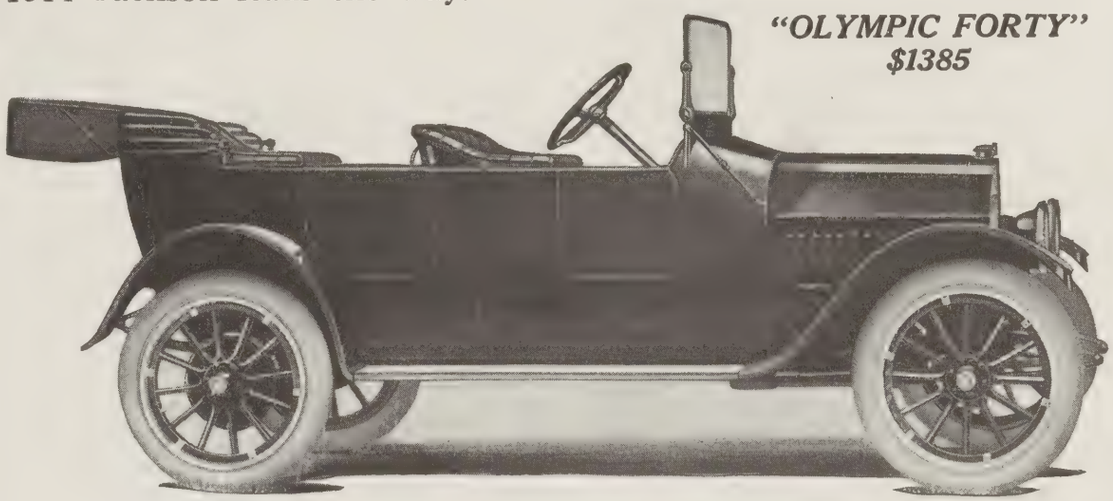

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Long stroke, four-cylinder motor, 4½ x 5½, 45 horse power, electric cranking. Wheel base 124 inches. Tires, 36 x 4. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle. Extra roomy body. Wide seats, wide doors, 10-inch cushions. Completely equipped.

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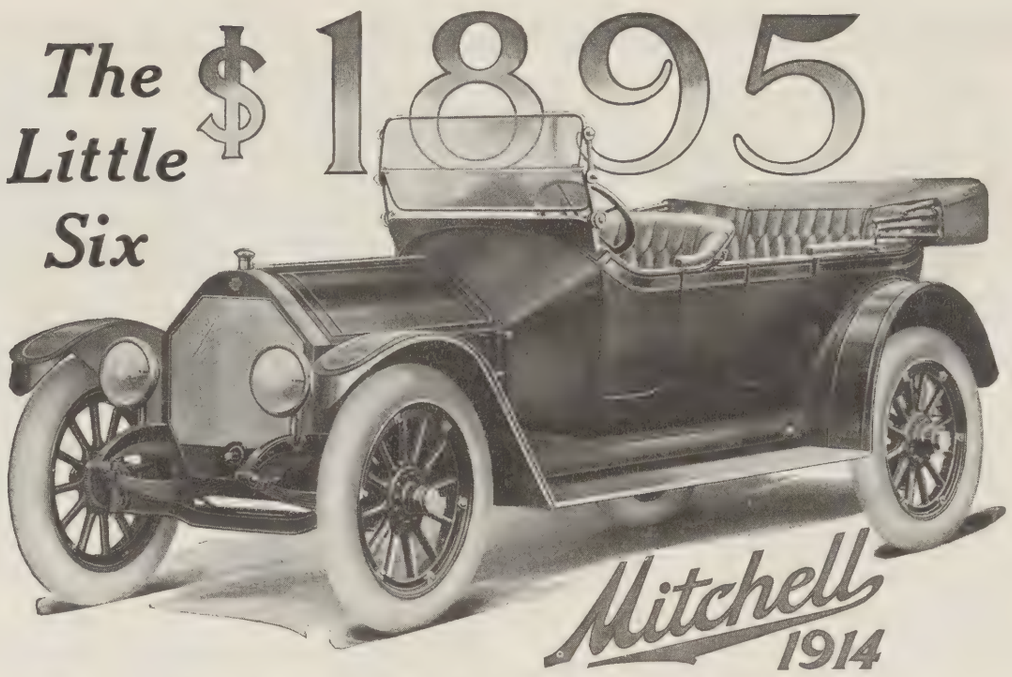

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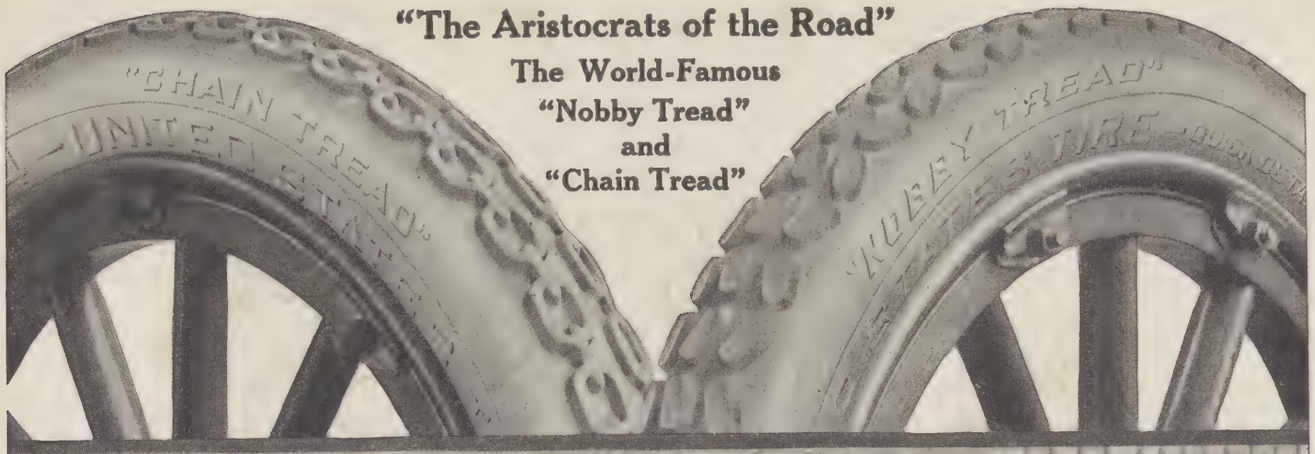

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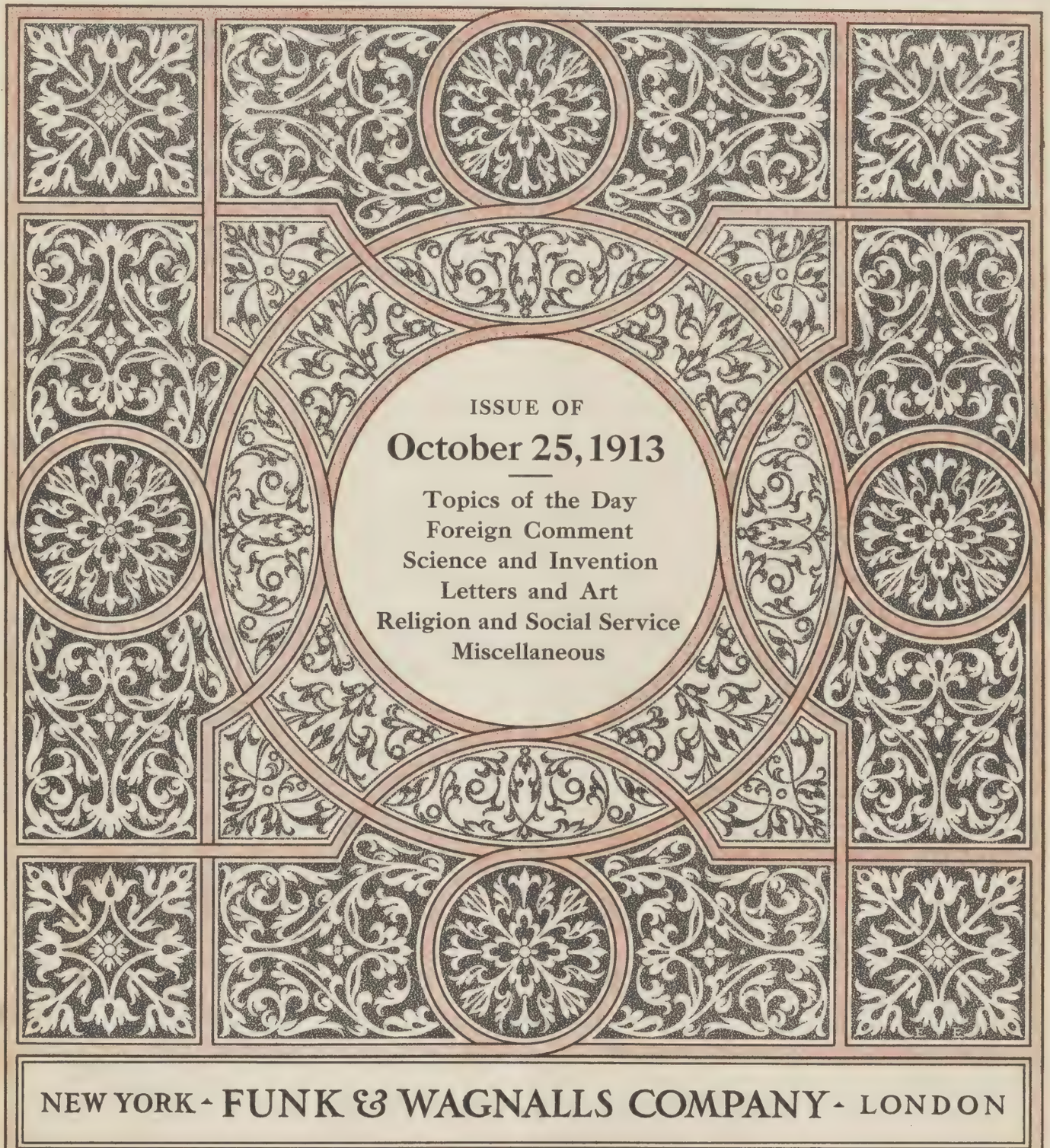

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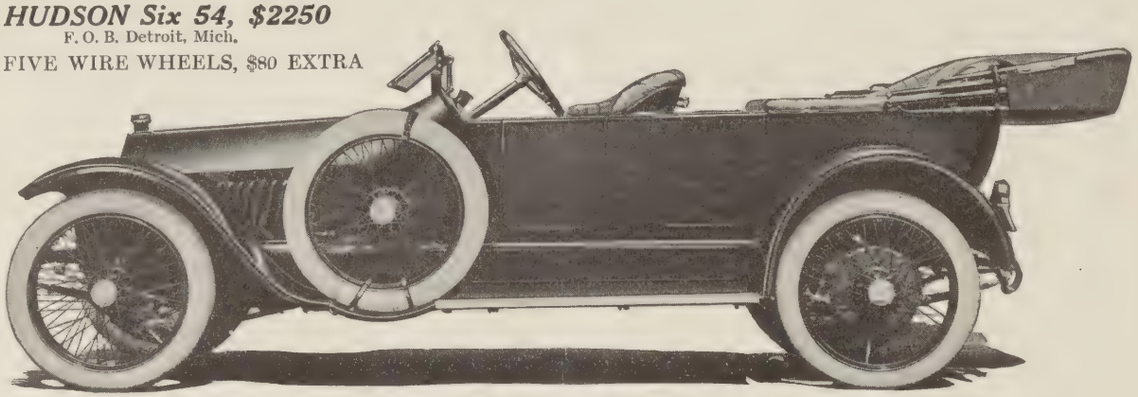

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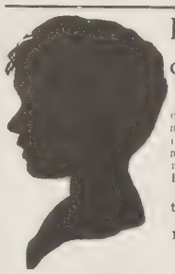

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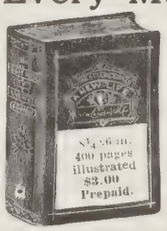

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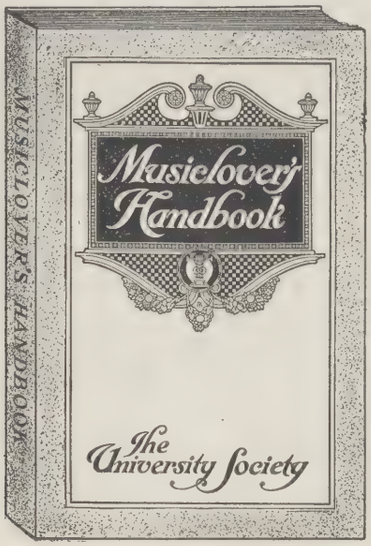

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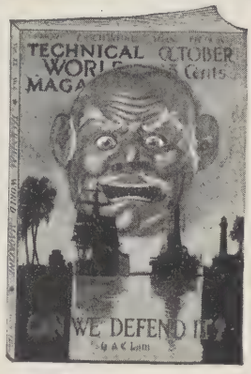

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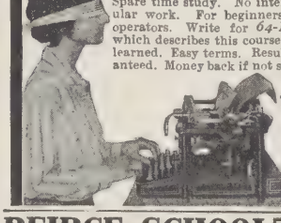

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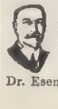

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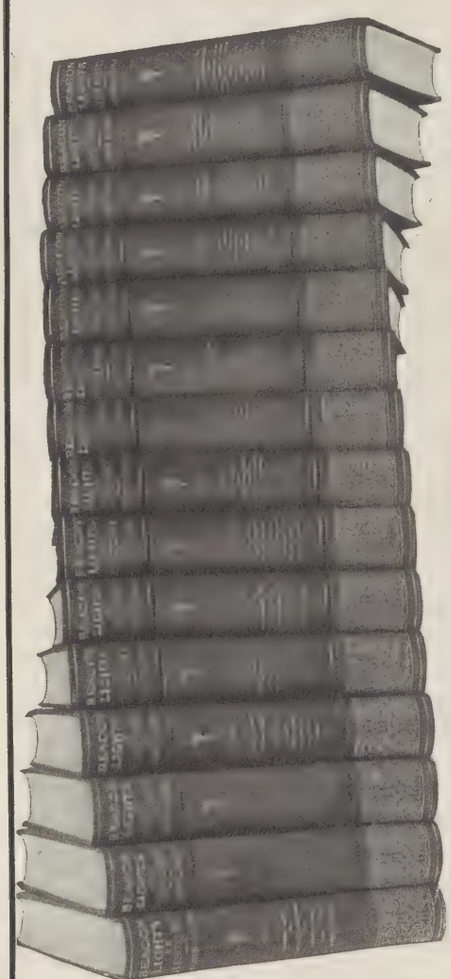

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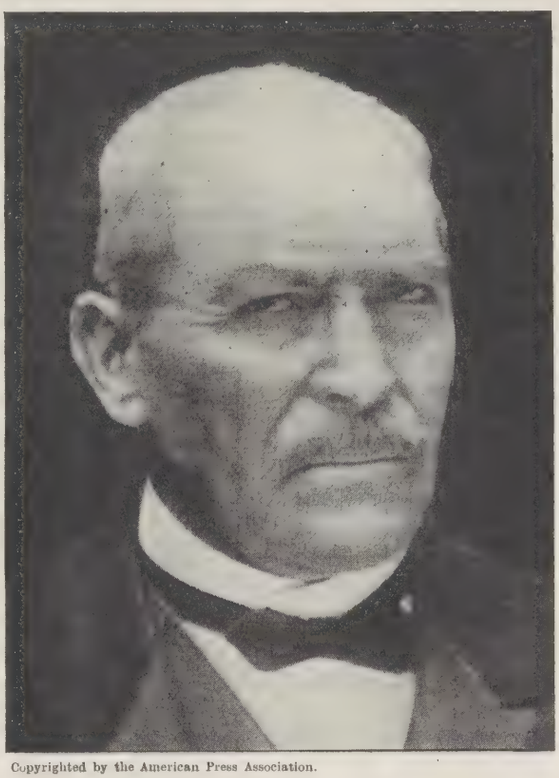
VOL. XLVII., No. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1227

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HUERTA AS A DICTATOR

WHATEVER THE FINAL OUTCOME of Victoriano Huerta's armed invasion of the Mexican Congress, his imprisonment of half the members of the Chamber of Deputies, and his assumption of the rôle of military dictator, the immediate effect, in the opinion of a great majority of our editorial observers, is a dramatic vindication of President Wilson's refusal to recognize the Huerta Government. This aspect of the case is not affected by the rumors from Mexico City as we go to press that General Huerta has since found his position so difficult that he is willing to surrender the reins to a successor. "His defiance of liberty is at once an explanation and a justification of the policy the Washington Administration has pursued toward this beneficiary of assassination," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and this view is shared by such papers as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), *Tribune* (Prog.), and *News* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) and *Inquirer* (Rep.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and the New York *Globe* (Rep.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), *World* (Dem.), and even *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), which not long ago reproached President Wilson for turning an obstinately deaf ear to the "popular demand" for Huerta's recognition. "Practically as well as politically, the policy of the President has been justified," declares *The Globe;* and *The Times*, after echoing this opinion, goes on to explain that



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HUERTA.

"Until lately, General Huerta has seemed to be a wise executive, conciliatory with his political opponents in the capital, and intent on serving the best interests of the Republic. But he has taken his place now in the line of Santa Anna and the other soldiers who, when in power, governed in spite of, and not in accordance with, the will of those of their fellow citizens who had the welfare of their nation at heart."

No matter to what political fiction Huerta may resort "to smooth the edge of usurpation," it can not now conceal his "determination to rule in fact," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.):

"He may pretend to hold a free election and to allow the nomination of candidates representing various parties or factions, but his intention to remain the power behind the presidential chair greater than its occupant is manifest. What kind of an election can be expected in a land where the representatives of the people can be bundled off to jail for having protested against the arbitrary arrests of several of their number? An election controlled by Huerta will only be prevented from becoming a tragedy by its conversion into a farce."

The story of Huerta's *coup d'état* and of the events leading up to it, as gathered from the dispatches, is briefly as follows: On the 23rd of September Dr. Belisario Dominguez, Senator for the State of Chiapas, openly attacked the Provisional President in a speech before the Senate, accusing him of having obtained his power by treason and assassination, and declaring it to be the duty of the National Assembly to depose him. The immediate sequel of this speech was the mysterious

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disappearance of Senator Dominguez. Then a number of Liberal Deputies signed a resolution demanding that the disappearance of the Senator from Chiapas be investigated, and warning Huerta that unless the members were assured of their personal safety the Chamber would adjourn and hold its meetings elsewhere than in the capital. Huerta demanded the withdrawal of this resolution, and when the Deputies refused,

MEXICAN LAWMAKING.

—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

his soldiers entered and marched 110 of them to the penitentiary. Huerta then declared both branches of the National Assembly suspended, and issued a proclamation calling for new elections of Senators and Deputies on October 26, the date set for the Presidential election. He also proclaimed himself in charge of the Departments of the Interior, Administration, Finance, and War.

These events drew two notes from Washington, the first virtually demanding that the lives of the imprisoned Deputies be safeguarded, the second stating that this Government would not recognize the constitutionality of any elections held in Mexico under present conditions. The latter, after stating that "the President is shocked at the lawless methods employed by General Huerta" and "finds it impossible to regard otherwise than as an act of bad faith toward the United States his course in dissolving Congress and arresting the Deputies," goes on to say:

"It is not only a violation of constitutional guaranties, but it destroys all possibility of free and fair elections. The President believes that an election held at this time and under conditions as they now exist would have none of that sanction with which the law surrounds the ballot, and that its result, therefore, could not be regarded as representing the will of the people. The President would not feel justified in accepting the result of such an election or in recognizing the President so chosen."

"This incident," declares Querido Moheno, Huerta's Foreign Minister, "marks a new epoch in our diplomatic relations with the United States."

Meanwhile it is admitted on all sides that the Mexican situation is tense and critical. Its possibilities, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "range from a débâcle in Mexico City to American intervention." Even in Mexico City, according to a *Herald* correspondent, "there has developed a deep-seated, if not yet openly pronounced, revulsion against Huerta's methods." Surveying Huerta's course from the overthrow of Madero to the present crisis, the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) says:

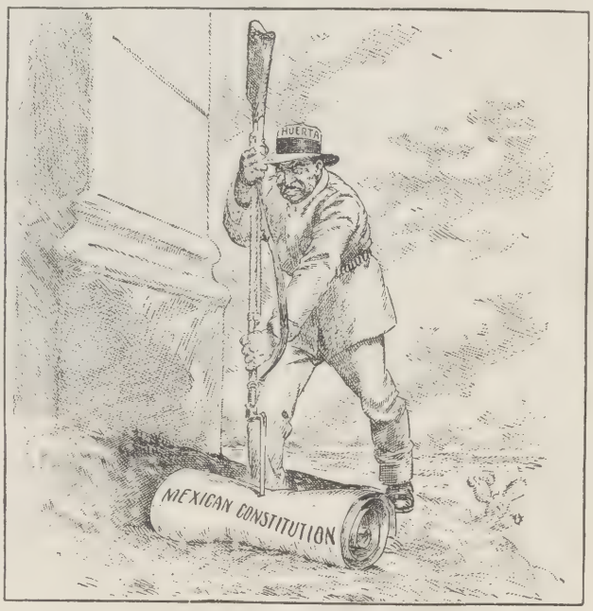
"He was abashed a little by the cry of horror which arose throughout the civilized world when President Madero was assassinated in the Governmental Palace and his mutilated body thrown into the street near the prison, under the pretext that he had been killed there during an effort at rescue. Huerta was disconcerted by the refusal of this Government to recognize him, because of the violent means used by him to gain power. He was going to provide a fair election and would seat his successor, whoever he might be. Thus he said, and he hoped thereby to propitiate public opinion in the United States. A court martial appointed to investigate the cause of Madero's death found a verdict of 'nobody to blame.' To be sure, the rebels in the North were not being subdued with the expected celerity; but, perhaps, this world, and particularly the United States Government, could be induced to accept Huerta's word for the deed.

"It was impossible to keep up the deception, however. When the Liberals of Mexico nominated a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Huerta's man, the pretense that the whole country, excepting Carranza and a few other bandits, stood by the provisional régime had to be abandoned. Then came the victory of the insurgents at Torreon and the probability that the banners of the Constitutionalists would soon be waving in front of the capital city—for Torreon is the last strategic point of defense against a Northern invasion. The querulous Deputies who wanted to know why Huerta had deceived the country about conditions in the rebellious States were marched to jail and the dictator showed his true colors, emerging as 'the man on horseback.' The time for this dénouement was very ill-chosen. The situation preceding the abdication of Porfirio Diaz has been almost exactly reproduced. That the further development will be identical is by no means certain. What is certain is that Huerta is further from the realization of his ambition and nearer his downfall than he ever was before."

And in the New York *Commercial* we read:

"Events will move swiftly in Mexico during the next ten days, and it may be that the United States will be involved in serious trouble with that country, but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that everything was done to keep the peace and to help the people of Mexico to establish a constitutional government."

The present situation, significantly remarks the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "makes it difficult to see anything but turmoil and



MURDERING MEXICAN LIBERTY.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

disorder in Mexico until other than internal influences are brought to bear upon the affairs of that country." On the other hand, it is suggested in some quarters that Huerta is deliberately trying to provoke us to intervention in the belief that that is the only thing that will unite Mexico behind himself. Yet another guess at the future is hazarded by the Baltimore

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IF HUERTA CAN DISPOSE OF LEGISLATIVE OPPOSITION BY SUCH A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE METHOD—

WHAT A LOVELY CHANCE THE OPPOSITION WILL HAVE AT THE POLLS!

McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

HUERTA'S INVINCIBLE METHOD.

Sun, which is convinced that Huerta's course must "intensify the popular opposition and arouse the fierce resentment of every Mexican who has begun to see the light of constitutional liberty." The Baltimore paper goes on to say:

"The act shows desperation rather than strength, and sows the seed of certain ultimate disaster for the Huerta Administration. A large part of the Mexican population are still in a condition of political and intellectual darkness, but the determined revolutions of the last few years indicate the rapid growth of progressive ideas and true conceptions of free government, and there is no reason to suppose that a country which drove out a strong man like Diaz will long tolerate the usurpation of a smaller and weaker man like Huerta."

The New York *Evening Post* is another paper which believes that it was weakness rather than strength that spurred Huerta to override the constitution. Says *The Post:*

"Repeatedly we have protested in these columns against the superstition which confounds brutality with efficiency. Because a successful dictator, like Porfirio Diaz, must be ruthless in his policies, people embrace the converse of the proposition and assume that crime and violence are the proofs of efficient despotism. Because Huerta attained power through a succession of acts of revolting perfidy and outrage, very respectable people jumped at the conclusion that Huerta must be the heaven-sent man for Mexico. It would have been sentimental to look beneath the surface of things, to try to ascertain whether the democratic uprising that drove Diaz from power had really spent itself, or whether Madero's death did not altogether extinguish the spirit of resistance to despotism. But President Wilson did look beneath the surface."

But while Huerta seems to have few friends among the American papers, he does not lack zealous champions among the Americans in Mexico City. Thus on the day that he sent his Congress to the penitentiary he received from twenty-one American residents in the capital a remarkable document eulogizing him, scoring President Wilson for his policy of non-recognition, and defending the assassination of Madero. Heading the list of signers was the name of Maj. Cassius C. Gillette, U. S. A., retired. This document contains the following arguments against holding a "free election" in Mexico:

"The peons' political capacity is not better than that of our unfranchised reservation Indians, and really is below that of our disfranchised Southern plantation negroes. During the period before Diaz, government never changed, except by force. At that time the lynching of Madero would not have caused a ripple on the political sea. In the Philippines we do not let natives vote. Why should we try to force a full, free election on Mexico, with its inevitable horrors of peon domination?

"If there could be a full, free election, Mexico to-morrow would not have a shadow of doubt that Gaona, the leading bull-fighter, would be overwhelmingly elected, just as Jack Johnson would be elected Governor of Mississippi under similar conditions."

"The document is valuable," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, "only in showing whence Huerta drew the inspiration that the American people did not support the Mexican policy of their President." On the other hand, the New York *World* describes it as "the most significant document that the Mexican situation has yet produced," and denounces its signers as "a score of Benedict Arnolds." Remarking that these signers are "for the most part concessionaries or representatives of Big Business," *The World* goes on to say:

"This memorial has been presented to General Huerta, but it is also to be transmitted to Washington. It proves that great American business interests in Mexico are murderous as well as tyrannical and treasonable. It shows, furthermore, the sort of advice on which the usurper Huerta has been acting.

"What punishment is adequate for such a troop of Benedict Arnolds? Is there an affront to the American name and the American Government that our adventurers in foreign lands will not perpetrate in the hope of gain?"

But for unreserved eulogy of Huerta these twenty Americans are entirely eclipsed by *El Independiente*, the Government organ in Mexico City, which compares Huerta dissolving Congress with Christ casting out the money-changers from the temple. This paper goes on to explain that Vera Estanol and Rodolfo Reyes, who were expelled from Huerta's Cabinet for "incompetence and disloyalty," carried their plotting to the Chamber of Deputies, which "soon began to seethe and bubble with intrigue, to boil with the impotent rage of a legion of idiots who are a heap of demagogic dirt cast up by a revolutionary vortex into high political places." "Huerta," declares *El Independiente*, "is the man of the hour."

"His is the falchion whose gleam lights the national chaos. His will is the will of iron that will exterminate rebellion. He is the only hope of the return to peace and civilization."

A large element in Mexico City, the correspondents report, believe that Huerta took the only possible course with his disaffected Deputies, who were actively conspiring for his overthrow. This point is also brought out by Mr. Oliver Herbert Thomas, of Richmond Hill, Staten Island, in the following letter to the New York *Sun:*

"If the Southern Congressmen before the Civil War had remained or been permitted to remain in Congress after the secession and had taken advantage of their position to conspire actively and openly against the Federal Government while drawing their pay from that Government, would they not have been arrested and held for treason?

"And yet we profess to be painfully shocked because President Huerta has jailed the Maderist members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies conspiring against the central Government and the peace of the country. He wouldn't be much of a man if he had not taken the action he did. In fact, if he has made any mistake at all it has been in the direction of too much leniency toward the antagonistic political intrigues of these men.

"It is to be noted that in explaining his action President Huerta made the point that if he knew of one other man on whom all these political intriguants could unite for the benefit of the country he would gladly resign and turn the reins of power over to him. The fact is, as he said, that there would be as many contenders for his position as there are parties and groups in the Chamber. And that would mean anarchy."

THE LOSS OF THE "VOLTURNO"

THE DESTRUCTION of the *Volturno* instantly calls up memories of the *Titanic*, and tho the death list is shorter in the case of this second great sea disaster within eighteen months, it seems to the New York *Sun* that the details of the story are "equally tragic and perhaps actually more painful." The earlier catastrophe did not surpass the later in dramatic quality, agrees the New York *Evening Post*, for there was never before on the ocean such a scene as that of the night of October 9—"a great steamer burning helplessly in a gale, which prevented the safe launching of life-boats, with ten or eleven ocean liners rolling in the high seas nearby in the hope that the gale might abate in time to save some of the hundreds of lives menaced by the waves and by fire." The cry for a really "unsinkable" ship that went forth after the loss of the *Titanic* now gives place to the demand for a ship that is truly "fire-proof." There was no lack of life-boats on the *Volturno*, but they were rendered useless, and became, indeed, a source of peril; and these circumstances call out many an editorial utterance on the need of better fire-fighting apparatus and more satisfactory methods of transshipping passengers in a heavy sea. The only cause for congratulation found by the press, save for their acknowledgments of the seamanship and courage displayed in the work of rescue, is the work of the wireless. It seems to be the unanimous opinion that, had there been no S. O. S. call, instead of the rescue of 532 from a total company of 657, there would have been none left to tell the tale of the loss of the *Volturno*, save by the rarest chance. As the Philadelphia *Record* remarks, "there was no confusion in the working of the wireless, no interference and breaking into the conversations between the calling vessel and those who answered, and every ship within hail responded with alacrity, so that at the time of the rescue there were ten steamers standing by." Evidently, concludes *The Record*, "the lessons of the earlier disaster have been heeded, and the wireless has become a well-managed life-saving device."

CAPTAIN FRANCIS INCH,

Who for twenty-four hours personally directed the fighting of the flames, until, exhausted and nearly blinded by heat and smoke, he was taken to the *Kroonland*, the last to leave the *Volturno*.

But as the world realizes its debt to Marconi for his great invention, it is at the same time, as the New York *Globe* observes, compelled suddenly to recognize in the *Volturno's* loss the fearful menace of fire—fire at sea. According to figures compiled in Paris, we are told, "in the last seven and a half years a ship a day has either been damaged or destroyed by fire," while "those that have been lost by shipwreck are comparatively few in proportion." Hence, to be safe, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "we must have not only the unsinkable ship, but the fire-proof ship." Now, it continues,

"The *Volturno* was not only not fire-proof, but its supply of apparatus for fighting fire was wofully deficient. The fire-fighters were practically helpless, and the guilt that burdens the shoulders of the management of the line was in sending out a vessel so poorly prepared to cope with flames."

While the final investigation may or may not substantiate *The Inquirer's* charge, there is now no disposition to question newspaper assertions that the disaster has its lesson for ship-owners and ship-builders. "The fact that builders virtually have obviated the perils of tempest, that foundering in a storm is, for the great steamships, a danger not to be considered, makes it," in the Chicago *Tribune's* opinion, "the less excusable that they should be destroyed by man-made dangers." "The brains of the world" should now be enlisted in an effort to make ocean liners absolutely fire-proof, declares the Washington *Post*. "Cabin and gangway partitions should be built of steel on passenger ships as they are on battleships," adds the New York *Times*. Nor are improved materials and methods of construction the only things needful, thinks the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and it suggests "means of fire prevention by something at sea corresponding to the automatic sprinkler used in large buildings" as a necessary step in the direction of perfect safety.

If, in spite of all precaution, disaster does come, we may now feel assured that "in the ocean lanes other steamers can usually be brought to the spot by wireless"; but, asks the Springfield *Republican*, "has the utmost been made of this fact in the way of providing apparatus for transshipping passengers?" We must be prepared for any eventuality, *The Republican* reminds us—

"It is useless to try to predict what form danger will take—the thing is to be prepared for any contingency. If a ship sinks in still water, life-boats for all are needed. If she is destroyed slowly in a storm, with other ships standing by, a life-saving service is the vital thing, and should not be beyond the resources of inventors. The need of such an equipment seems to be the lesson most urgently brought home by this shocking catastrophe."

The wireless possibilities for rescues at sea should, in the Brooklyn *Eagle's* opinion, persuade all governments of the necessity of having liners supplied with guns or rockets for carrying lines to another vessel or to the shore. "When a line is thus thrown over a vessel, sinking or burning, a cable can be hauled aboard, a 'breeches-buoy' service established, and one by one every human being can be saved." It should be stated that American regulations compel the carrying of such equipment, and Captain Garden, of the United States Life-saving Service, believes that in the light of this disaster the forthcoming international conference at London to consider safety at sea "will recommend that each passenger steamer carry appliances of this sort."

But it may be well to turn from this discussion to consider the actual history of the *Volturno's* loss, as far as it may be gleaned from the mass of statements by survivors of the burned ship, and the officers and passengers on the rescuing fleet. The *Volturno*, a vessel of about 3,600 tons, built in 1906, owned by the Canadian Northern Steamship Co., but leased to the Uranium Steamship Co., left Rotterdam for Halifax and New York on October 2. Beside her crew of 93, she carried 564 passengers, mostly immigrants. She carried also a miscellaneous cargo of freight, of an unusually inflammable character, as the New York *World* and *Evening Post* now point out. The latter paper is inclined to think that the perusal of the *Volturno's* manifest sheet goes far to explain what happened later:

"Among other things, she carried 90 drums and 740 casks of various kinds of oils, 1,189 bales of peat-moss, 125 drums and

THE BURNING SHIP AND PART OF THE RESCUE SQUADRON.

This picture shows the burning *Volturno*, with her passengers crowded together at the stern, and at the right two of the ships which came to the rescue. It also shows clearly how the high waves prevented the taking off of passengers by the boats of the waiting steamers before the oil-tank steamer arrived. The insert is a picture of Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, who sent the first graphic story of the disaster by wireless.

207 casks of chemicals, 1 case of celluloid plates, 559 casks and 1,003 cases of wines, 310 cases of gin and other liquors, 120 packages of straw envelops, 160 bales of burlap, 278 bales of rags, 370 packages of straw envelops, and 6 cases of cottons. There were plenty of things in her hold that might have exploded spontaneously, and a fire once started in such materials must have been almost impossible to check with the best fire-fighting apparatus in the world, let alone on a ship that was pitching violently in a heavy storm, with a gale of wind to fan the flames."

According to the wireless dispatch sent by Capt. Francis Inch of the *Volturno* to the company's headquarters in New York, fire was discovered in a forward hold at 6.55 A.M. on Thursday, October 9. The flames rapidly gained despite the strenuous efforts made to extinguish them. A wireless call for help was sent out. Several life-boats were lowered, but all were smashed by the heavy seas, except two, which were probably lost with their occupants. At 11 A.M., the *Carmania* arrived, and during the afternoon the other ships which had heard the wireless call made their appearance. The fire on the *Volturno* was steadily tho slowly gaining. Efforts made by the other ships to take passengers from the *Volturno* failed because of the gale and high seas. During the evening passengers were induced to jump and they were saved by the boats from the rescuing squadron. Early in the morning, the wind having abated and the waters being further smoothed by oil from the tank-steamer *Narragansett*, the remaining passengers, who had been huddled in the stern all night, were easily taken on board boats and carried to the various ships. According to figures still subject to correction, 532 persons, of a total ship's company of 657, were saved by the *Carmania*, *Grosser Kurfürst*, *La Touraine*, *Asian*, *Narragansett*, *Seydlitz*, *Minneapolis*, *Devonian*, *Czar*, and *Rappahannock*. One who saw the rescue from the deck of the *Kroonland* noted that:

"It was a strange company that filled the last boat to put off from the side of the flame-swept *Volturno*. It carried Captain Inch, it carried the officers, it carried a dog. And it carried a cook who was one of the big heroes of the tragedy, for he stood at his post and baked and made coffee until the flames were so close that his shoes were literally burned off."

We have also the vivid stories told by the rescuers and the rescued. The bravery of Captain Inch, half-blinded after twenty-four hours of fire-fighting, and the daring of Second Officer Lloyd and the crew who went with the last sound boat to the *Grosser Kurfürst* as an experiment to see whether other boats could live in that sea, are nearly equaled by the valor of other officers and members of the crew during that day and night of combating the perils of fire and storm. Then, too, the splendid seamanship displayed by the navigators of the helping ships, and the nerve of the sailors who manned the boats and saved lives in a raging sea are fully acknowledged in the many stories that filled the front pages of the newspapers last week. Earlier reports of cowardice and panic on the *Volturno* seem to be disproved by later news. There is debate as to the relative shares of the different vessels in the work of rescue. But the work that had to be done was well done, all who remained on board the burning ship till the storm abated were saved, and, as the New York *Sun* observes: "The best reassurance of the safety of ocean travel is in the fact that ships are officered by men of the type of the captains who played their part in the rescue of the *Volturno*."

THE BATTLE.
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

A GREAT STORE LEFT TO CHARITY

A NEW PAGE in the gospel of wealth is written in the last will and testament of Benjamin Altman, the New York merchant, who provides that the profits of his share in the great business he founded and built up shall be used for the benefit of its employees and for the public charities of the city. The bequest of his important art collection to the Metropolitan Museum may well be left for special treatment in a later issue, but the transformation of a department store into a charitable institution is treated as something that is probably unprecedented, tho attempted in some measure, and unsuccessfully, by A. T. Stewart. Mr. Altman's "establishment of his great business house as a foundation to be administered for the benefit of his partners and employees" is envisaged by the New York *World* as "a remarkable monument to his benevolence." The will, declares *The Globe*, "is an instrument whose contents make for social peace and for a lessening of the uncharitableness and detraction too often manifested toward men of wealth." Every purchase of steel, of course, might be said to contribute toward the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning, and every kerosene lamp or gasoline-engine may aid the various Rockefeller boards and funds for this or that, but scarcely before could the purchase of ribbons and lace be made with the feeling that it was an act of sweet charity. Mr. Altman's bequests are thus summarized by the Springfield *Republican:*

"To his relatives Mr. Altman left comparatively small bequests, in most cases $100,000. To the Mt. Sinai Hospital he left $100,000 and smaller sums to other hospitals. To the mutual benefit association of B. Altman & Co. he left $50,000, and also remembered the older employees individually in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000. But the greater part of his fortune goes to the Altman Foundation, with a fund estimated at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, a device which was carefully worked out for the double purpose of keeping the business going and of applying its profits to the support of such philanthropic institutions as the trustees may choose. The dry-goods business, however, is to be kept quite distinct from the foundation which it supports."

Mr. Altman's purpose, according to his attorney, Mr. John L. Cadwalader, was to continue his business so that it would do the greatest public service, and so that the large income derived from it should be a means of doing good. Hence he established the Altman Foundation,

"To use the income of the business on the one hand for the benefit of his employees and on the other for the public charities of the City of New York. In this way, he provided for compensation to those who should continue to uphold the ideals of B. Altman & Co. as a public-service institution and to make return to the people of the City of New York, from which B. Altman & Co. drew its patronage. It was the thought of a big-hearted, broad-minded man."

To quote Mr. Cadwalader's summary of the paragraph in the will providing for the foundation:

"It then gives to the Altman Foundation, a charitable corporation incorporated by a special act of the legislature, all his capital stock in the corporation of B. Altman & Co. not otherwise disposed of by his will, to be disposed of and the income applied pursuant to the terms of the act above referred to. Under this act the trustees of the Altman Foundation [only one of whom may be an officer in B. Altman & Co.] will have the power to distribute the income on this stock for the benefit of the employees of B. Altman & Co., from time to time, and any surplus to such charitable institutions of the City of New York, according to the judgment of the trustees of the Altman Foundation."

To carry out this plan, "The Altman Foundation" has already come into being under the laws of the State of New York as a corporate body existing for the

"Receiving and maintaining a fund or funds, administering the same and applying the principal and income thereof, and either of them, to promote the social, physical, or economic welfare and efficiency of the employees of B. Altman & Co., a New York corporation, by such agencies and means as from time to time shall be found appropriate therefor."

The aims of the foundation and the duties of its trustees are further described in the charter:

"The corporation hereby formed is not established and shall not be maintained or conducted for pecuniary profit, or for the pecuniary profit of its members, and no member of the corporation shall be entitled to or shall receive any such profit; provided, however, that reasonable compensation may be paid to an officer or member for service actually rendered to the corporation. . . . . .

"They shall have the power to adopt some general and effective system of profit-sharing by which the employees of any corporation, a considerable amount of whose stock is held by this corporation, may receive a benefit from the profits of the business of such other corporation or an interest in its stock, and to give and dispose of such stock or portions thereof in carrying out the same on such terms as such trustees shall approve."

REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR SULZER

THAT THE CONVICTION of Governor Sulzer for high crimes and misdemeanors by the Court of Impeachment sitting at Albany is a just verdict would seem to be the prevailing opinion of the New York press. For even those who insist upon the political animus in the presentation of the charges of wrong-doing agree with the New York *Sun* (Ind.) "that this has been a criminal and not a political prosecution ever since it reached the court." That is, as the New York *World* (Dem.) succinctly phrases it, "William Sulzer was impeached by Murphy's Assembly, not for what he had done, but for what he had refused to do," while "he was convicted by the Court of Impeachment not for what he had refused to do, but for what he had done." Even such solace as Mr. Sulzer may have drawn from the division of the Court of Appeals judges on the question of his guilt and the vote of the presiding Chief Judge against his conviction vanished, in the opinion of many, when a more than three-fourths vote of the entire Court affirmed his guilt on one of the counts of the impeachment, and when, in the New York *Herald's* (Ind.) words, Chief Judge Cullen himself "lasht the impeached official" in "cold, merciless phrases" for "unmoral conduct which makes him unfit for high place in the state." On the part of all, declares the New York *Sun*, "the perception of Mr. Sulzer's turpitude and moral unfitness was clear. There is no comfort for him in the variance of opinion as to the proper interpretation of the law of limitations." There can be no substantial differences of judgment about the facts in the case, *The World* tells us:

"Mr. Sulzer as a candidate for Governor collected in secret large sums of money which he diverted to his private use. He knowingly swore to a false statement of his campaign contributions, he nullified the Corrupt Practises Law of the State, and as Governor he used his influence and power to smother the proof of his transgressions.

"Not only are the facts fully established, but when Mr. Sulzer refused to take the witness-stand to meet the charges against his personal and official honesty he confest his guilt and invited his removal from office. . . . . .

"Mr. Sulzer's moral unfitness for the office of Governor was established before the Assembly impeached him. His legal unfitness is now established by the Court of Impeachment after a full and fair trial. When the Court completes its work to-day nothing of him will remain to vex the Governorship of New York except the continuing shame and humiliation in which he has involved the State."

The vote of the Court on the two articles of impeachment declaring that Governor Sulzer made false statements regarding his campaign contributions and that he committed perjury in so doing, was: Guilty—39 to 18. Article IV, declaring "that he suppress evidence by means of threat to keep witnesses from

testifying before the Legislative Committee" relative to his acts, was likewise affirmed, but by the more decisive vote of 43 to 14. The later vote for removal from office, 43 to 12, was foreshadowed in the balloting on Article IV. The other charges were not sustained. In the case of Article IV, the negative votes were due to inability to find in the evidence submitted to the Court the facts necessary to sustain this particular charge. The two articles dealing with the Sulzer campaign funds did, however, bring out a fundamental difference of opinion, which is clearly indicated by the statement by which the nine judges of the Court of Appeals (who with the Senate composed the Court of Impeachment) explained their votes. The venerable Chief Justice Cullen wrote a long opinion in which he asserted his belief that the accused committed no legal crime in using his campaign contributions as he saw fit, nor did he commit legal perjury in swearing to the truth of his statement of campaign receipts. Judge Cullen was willing to say plainly that "if these acts had been committed during his incumbency in office, I should have regarded his moral offense great enough to require his removal." But, he continues:

Photograph by Gessford.

MR. WILLIAM SULZER.

"I am of opinion that it can not be considered as ground for impeachment, and that it would be an eminently dangerous doctrine to treat them as such.

"If the doctrine contended for is correct, a man guilty of any offense in his past life of sufficient gravity to justify his removal, if committed when in office, may be removed from office without an opportunity to show that both his official conduct and his private life during his official term have been of the most exemplary character. There is no statute of limitations on impeachment. The rule here contended for amounts in reality to an ex-post-facto disqualification from office for an offense which had no such penalty when committed, without affording an opportunity for showing either repentance or atonement."

Three of the associate judges reasoned in like manner, but the position of the majority is indicated by this excerpt from Judge Cuddeback's statement:

"I say that the violation of the Corrupt Practises Act, proved beyond dispute, under the charge in the first article of impeachment, does reach into and affect the officer after he takes his office in the discharge of his duty. The people have the right to know what influences are being brought to bear upon an officer after his election. They have the right to know who put him there, who will control him there, or who will at least exercise influence over him there, and to that end they have passed this statute."

Another judge explained that he voted "guilty" because he "extended the power of impeachment under our Constitution to acts of misconduct by officers prior to their induction into office in some way related to or connected with the office which they were about to assume and limiting its application to the time of the selection of the candidate."

But the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) regrets that in treating the offense as impeachable the Court so "greatly widened the scope of the impeaching power." As it remarks:

"If a Governor can be removed for doing something as a candidate for office, is he not liable to removal for something he has done as a candidate for nomination, or even years earlier in his business or professional career? Is the impeachment process to be made a drag-net for moral delinquencies running away back to early youth? If this is good law, it conflicts with practical sense."

The World, on the other hand, regards "the new precedent as sound and wholesome," believing that "this country needs more impeachments, not fewer impeachments." It adds:

"If the broader powers of impeachment are ever abused, it is for the people to deal with that offense, just as it is for the people to deal with the motives of Sulzer's accusers, which the Court of Impeachment did not and could not take into account."

And, continues *The World*, tho so far Sulzer alone has been punished, these accusers who, as has been said, impeached a Governor, "not because he was venal, but because he was not venal enough"—these accusers, we are told, will not escape.

"It is their turn next. If New York is fit for self-government, if it is fit for liberty and justice, the wrath of an outraged people will never be quenched until the political corpse of Tammany is likewise hanging upon a gibbet of shame."

After this frank acceptance of the Sulzer conviction as an incident in a war on Tammany, it is well to consider the viewpoint of a supporter of the regular Democratic organization in New York State and City. Sulzer is deposed, declares the New York *Telegraph*; "thus has the Democratic party purged itself." And his fate shows to all men "that happiness and respect of compatriots go hand in hand with right living and high honor."

But, declares the ousted Governor, "I have a lot of fight left yet, and they'll find the fight has just begun." His friends speak of lectures and magazine articles and activity on the stump. As against this we read in the New York *Herald's* Albany correspondence that while Tammany is satisfied with having taught "a lesson for all future time to all ambitious politicians who would throw themselves against the organization walls," they still hold a club over Mr. Sulzer's head—"he will be invited to retire from public life quietly if he would avoid criminal prosecution."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

POOR little old North America is now an island.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE Provisional President of Mexico wants a Provisional Congress.—*Philadelphia Record.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT starts on his hunting trip just in time. Uncle Sam is almost out of meat.—*Chicago News.*

ALSO, it may be inferred, the income-tax law will stop some of this infernal bragging.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A NEW YORK woman has been sent to jail for beating her husband. Another long step in the direction of sex equality.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SOME call him "Farmer Bryan," because of his habit of making hay while the sun shines.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THURSDAY is suggested as Fire Prevention Day. Sunday, however, will still be preferred in the churches.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THERE is a hint for President Wilson in President Huerta's arrest of Congressmen who oppose his policy.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE income tax is a funny thing. Every man who pays it objects and every one who doesn't wishes he did.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE Chinese Parliament has confirmed Yuan Shi-kai's selection of himself as President of the Republic.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

IT will be time enough for President Yuan to organize a progressive party in China when he has had his two terms.—*Boston Transcript.*

A TRAINING TABLE FOR 1916.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

SPADES are no longer trumps at Panama.—*Washington Post.*

NEW YORK seems to have at present an emission form of government.—*Chicago News.*

COLOMBIA denies responsibility for that earthquake that tried to destroy the Panama Canal.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT does seem as if all the countries of the world are "favored nations" except the poor old U. S. A.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF stocks and bonds were edible, one might be able to see that the tariff law would reduce the cost of living.—*Albany Journal.*

SINCE the governments of the world invested in aeroplanes it hasn't been so hard to rise in the army.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE American Bankers' Association approves all of the Currency Bill except its important features.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SUGGESTION for electric sign in front of certain New York theaters: "Entertainment for Man and Beast."—*New York Evening Mail.*

NO former President was fortunate enough to have a Secretary of State who invited, and received, most of the criticism.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HOWARD ELLIOTT is urging a "get-together" policy, but the New Haven trains seem to do this too easily as it is.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE wooden car is being eliminated from the situation rapidly enough, but so also are those who ride in them.—*New York Telegraph.*

THE trouble about grand opera in English is that there are so few persons in New York who will be able to understand it.—*Boston Transcript.*

CARNEGIE bans war in $10,000,000 gift of 5 per cent. Steel bonds, which ought to be good, now the demand for armor-plate is reviving.—*Wall Street Journal.*

GRAND opera would not be as immune as it is to the attacks of the uplifters of stage morality if it were sung in English.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

IT may be that Mr. Elionsky, who swam fourteen miles with his arms and legs tied, is training to dress in the upper berth of a Pullman.—*New York Press.*

IT is reported that Colonel Roosevelt is likely to encounter the cannibal Mangeromas Indians in South America. The cannibal that eats the Colonel will regret it. He agrees with very few people, even when alive.—*Kansas City Journal.*

VICE-PRESIDENT LI doubtless will have charge of the new Chinese Ananias Club.—*Boston Transcript.*

ONE way to mobilize an army on the Mexican border would be to hold a world's series in El Paso.—*New York Evening Sun.*

SENATOR CLAPP says the President got the tariff bill through by holding up 200,000 jobs—and still some Republican politicians have found fault.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

IN lion hunting we fancy that whereas Colonel Roosevelt would shoot the animal, President Wilson would talk to it on the futility of resistance and ride it home.—*Chicago News.*

So many jokers have been discovered in the tariff law that if it were only illustrated it might have been issued as the Congressional Record's comic supplement.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE aptness of name is no new thing, as, for instance, that of the man who invented the income tax as a method of taking the top layer from a bank-roll was Sir Robert Peel.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

SLIPPING.

—Fitz in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

THE BANKERS AT BOSTON.

—Bowers in the Newark *News.*

SKETCHES BY THE WAY ON THE ROAD TO CURRENCY REFORM.

FOREIGN COMMENT

ULSTER'S DEFIANCE OF HOME RULE

THINGS ARE becoming pretty hot in Ulster, and in Ireland generally, over the question of Home Rule. Lord Loreburn's proposal for a conference between Unionists and Home Rulers to reach some amicable compromise has been swept off into the waste-basket, for Mr. Redmond, in a speech at Cahirciveen, County Kerry, "giving his commands to the Cabinet as blunt as a bludgeon," declares the London *Daily Mail*, "has killed all prospects of a Home Rule conference." In his speech this persistent Irish leader declared that "Our ship is at the harbor's mouth, the glass is 'set fair,' and the orders are 'full steam ahead.'" To quote further from his remarks:

"We know that we have won our fight. They know that they have lost it. One of them recently said—I think it was that warlike lawyer, Mr. F. E. Smith, from Liverpool—that 'their argument had failed.' It is true. Their argument has failed everywhere. It has failed throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, which is to-day unanimous in favor of Ireland's claim. They have failed in the House of Commons. There, an overwhelming British majority, far greater than those which carried every great reform of the last century, has twice passed the Home Rule Bill, and, in a few short months, will finally pass it into law.

"Will the British people submit to coercion by a minority of the inhabitants of one province in Ireland and deny justice because Sir Edward Carson says justice shall not be done? With this confessedly the only remaining issue in this Irish problem, it is no wonder our opponents are exhibiting the recklessness and the hysterics of despair."

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CARSON'S ATTITUDE ON HOME RULE.

On which Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., a Nationalist who stoutly advocates the policy of mutual conciliation in Ireland, writes in the Cork *Free Press:*

"Is this, we ask, the asininity of a blundering windbag, or is it the deliberate betrayal of a scheming hypocrite, whose service to the Irish cause has been to make his son-in-law chief turnkey of Kilmainham?"

A sentiment which finds an echo in the following editorial comment of the organ in which it appears:

"Whether Mr. Redmond has the power to wreck the national cause for the time being remains to be seen. Whether he has or not, we have the power to make life unbearable for his place-hunters at the next election."

The only ministerial statement of any importance which has been reported in the London press is that of Mr. Winston Churchill to the effect that "a satisfactory compromise is likely to be accomplished," and that "the question of Home Rule will be decided by the nation at the impending General Elections." Meantime Sir Edward Carson seems to be making preparations for a second Battle of the Boyne for what he styles "the liberation of Ulster." In Belfast, on September 28, there paraded before him "15,000 well-drilled men," says the Belfast correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, "who are rapidly making themselves efficient in military pursuits for the purpose of resisting Home Rule by armed force. And Belfast, in its scores of thousands, knowing what was in the minds of these men, cheered them as the heroes of a nation are cheered."

But the London *Daily News* (Liberal) has no sympathy whatever with the Belfast Unionist projects. It applauds Mr. Redmond's last utterance to the echo and speaks of Sir Edward's cry of "no compromise and no conference" as follows:

"If Sir Edward Carson will not have a conference of this kind

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READY FOR THE WORST: THE BALLYCLARE LADIES' AMBULANCE CORPS.

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THE ULSTER ARMY, WHICH THREATENS ANOTHER CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND: UNIONIST LEADERS

it is simply because he wants his own decrees registered and will be content with nothing else. How much reality there lies behind his bluster time will make plain; but the absurdity of his position cries aloud. He professes to fear that in North East Ulster, where the Protestants are in a majority, they will be harried, opprest, deprived of their liberties; and he is making arrangements to sever the destiny of this area from the rest of Ireland. But if the Protestants ought to fear Home Rule where they are in a majority, they should be doubly panic-stricken where they are in a minority. There should be wailing from the South, and the Orangemen of the North should be even more concerned for their brethren in the South than for themselves. What we see is precisely the reverse. The Protestants of the South are perfectly calm; the Orangemen in the North are cutting themselves and their support off entirely from the Protestants of the South. The very acts of Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues reveal their own complete lack of faith in the very perils of persecution which they make the pretext of their threats of civil war."

The London *Standard* speaks with grave impartiality of the present crisis and condemns all those, whether Home Rulers like Redmond, or Unionists like Carson, with his army of Ulstermen marshaled under the command of that sturdy veteran of the Afghan and Egyptian Wars, Sir George Richardson, who oppose a conference. To quote this paper:

"It is of little profit to exclaim weakly against the wickedness of Ulster and the unreason of the whole business. To such futile protests Sir Edward Carson and his followers have their own answer. The important thing is to recognize that the facts, however unwelcome, are facts; that this passionate resolve of a whole people never to submit to what they regard as an unjustifiable invasion of inalienable rights is bound, if unheeded, to lead to trouble of the gravest kind. It is beside the question to discuss whether Sir George Richardson's volunteers will be able to face Regular troops, whether the Regular troops will consent to face them, or whether British officers will strike against orders to suppress an Ulster rebellion. Nobody knows. But everybody does know that persistence in a policy of drift can only mean disaster for Ireland and Great Britain too, and possibly for the Empire itself. Public opinion will not hold guiltless any party which opposes unnecessary obstacles to a settlement."

THE TWO GREAT "NOES"—THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

BOTH—"It's all very well to say 'kiss,' but how can we?"
—*Evening News* (London).

THE GERMAN MENACE TO RUSSIA

THE GERMAN military maneuvers have aroused the attention of Europe to the splendid equipment and administration of the Army, not only in its fighting spirit, but in its commissariat and its medical service. We read in the foreign papers that the English maneuvers have fallen short in the last two particulars, that men left the ranks faint and overspent for want of food and drink. The efficiency of Germany in managing a large mass of men marshaled in fighting order is calling out the admiration of Europe. It is even spreading alarm. The Russian press regard with considerable uneasiness what the *Novoye Vremya* styles "a new eruption of German militarism." This newspaper, commenting upon Germany's increase of armament, says:

"The grave period which Europe is living through has already borne fruit. Germany has announced the coming new increase of her military forces. And the increase, it appears, will be enormous. Of course, the new project has caused alarm almost all over Europe: one such law is sufficient to change considerably the existing balance in Europe."

Stating that, according to the new project, the German Army will number 865,000 before 1918, possibly in 1914, it goes on:

"There is no need to insist that this fact will have an immense political significance. Why, the German Army . . . will, in time of peace, exceed the French Army to the extent of one-third. Militarism is a terrible thing. Germany forces Europe to make new, unheard-of additions to their armies. May she not have to regret it!"

But while condemning Germany, the *Novoye Vremya* urges France to increase her Army, and indorses the law for three-year military service. To quote again:

"The Franco-Russian Alliance pursues a defensive policy. From this point of view the allied armies must coordinate their work in time of peace, so that when the hour of trial arrives the mutual defense should prove effective. Under the present

REVIEWING A FORCE OF 15,000 MEN AT BELFAST ON SEPTEMBER 28, PLEDGED TO RESIST HOME RULE.

conditions the French Army, with all its high qualities, is hardly equal to the task which may fall to its share.

"The Russian Army, owing to the enormous distances of our country, is mobilized very slowly. Therefore in case of a sudden attack the first weeks of the war will be spent in concentrating the reserves and transporting them to their respective quarters. . . . The Central-European armies—our probable adversaries—will take advantage of this period of our enforced inactivity, rush their forces against our ally, crush his advance posts, occupy as much territory as possible, and thus prevent the French mobilization. . . . . .

"For political, social, and psychological reasons neither Russia nor France will, under any circumstances whatever, it seems, be the first to start war. The war, if it ever comes to a war, will be started by the Central European States, which have not lost their fighting instincts. It will begin suddenly, without warning, for only taking the Dual Alliance unawares can they expect to overpower it. France will have to withstand the first assault with her Army on a peace footing. And wo to her if she shall not hold out! To increase her Army in time of peace is a problem of gravest importance. France can count on the powerful assistance of Russia, but it rests with herself to have that assistance come in time. What consolation will she find in Russian victories if, owing to her improvidence, she lets the enemy penetrate into the heart of the country, if her cities and villages are burned, fields, vineyards, and forests destroyed, the population disarmed? On the other hand, what use shall we have from the alliance with France if our ally shall not be able to check our common adversaries long enough for the complete mobilization and concentration of our forces?

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A Duel to the Death (of both).

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

"Having come out victorious in a struggle with a score of tongues a hundred years ago, we shall be able to overpower, without outside help, two nations if they venture to go in the path of the great Napoleon. But our alliance with France has another import. If she will do her plain duty in time of peace, war will become impossible, for the very simple reason that the Central European Governments will not decide upon an attack which does not promise any successes even in case of its suddenness.

"The introduction of a three-year military service in France will increase the numbers and strengthen the fighting qualities of the first line of defense upon the reliability of which the safety of France and the speedy and successful outcome of a possible war will depend."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO STRIKES PAY?

THE STRIKE of the "dockers" in Dublin which not only paralyzed industry in the Irish capital, but brought hundreds of families to the brink of starvation, was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of practical sympathy on the part of English workers. The steamer *Hare* was chartered at Manchester, loaded with food and dispatched to Ireland to supply the needs of the hungry dependents of those who had left off work at the dictation of the labor leader, Mr. James Larkin. His name, by the way, has given rise to the use of a new word, "Larkinism," and his sole weapon against capital, declares the London *Tablet*, consists in "wild and revolutionary appeals" to the populace. The incident of the *Hare's* dispatch and arrival are thus picturesquely related in *Justice* (London), which professes to be the organ of Social Democracy:

"The most striking event of the week to the world of labor has been the departure of the ship *Hare* from Manchester last Friday. She left with a cargo of food to the value of £5,000 obtained by the parliamentary committee of the Trade-Union Congress from the Cooperative Wholesale Society at Manchester. For three days before the dockers, who had been on strike, had been working as hard as they could to load the vessel at the Pomona docks with the 60,000 food parcels for the locked-out men at Dublin and their wives and families.

"The *Hare* arrived at the South Quay, Dublin, a little before two o'clock on the Saturday afternoon. She had been delayed by the fog in the voyage down the Manchester ship canal and across St. George's Channel. But when she did arrive what a sight it was! The ship was gaily decorated with flags and streamers; she was welcomed by the blowing of sirens and the ringing of bells; the quayside was black with thousands of men, women, and children who had gathered to watch her coming, and who sang and cheered and cheered and sang until their throats must have been hoarse. From Messrs. Haworth & Company's mill on the canal bank a group of men were waving hands, and one of them pulled out a red handkerchief, at which more cheering went up. It need scarcely be said that that red handkerchief was taken as symbolical of the red flag."

The terrible suffering and riots which have made the recent Dublin strikes so black a chapter in British industrial history have elicited from several specialists their opinion on the expediency or profit of such defiances on the part of labor of strongly entrenched capital. Their arguments apply to labor wars everywhere, here as well as in England. Mr. W. J. Davis, president of the recent Trade-Union Congress, says in the London *Morning Post* that the employers, not the workers, are to blame for strikes, and as *The Post* is the organ of wealth and aristocracy, his message goes to the ones he aims to reach. As he puts it:

"Trade-unionism took its rise more from the employer than the labor leader. It came from the unjust employers, who, not satisfied with unfair conditions, placed indignity after indignity on the worker until one of their number had the pluck to rebel, and who, by the timid murmurings of the opprest, was secretly proclaimed a leader. By common consent of the employers, and as they or their friends made and administered the laws, he was persecuted. The persecution, however, instead of annihilating the leader, produced leaders. . . . . .

"The 'down-tools' action may be a mistake, and if it is, employers are as much responsible for its adoption as the officials of trade societies.

"Instead of keeping to a bargain, they often by divers means set off men for no other reason than to set on cheaper labor. Many of them are unfriendly to any form of industrial combination and openly and tacitly approve a manager, and especially a working foreman, who coerce men out of their various unions. This is why the 'down-tools' policy is so rife with men who are either not members of a trade-union, or who have been members for only a few weeks. This policy is in many instances a great mistake, as strikes do both harm to commerce and cause much ill-feeling between not only employers and workmen, but between workmen and workmen."

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TAKING HOME HER SHARE FROM THE RELIEF SHIP.

"Strikes do not pay," says Mr. Philip Snowden, an earnest advocate of labor's rights, a brilliant journalist and lecturer, whose voice is frequently heard in the House of Commons pleading the cause of the proletariat. To quote from his article in the same paper:

"They do not pay the workmen; they do not pay the community; the employers are the only party who can be said in any way to gain by them. They have powers in their hands by which they can speedily more than recoup themselves for any temporary loss a strike may inflict upon them.

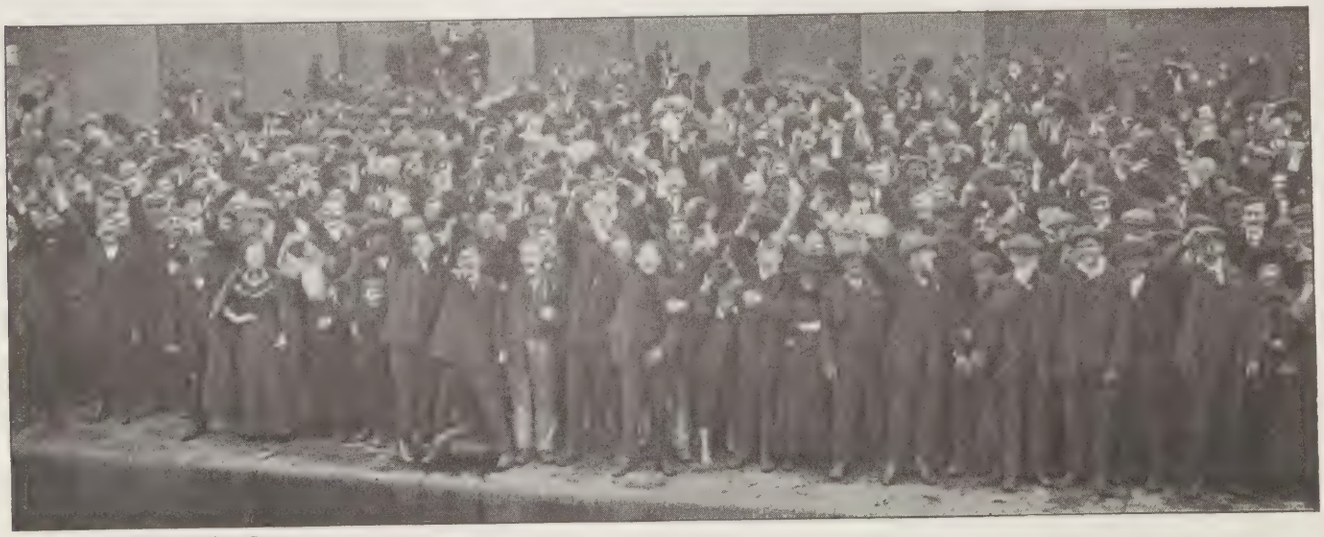
"The irresponsible section of the trade-unions to-day exercise an influence altogether beyond their numbers. They are mainly responsible for the strikes which have taken place in the last two years. . . . . .

"The first lesson to learn is that the strike is not a means by which any substantial and permanent improvement in the lot of labor can be secured. The second matter arising out of modern economic developments is that the public are now a third party to every big strike, and their interests are quite as important as those of the other two parties. The trade-unions will have to accept this fact. After all, the community is bigger than organized labor, and it is a mistake for trade-unionists to suppose that the methods for dealing with labor disputes and the regulation of wages will be just what they desire them to be."

Writing of "the sympathetic strike" as prompted by "a sense of brotherhood among workingmen," "an unselfish readiness to run risks . . . for men in another trade," Prof. W. J. Ashley, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Birmingham University, acknowledges that these are "sentiments in themselves fine and noble," but, he continues in his article in the London *Daily News:*

"It would be too much to expect the employers affected to see it in this light; but it is important that the public should realize this aspect of the matter. Moral condemnation of sympathetic strikers is worse than wasted; it does but strengthen them in their principles; and the abused idealist is apt to become a fanatic.

"In the first place, the sympathetic strike is usually unsuccessful. And this for several reasons. Unless the grievance of the original strikers can be presented vividly and effectively to the public, a sympathetic strike is pretty certain to be unpopular. Moreover, a sympathetic strike is exceedingly difficult to make effective on a large scale. The less enthusiastic of the members of the union, and especially the middle-aged men with families, will be slow to come out and quick to go back. And under modern conditions there are often so many alternative commodities and ways of getting things done, so little inconvenience occasioned by the temporary lessening of some particular service, that it is nothing like so easy to alarm the public as the inexperienced suppose. And, in the second place, the sympathetic strike is, broadly speaking, incompatible with collective bargaining—the policy by which trade-unions have gained most in the past, and are likely to gain most in the future."



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STARVING DUBLIN STRIKERS ON THE QUAY CHEERING THE ARRIVAL OF THE £5,000 RELIEF SHIP.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FLYING UPSIDE DOWN

FLYING UPSIDE DOWN, "looping the loop" in the air, rolling over sidewise from the upside down to the upright position, as done by the French aviator, Adolphe Pégoud, are not "stunts," according to the French and English newspaper men who have seen Pégoud in action and talked with him in his leisure moments. His real purpose, says a New York *Times* editorial, based on statements appearing in the British press, "is to give practical demonstration that even when an aeroplane capsizes, control of it can be regained and death escaped if its operator retains his self-possession and knows exactly what to do." Or, in other words, explains *The Times*, "Pégoud intentionally puts his machine in the positions that result from all possible accidents not structural, and shows that none of them is necessarily the beginning of a fatality." This aviator, who may have evolutionized the art of flying, writes an account of his exploits in a London daily, from which the weekly London *Sphere* quotes the following paragraphs:

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CARRYING PÉGOUD OFF THE FIELD IN TRIUMPH,

After his amazing aerial turns and twists.

"The air is a new ground for us human beings to work on, and what I have done I have done for my colleagues, the airmen of all countries, for the good of aviators and of aviation generally. I will tell you how it all happened. I was very nearly upside down one day and found that I could fly in that position without discomfort. I found, too, that by working gently I was able to right my flying-machine, and when I grounded I told M. Blériot what I was anxious to try to do. I explained to him that I felt sure it was possible for a man who would keep cool to turn right over in the air and fly in that position. I pointed out that we were often very nearly capsized by air currents, and that the knowledge that there was no real danger if we kept our heads would be of infinite use to my fellow airmen.

"A few days afterward he said I might try. Well, you know what I did. I flew up, turned over, flew upside down, turned over again to the usual position, and came down to earth perfectly safely. It was not any more dangerous than ordinary flying, except, of course, that it was the first time that it had been done, and I can honestly say that I never felt frightened for a moment.

"The sensation is rather a wonderful one. I strap myself to my seat with strong braces which leave me perfect freedom of movement and give me a sense of safety. At first, as the head of the aeroplane turns up and up, it is something like climbing a steep wall on wheels. There is no jar and no jerk. The aeroplane turns up obedient to the driver's hand and turns gently sideways."

According to an interview appearing in the London *Express*, Pégoud believes that

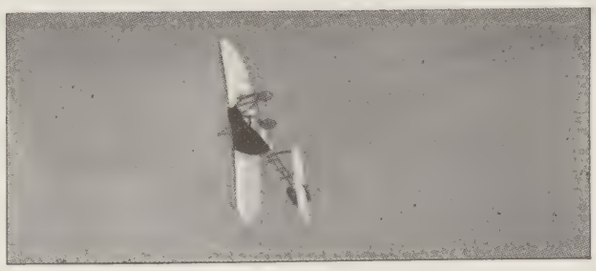
"Any airman flying in a similar machine, if he would only remain perfectly calm and trust in the machine, could do the same as I do. For myself, I feel as safe as a sailor would feel in a life-boat on the sea. I am in an air life-boat, which can not sink, and, even if it is overturned, could be easily righted again."

That is, comments the Parisian weekly, *L'Illustration*, now that Pégoud has actually tried practically all the positions that a falling aviator can find himself in, he feels certain that coolness, nerve, and experience can extract the airman from almost any predicament. The French writer would add, however, that one's machine must be strong and perfectly balanced and that the flier should always be strapped to his seat. Pégoud, of course, is held in his seat by straps and braces, and as *The Illustrated London News* tells us, "before he tried the feat in the air, his aeroplane was slung upside down upon trestles, he was strapped in head downward, and so practised working the controls." The editor of *Flight* (London), possest, perhaps, of greater technical knowledge of the problems involved, enlarges upon Pégoud's remarkable skill:

"Pégoud is marvelous because he understands precisely what his machine is going to do, and knows precisely how long he desires it to keep on doing the same thing. In a word, Pégoud is the perfect human automaton. Instead of controlling the machine, Pégoud lets the machine control itself. . . . He has the intelligence to eliminate himself at the moment that the machine enters upon its appointed task. He flies it with the utmost skill to the desired altitude, he turns it head downward toward the earth, he drops like a stone until he has acquired the momentum necessary to effect his purpose, and then he calmly and deliberately pushes forward his elevator lever and sits still while the machine flattens out on its back. . . . Pégoud is always on the outside of the circle. Even when he loops the loop . . . he himself is on the outside of the machine."

The fact that these experiments are carried out not on a "freak" machine, but on an old monoplane carefully strengthened, is what makes them so valuable, according to a leading editorial in the London *Evening Standard*. We read:

"Much as we may deprecate perhaps some of the more ostentatious parts of the performance, enough remains to give fresh nerve and heart to other aviators who find themselves in difficulties. It will be no particular consolation to an aviator whose engine ceases working when he is 5,000 feet up in the air to know that the loop has been looped, but to a man who finds a gusty wind playing tricks with his sails the remembrance that M. Pégoud can without danger 'rear his machine up like a restive horse and make it appear to sit on its tail in the air' will stimulate him to hope and try. The best and ablest of our aviators sometimes find themselves in a dangerous crisis. Even M.



PÉGOUD TURNING OVER.

Garros, who disdains the escort of a destroyer on his journey over the Mediterranean, has been terrified by hearing 'a fearful crackling sound' when soaring above the clouds. By his demonstrations of what a normal aeroplane is capable of doing M. Pégoud may be considered to have conferred a lasting benefit on all his confrères, from the veriest tyro to the hero of a hundred flights."

Pégoud's performances "bring forcibly before the mind" of this London editor "the rapidity with which events are moving in the latest science, the science of aviation." It was "only four years ago—tho it seems more like forty or four hundred—" that "Blériot sent a thrill through all England by flying across the Channel."

"Only four years ago! and here is M. Blériot again, urging his pupil to carry out all sorts of gymnastics in the air above the Brooklands aerodrome, urging him not from any desire to tickle the multitude with risky feats, but from a desire to show what immense strides the science of aviation has made in four years, when a thoroughly capable man is at the helm. To a superficial observer it may seem doubtful whether the science has really made such strides. He will complain that he can hardly open his paper without reading of some fatality in the air. But he forgets the great size to which the army of aviators has now grown. We hear much of the accidents to the careless or imprudent or to those who suffer from some specially unlucky concatenation of circumstances. We hear nothing at all of the vast number of ascents made in perfect safety. In one French school alone 400,000 miles were flown last year or the year before without a single accident."

These epoch-making flights of Pégoud have been made in France and England, and have been fully described in the press of those countries. The accompanying diagrams show clearly just what the aviator has accomplished. And a quotation from the *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) gives the spectator's point of view. To start in the middle of the reporter's account of a day at Brooklands:

"Then Pégoud went up again, and this time he justified all that has been written about his upside-down flying. For at least 700 yards he was in that position, the machine not in the least banked, and descending on a very gentle gradient.

"What, then, becomes of all the finely calculated plane curves, variations of tenth parts of an inch, prized by their designers as if upon them depended the secret of flight?

"Can anything fly? Does not the air, in order to provide the lifting support to the plane, require a concavity in which to cushion itself. In Pégoud's trick it had only a convexity! . . . . . .

"And, in the jargon of the aerodrome, where was the center of air-pressure? Somewhere about the second button of Pégoud's flying-suit—obviously!

"Pégoud's 'looping the loop,' on Tuesday, is really a backward somersault. It is performed in an almost leisurely fashion, and in a somewhat less diameter than the machine's own length; the machine is steadily falling all the time. Certainly not a 'loop,' but quite as wonderful as any 'loop' would be.

"The vertical falls to gain momentum are terrifying to see.

"Amazing are Pégoud's descent by a series of swings. Over and over again he swung to and fro in a short semicircle, at one end propeller vertically upward; at the other the tail up and the nose straight down. So he came down from aloft swinging to and fro like a parrot on an invisible perch. . . . . .

"'Should all aviators try the experiment?' I asked Pégoud.

"'There is no reason why all efficient aviators should not. It is not an indispensable part of training, of course; but doing it must increase an aviator's confidence. Others can do it if they make quite certain that their machine will stand the strain, and if they prepare carefully and act with caution.'"

MENTAL ELECTRICITY

CURRENTS OF ELECTRICITY are apparently set up in the body by sensations and mental operations. That these currents, which always flow from the right hand to the left, are not directly due to brain or nerve action, but to the mechanical contraction of the hand, is shown by recent experiment. The fact that the right hand should contract, while the left remains unaffected, apparently supports the view of those who contend that right-handedness is related in some way to our organic structure and is not simply the result of habit. We translate from an account in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 4) as follows:

"It was noted as early as 1888 that mental work and the emotions both produce electrical variations in the human body. Messrs. Philippson and Meuzerath have applied to the study of these psychoelectric phenomena the most precise methods of physiology and have employed, to measure and record the feeble differences of potential in question, the cord-galvanometer of Einthoven. . . . . .

"The subject, isolated in a dark room, holds in each hand one of the electrodes of the galvanometer, which is in an adjoining room.

"At a given moment a bright light is thrown on his eyes for two seconds; two seconds later the deviation of the galvanometric curve indicates that the right hand, after the luminous excitation, has become positive with respect to the left. . . . An instant afterward, a new excitation—auditive this time (the noise of a detonation)—occasions a new difference of electric potential between the two hands, larger than the first. Another experiment is this: A simple mental calculation (9 times 4) produces no appreciable electric reaction; another more complex calculation (3.5 x 2.5) occasions quite a considerable difference of potential between the subject's hands. There is the same intense electric variation between the hands of the subject one or two seconds after he has been reminded of an act of injustice of which he has been the victim and of which he had not thought in a long time. In all these experiments, it is the right hand that is always positively electrified, even when the subject is left-handed.

"Messrs. Philippson and Meuzerath have investigated the physical cause of these differences of potential accompanying the subject's psychic and emotive activity. They show that in their experiments the electric energy is engendered by the right hand of the subject. His mental activity causes a slight contraction of the right hand and the stretching of the skin on its back makes it electrically positive with regard to the other hand.

"This preponderant action of the mental activity on the

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THE CROWD BELOW.

They are much more nervous than he is.

state of contraction of the right hand is of the highest interest from the standpoint of brain physiology."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INEFFECTIVE INVENTIONS

THE COMIC PAGE of a well-known daily recently included a section of "useless inventions," in which humorous contributors competed for a prize to be awarded for the most senseless device. If we are to believe Dr. Robert Grimshaw, who writes in *Popular Electricity and the World's Advance* (Chicago, October) "On Heaven-born and Other Inventors," quite a number of the devices that we meet in daily use seem to have been intended for this page. The great trouble with some inventors, he says, is that they "attempt to evolve from the depths of their moral consciousness, as the German evolved the camel, something entirely foreign to their training and surroundings—and, may I add, mental capacity." He goes on:

"We laugh at the 'bull' in which the traditional Irishman, on learning that a certain stove would save half the fuel, announced his intention of buying two to save it all. But he is not more ridiculous than the inventor who, on learning of compound steam-engines, proposed a series of turbines on the same plan, and announced that with his system he would produce 150 horse-power from the exhaust tail-race of a 100 horse-power turbine.

"Then there is the inventor who proposed to prevent railway collisions by having in front of all east-bound trains an incline up which any opposing train would run, after which it would expend its speed along a track lying the full length of the train roof.

"I will start at home and mention a few familiar objects invented, designed, and made without due consideration of the fact that they were to be used and which are used.

"I have an extra large wash-pitcher of blue enameled, sheet steel, which I bought, not because it was dearer than a china one, but because it was likely to prove cheaper in the end than three or four of the latter. Now the handle is of such shape and so placed that it strains one's wrist to use the pitcher when the latter is full. The accompanying basin of the same material is an unconscious discovery of the theoretically correct curve for turbine blades—for water poured in at the center at maximum velocity emerges all around the rim at minimum rate. A gallon enameled sheet-iron pot has its handle of circular cross-section and outline fixt as near as possible to the upper rim, so that when the pot is full of boiling water one is sure of being scalded when lifting it with one hand without a 'holder.'

"My china teapot is a 'thing of beauty,' even if it will not be 'a joy forever'; but the tea, instead of pouring from the spout, climbs down the under side thereof, and dribbles around generally. An expensive, cut-glass sirup jug, with a silver lid supposed to cut off the golden stream, fails in this mission, and is always sticky outside; but I have one that cost only a 'quarter' that shuts off the current as cleanly as scissors sever a piece of tape.

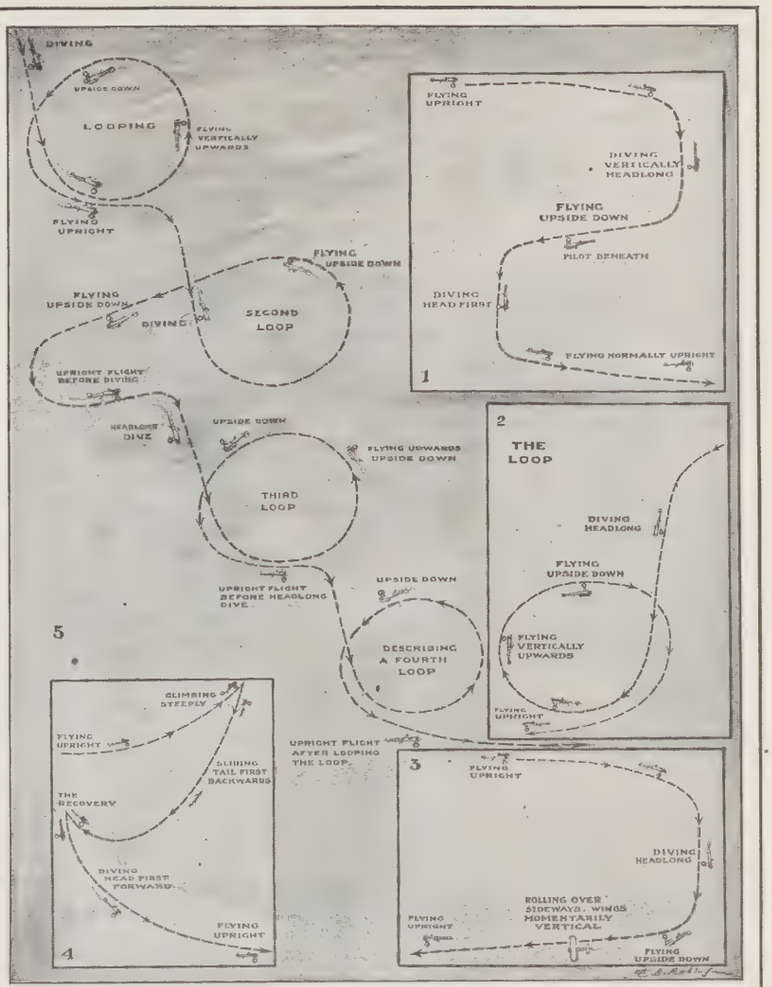
"The draftsman's compasses with which I literally tried my 'prentice hand were so constructed that either of the triangular points made an admirable reaming awl, and both together could serve as a wash-cutter. Those which I have now, which cost three times as much and are by celebrated makers, are so slippery and so slender that the average hand can not manage them."

Then there are the ingenious inventors who have devoted time and thought to getting up an apparatus that would extinguish petroleum lamps after a certain number of hours' burning—a very desirable thing in small towns to save the expense of a man to put them out. The problem was finally solved by finding out how much petroleum would run a lamp an hour, and making a few tin measures in accordance. When the oil was 'out,' the lamps just ceased to burn of their own accord. This, says Dr. Grimshaw, was one case where the inventor had a practical knowledge of the line in which he invented and a practical personal interest in the success of his invention. He goes on:

"The architects plan houses with insufficient space for bedsteads and tables, doors that open the wrong way, and closets that necessitate twice as many steps to reach them as should be necessary. The tool-makers turn out axes that stick in the tree and hammers that are badly balanced, the machine-builder makes machines that have to be taken apart in order to get out the piece that needs replacing or adjusting most frequently, or in which the 'breaking piece' is the most expensive part.

"I have just returned from a trip in which I stopt at a new and quite expensive hotel. My room had a stationary wash-stand with hot and cold water and marble top the same height from the floor as that of the usual wash-stand (perhaps a trifle lower), but the basin was sunken, so that, altho reasonably supple, washing my face properly would require some previous experience as contortionist in a circus.

"And so it is all along the line—things are invented and things are made by people who never use them, or who never either test them or have them tested before putting them on the market."



PÉGOUD'S PATHS.

"I FEEL AS SAFE AS A SAILOR WOULD FEEL IN A LIFE-BOAT ON THE SEA."

1. VERTICAL GLIDE FOLLOWED BY A "FLATTENING-OUT" UPSIDE DOWN. 2. LOOPING THE LOOP. 3. FLYING UPSIDE DOWN AND ROLLING OVER SIDEWAYS. 4. A TAIL SLIDE, RECOVERY, AND DIVE. 5. LOOPING THE LOOP FOUR TIMES IN SUCCESSION.

To quote from *Flight* (London), which prints this diagram: "To avoid confusion let us explain that . . . these diagrams (Nos. 1-4) are drawn in elevation. That is to say, they show the path of flight as it appears from the side of the machine. If this page . . . is held upright, then the diagram represents, as near as we can make it do so, what Pégoud may be expected to do against the background of the sky."

NERVES IN WAR

TOO MUCH EXCITABILITY spoils a soldier. An army of men with something "on their nerves" may be dispersed without firing a shot or inflicting a wound, if only those nerves be stimulated in just the right way. Dr. H. Nimier, the Surgeon Inspector-General of the French Army, advocates, in the course of an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 6), that the soldier be systematically accustomed to certain sights and sounds that affect the nerves on the battle-field. A man will not be apt to shrink from the whine of a shell far above his head if he has heard it often before. It may not be necessary to subject one's troops to actual rifle-fire in practise maneuvers, as a Russian general is said to have done; but some steps may surely be taken toward the abatement of "nerves" in battle. Says General Nimier:

"In our epoch, when too many nervous systems, shattered by all sorts of poisons, react more and more suddenly, losing all control, it is natural that the psychic effects of arms and projectiles should acquire importance of the first order. Accordingly, depending on the point of view, it is our business to combat these effects or to foster them.

"It is through sight, and still more through hearing, that a man experiences this kind of action of modern armament. On the field of battle, in fact, the enemy is not in full view, except in hand-to-hand conflict; the bullets are small and pass swiftly, shells appear only by the cloud of smoke, dust, and fragments caused by their explosion; wounded comrades fall or drop back. But the totality of this spectacle amounts to little, compared to the infernal concert that accompanies it. Noise is the great factor in the psychic disorders of the battle-field, and nevertheless it has its good side. There are friendly as well as hostile noises. The fighting man hears the report of his own gun and of his comrades' guns—the whistling of the shells from behind him—and all this bolsters up his courage. In fact, his own cries, those of his friends, the sounding of the charge, these are the friendly noises that counterbalance in his ears the hostile ones—the sound of approaching bullets, the bursting of shells, sound-waves from the guns and artillery of the enemy, strange cries, unknown noises.

"Have we many nervous systems in our day so well organized that they can stand such stimulants without flinching? Military science takes due account of their effect on the morale of an enemy. He may give way suddenly and be seized with panic, like the Turks at Kirk-Kilisseh. The soldier may resist and even become used to it all; yet some day or other the panic gets him, as we also saw during the last days of the siege of Adrianople.

"Doubtless, in time of peace military instruction can not be given in conditions identical with those of the battle-field, but it is certainly a mistake not to educate the soldier's ear and leave it exposed to the surprize of the din of battle. As Descartes says: 'To stimulate one's courage and banish fear, it suffices not to have the will; one must apply himself to the consideration of reasons, objects, or examples that show how slight the danger really is; that there is more safety in defense than in flight; that there are glory and joy in triumph, and regret and shame for him who runs away.'

"Dragoniroff well understood this, who, following the example of his master Suwaroff, trained the Russian Army in exercises to inspire contempt of danger—marches and maneuvers of troops under actual fire from bullets and shell. Doubtless, with our present moral feelings, this would be hard to accept, but at least the soldier should be accustomed to see and hear shells passing over his head and bursting near by.

"The German relies on the moral influence that his dirigibles will exert, as well as on their destructive power. Possibly, they may fail as our *mitrailleuses* did in 1870. But any one who has seen the enthusiastic excitement of troops beneath the flight of aeroplanes] will regard it as incontestible that if they have been present in advance, at a contest between airmen and balloon, if they have seen 'the swallow fighting with the eagle,' on the decisive day, they will be less affected when they find themselves menaced with aerial bombs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By courtesy of "The Clay Worker," Indianapolis.

SUPREME TEST OF A BRICK PAVEMENT.

When the Ohio floods showed the need of better bridges. this piece of pavement did its best to supply it and formed a structure that will support an automobile.

AN UNEXPECTED BRIDGE

THE ENGINEER who designed the brick paving on a road in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, south of Cleveland, and the workmen who laid it, did not expect that it would ever be called upon to remain in place when the solid earth had been washed away from beneath it. Pavements are not ordinarily laid through the air, and when Tinker's Creek rose in a freshet and undermined this particular road, no one would have been astonished if the crust of bricks on its surface had gone with the rest of the road into the stream. That it refused to do so, and remained hanging in mid-air as a bridge, simply indicates that the builders were not content with constructing a pavement of ordinary strength, but did a little more. Which goes to show that those who complain that all work nowadays is shoddy sometimes make a mistake. *American Industries* (New York, October), abstracting an article from *The Clay Worker* (Indianapolis), informs us that the hanging pavement is actually being used by some adventurous people as a roadway, and the road-builders will simply fill in beneath it, instead of tearing it down and making a new pavement:

"The water undermined a heavy retaining wall and ate its way under the pavement for a width of seven feet and a length of nearly eight feet. The concrete base split into small sections and fell away. Not a single brick of the wearing surface was disturbed, however, until two were removed with considerable difficulty to make post-holes for a safety fence. In spite of warnings there has been considerable use of the overhanging portion of the pavement. The man shown in the picture did not hesitate to entrust his auto upon it and then pose for his photograph beneath the auto.

"County engineers have abandoned their first plan to break down the projecting brick and will build the road up to the pavement instead. By the end of the present year Cuyahoga County will have more than 400 miles of rural brick highway, to say nothing of the 600 odd miles of brick pavement in Cleveland.

"'This object-lesson,' says Paving Engineer James McCleary, 'shows what we mean by monolithic construction. We pay especial attention to two features of road-building, the concrete base and the grout-filler. Neglect of these deprives brick of the greater chance to show its excellence as a road material.'

"The good-roads movement in Ohio is certainly booming. In no place in the United States has vitrified brick come more rightfully into its own than in the great State of Ohio. Cleveland has built hundreds of miles of fine brick-paved highways."

THE FIRST DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE

THE DISCOVERY of the body of Dr. Rudolf Diesel at the mouth of the river Scheldt, after his disappearance from an English Channel steamer, comes almost at the same time as the final triumph of his ingenious motor by its adaptation to railway traction on a large scale. The Diesel engine, it will be remembered, is an internal-combustion motor, like the ordinary gasoline-engine of the automobile or motor-boat, but, unlike it, the Diesel is not an explosion motor. The vaporized fuel is not ignited suddenly in the cylinder by an electric spark, but is consumed more gradually, under the heat generated by air-compression. At first regarded as an interesting laboratory machine and then as adaptable to certain small forms of stationary engine, it has made its way until now it drives the largest ocean vessels and hauls heavy freight-trains at high speeds. As we are informed by the Berlin correspondent of *The Scientific American* (New York, September 26):

DR. RUDOLF DIESEL.

Whose tragic death by drowning in the English Channel is almost simultaneous with the success of his engine for high-speed railway service.

"There can be no doubt but the increasing adoption of electric traction, tho ousting the steam locomotive from its unrivaled monopoly, is indirectly responsible for a number of improvements lately adopted in its design. However, a common competitor is now arising in railway traction to both types of prime mover, viz., the Diesel, or high-compression, oil-engine, which, after its recent achievement in ship propulsion, enters at length this field so far closed to its activities. It is significant of the high development reached by the oil-engine that the first Diesel-motor-operated locomotive should be, not some modest engine designed to haul a suburban or slow train, but an express locomotive destined for service on the Berlin-Magdeburg trunk line. This Diesel locomotive, the construction and trials of which have been watched with unusual interest in German engineering circles as well as abroad, was . . . constructed at the workshops of Messrs. Sulzer, who designed the engines.

"The motive part of the locomotive mainly consists of a driving engine direct-coupled to the driving-axles and an auxiliary engine working quite independently of the driving-axles. This has an output about one-fifth to one-quarter that of the main engine and serves to generate comprest air, for operating the main engine in starting, on heavy gradients, etc., with high charges. Moreover, in order to increase temporarily the output of the auxiliary engine, there have been inserted, between it and the driving engine, air-tanks from which a certain amount of air can be derived during standstills of the auxiliary motor or even while this is working. . . . . .

"In starting, the auxiliary engine is kept working, thus throwing a continuous supply of comprest air into the main engine. The latter can thus be given a considerable inflow, which may be even increased by supplementary air from the tanks. Comprest-air operation alone allows the train to be accelerated up to five or six miles per hour, after which fuel operation is proceeded with, the engine now working on the normal constant pressure. There is, however, another means of air supply available. Instead of deriving the whole of the comprest air from the pumps coupled to the auxiliary engine, part of the air required can be supplied by means of the auxiliary engine and part by the driving engine, these being likewise made to operate pumps. . . . . .

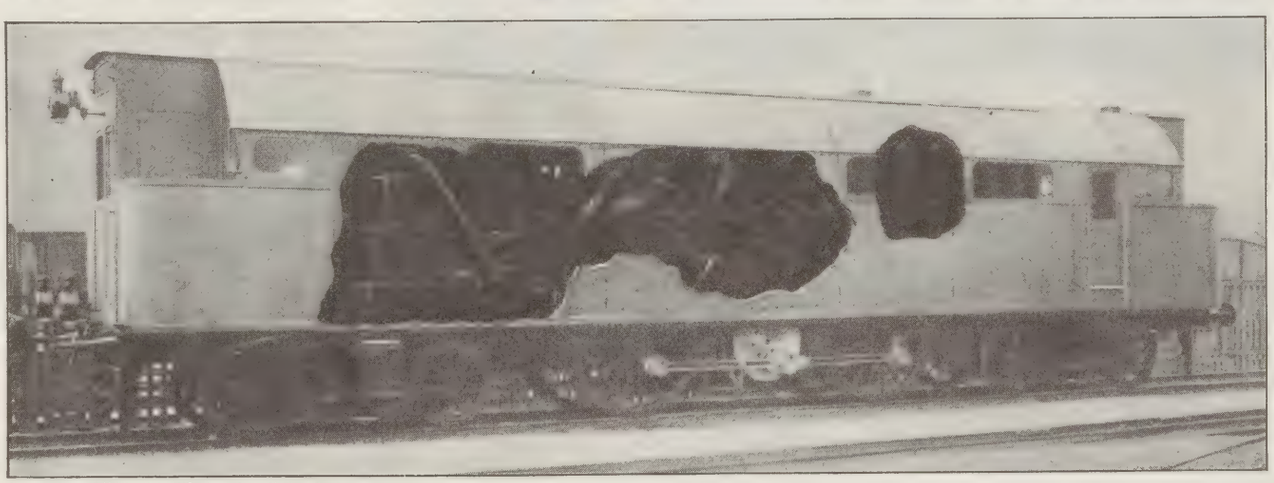
"At each end of the locomotive there is a driver's stand, comprizing the mechanism for reversing the main engine and the following arrangements: levers for throwing the starting- and fuel-valves in and out of gear, a lever for controlling the amount of fuel raised by the fuel-pumps, the starting-head, the braking-valve, and sander, the signal-whistle, and various gages."

EARTHQUAKE NOISES — The sounds that accompany earthquake shocks have been recently studied and analyzed by Charles Davison. From a brief account of his conclusions in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 18) we translate the following:

"These noises are made up of sounds so low in pitch that often they remain unnoticed by persons whose ears can not perceive very low tones. They sound like the passing of a heavy truck, the rolling of thunder, the roar of a tempest, the fall of a load of stone, or of some heavy body, an explosion, etc.

"In violent earthquakes, the area where the noises are heard coincides with the central region, but occupies only about two-thirds of the agitated surface. In earthquakes of average intensity the two regions have the same surface, while in feeble quakes the region of noise is greater than that of earth-movement.

"In general, the beginning of the noise precedes the shock and lasts somewhat longer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE FIRST DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE.

"It is significant of the high development reached by the oil-engine that the first Diesel-motor-operated locomotive should be, not some modest engine designed to haul a suburban or slow train, but an express locomotive for the Berlin-Magdeburg trunk line."

LETTERS AND ART

NEW YORK REBUKED BY MR. BENSON

JUST WHAT FORM of sackcloth New York will don after the rebuke offered it by Mr. Benson and the Stratford players is not fully determined. This company, headed by the man who has in a sense conducted a Shakespearian kindergarten in England for many years, has landed on American shores with the project of a long tour in Canada and the United States. There were doubtless many in New York who planned to give him a hearty welcome, but they have been forced to read in the daily papers that he doesn't intend to play with them at all. The onus of the decision seems to rest largely with the Board of Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater of England, who do not like "the general tenor of plays that are now engrossing New York"; but Mr. Benson is quoted by the New York *Sun* as saying that New York, on his non-professional visit of a year ago, "interested him the least of all American cities," and "judging from what is said of the present current of the theatrical stream in New York," he doubts if he should interest New York. Thus the much-advertised doings of two theaters outweigh in his view a whole city full of others, and it is nothing that his distinguished fellow countryman, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is playing "Hamlet" and other Shakespearian parts to capacity houses, and Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe are reaping a golden harvest in a former opera-house with the works of the same bard whom Mr. Benson exploits. The American manager of Mr. Benson's tour, Mr. Charles F. Towle, is cited by *The Sun* as enforcing Mr. Benson's attitude by coupling him with Miss Horniman, who took her Manchester players last year to Canada, to Chicago, and to some Massachusetts towns, but passed by New York. Such, indeed was the case, but Miss Horniman was recently quoted by an English daily as saying that in the future she'd prefer to trust her fortunes to New York and its reputed commercialism than to the "high-brows" of her previous acquaintance. The New York papers are behaving quite calmly, however, *The Evening Post* finding the flaw in the Benson reasoning to consist in his not seeing New York's need of his healing ministrations if its case is as bad as he thinks. *The Times* remarks:

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MR. BENSON AND OTHER NOTABLE INTERPRETERS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Who gave him an enthusiastic "send off" on his American trip. From the reader's left are Sir Herbert Tree, Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. Sidney Lee, the Shakespearian critic, and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who has no scruples against acting in New York. Mr. Benson is seated.

"We are supposed to infer that when the directors of that august institution, the Memorial Theater of Stratford-on-Avon, decided not to 'accept' time for Mr. Benson's 'fit-up' Shakespearian troupe in New York, in spite of the tearful remonstrances of the New York managers, they had in mind the cruel treatment this callous town has given in the past to visiting foreign artists of the stage. Rachel, Bogumil Dawison, Seebach, Janauschek, Ristori, Bernhardt, Haase, Sonnenthal, Possart, Mounet-Sully, Coquelin, Rossi—how sad that list of names of the poor victims of New York's neglect? As for their English brothers and sisters, Edmund Kean, Fanny Kemble, Charles Kean, Mathews, Irving, the Kendals, they nearly starved in our streets. A like fate was that of English actors of less renown, tho histrions vastly superior to Mr. Benson, such as Terriss, Montague, and Coghlan. Therefore, do the backers of Benson tender 'a slap in the face' to 'the many-towered Camelot of America.'

"Camelot, whose gross materialists are making the 'farewell tour' of Forbes-Robertson such a 'frost,' will not care. It is surfeited with theaters of all kinds. An ill-informed person would naturally infer that Mr. Benson, like *Augustus* in Pinero's comedy, is 'a London artist,' but nothing of the sort. The London critics who praise him most see him infrequently. His one long London engagement is remembered as a historic calamity. In the blest provinces he has been doing really good work for a long while. His traveling troupe is a school for actors. Naturally the great competition in theatricals in New York shuts him out, in the height of the season, but there is no reason why he should get mad about it. There are souls to be uplifted in Chicago, too."

The Times has taken the pains to test the managers on this theme and reports Mr. Charles Frohman as saying:-

"The simple fact is that Mr. Benson and his company will not appear in New York because New York is no more of a provincial city than London is. The Benson players know that they are too provincial ever to play in London, and realize that the same fact will militate against their appearance in New York. Mr. Benson's organization in England represents what Mr. Sargent's school of acting stands for in this country—only the Benson school is a traveling school of acting and the Sargent school is stationary. The Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon is also a comic idea. A beautiful little town, where it is said Shakespeare is buried, has built a beautiful memorial theater, which is opened each year for a six weeks' revival of Shakespearian plays which people attend in great numbers, only because they are acted by stars from London theaters, like Sir Herbert Tree, Arthur Bourchier, Irene Vanbrugh, and the Terrys.

"If Mr. Benson could bring such actors as these to America, New York would receive him with open arms; but as his own organization is simply a traveling provincial company, there is no more reason for Mr. Benson trying to enter New York than for him to try to enter London. One realizes at once the primitiveness of the Benson organization when one knows that, on its travels about the little towns in England, the Benson company makes known its presence by parading through the streets, as American minstrels do. But one ought not to criticize the Benson announcement; for, after all, it is only Mr. Benson's best possible accounting for the fact that New York will not have him. And toward Mr. Benson personally, as toward Mr. Sargent in this country, every manager can not but feel grateful for the training both men afford amateurs, and for their frequent development of really good actors. However, we must be clear on one point—Mr. Benson will not avoid New York because our stage has fallen too low for him; on the contrary, New York will not have Mr. Benson and his organization because they are not sufficiently high up in the acting profession. But there are provinces in America as there are in England."

Mr. Benson's opening has been auspicious. The New York *Sun* informs us:

"F. R. Benson, the actor-manager, and his Stratford-on-Avon players began their first tour of America in Montreal on Monday night with a performance of 'Much Ado About Nothing.' At the end of the comedy the audience rose to its feet and cheered the company to the echo.

"In the afternoon at McGill University, Mr. Benson, with Sir Gilbert Parker, was made an LL.D. He is the first actor in England or America to receive this honor. Vice-Chancellor Peterson said that the degree was conferred in recognition of his services to the stage as an actor and a trainer of actors as well as for his work in producing in the Shakespearian Memorial Theater thirty-four of the thirty-six plays credited to Shakespeare."

"THE LITTLENESS OF GREATNESS"

IT'S ONLY HUMAN, probably, for great men to think little of one another. One Alp seems only ordinary to another Alp. But to the rest of us their mutual criticisms are merely amusing. There is a man out in Melbourne, Australia, who has been amusing himself in making a book which he confesses to be "a piece of pure devilment." In it he has brought together all the false criticisms he could find which men of letters have made upon one another—criticisms, explains the London *Spectator*, "which are at variance with the mature judgment of the world, and a few of which reveal jealousy, prejudice, and an almost wilful failure to understand." The criticisms almost all hit some vulnerable point in the armor of the man criticized, it is explained, and they reveal the strange thing that "while some err by reason of spite and superfineness, the majority of them are conspicuously human and appeal to the heart of the very plain man." The collection, which is called "The Littleness of Greatness," is made by Sydney J. Endacott. Of these judgments *The Spectator* continues:

"They are not true because they are not comprehensive, but they contain truth, the scraps of truth, and the qualifications of truth such as jump to the eyes of the man whose temperament or want of time or culture forbids him to comprehend, but who is a shrewd fellow all the same. In criticism, as in politics, there is a need for the representation of minorities, and whoever reads this little book will feel that a little thing has been done to satisfy this need. It is inadequate, it is very small indeed, but it is something. Mr. Endacott has found some great men to lead the erring few who fly in the face of recognized judgment."

The first which *The Spectator* quotes illustrates the very point it has been making:

"Horace Walpole likened Dante to a 'Methodist parson in Bedlam.' The criticism is as witty, as representative, and as trenchant as any false criticism can be. It expresses the sincere tho mistaken thought of a thousand clear heads. Dante's hypocritical admirers have made him enemies. We suppose no poet ever had so many true or so many false worshipers. The cruel side-hit at Wordsworth which comes into Bulwer Lytton's singularly meaningness criticism of Tennyson is another case in point:

> Jingling medley of purloined conceits,
> Outbabying Wordsworth and outglittering Keats.

"Outbabying Wordsworth! It is indeed the phrase of a leader of those who go astray. It took a man of first-rate talent, if not of genius, thus to bring forward an obvious defect, and set it in such a light as to make it overshadow for a moment the inspiration of the immortal bard. We hear the philistines rejoicing as they read, and ranging themselves behind a great (or moderately great) man in error. With a shudder we fix our mind upon Matthew Arnold's criticism of Wordsworth, 'He spoke and loosed our heart in tears.' There are a number of young philistines also who will be hugely delighted to read what George Meredith said about Tennyson. Of the 'Holy Grail' he wrote: 'The lines are satin lengths, the figures Sèvres china. . . . Why, this stuff is not the muse, it's musery. The man has got hold of the muse's clothes-line and hung it with jewelry.' He calls the 'Idylls of the King' 'yards of linen—drapery for the delight of ladies.' The criticism is piercing, it makes a rent in a thing of beauty which can never be mended—and that tho the critic pricks himself with his weapon when he adds, 'The praises of the book shut me away from my fellows.' An ill-conditioned criticism is never adopted as a final judgment. But the saying is so memorable and represents the minds of so many that it can not be forgotten when the judges sum up. Meredith did not understand Tennyson or 'the proud full-sail of his great verse.' The feeling, however, was mutual. Mr. Endacott is evidently not aware that Tennyson once said that 'reading Meredith was like wading through glue.' A great number, even from among those who have a right to be called well-read, will be—secretly—delighted to hear Hallam say of Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' 'The style is so abominable I could not get on with it.' There is, of course, no appeal from the recognized fact of the book's brilliance, but how many readers have been so dazzled and confused by it that, like Hallam, they could not get on! To them his criticism will seem 'the truth at last.' 'Eh! The poor miserable skeleton of a book!' sighed Carlyle as he put down Hallam's 'European History.' These literary great men can well be trusted to take their own parts!"

In what George Moore said of Meredith he seems "simply giving expression to what all who are not Meredithians think, but for once the world has decided that a coterie is in possession of the truth":

"Mr. George Moore has placed himself without the charmed circle, and there has spoken his mind in a manner to attract a crowd. 'In George Meredith there is nothing but crackjaw sentences, empty and unpleasant in the mouth as sterile nuts.' Meredith's greatest admirer could hardly say that this was a stupid criticism; he could only say it was false, in that it failed to grasp any part of Meredith's genius but its obvious defect. On the other hand, the criticism sets one thinking. Was any masterpiece in the world of letters ever supremely great which the average man of education had a difficulty in understanding? It is Browning who makes the answer a matter for doubt.

"Apart, however, from such very human bits of bad criticism as we have quoted, we find a few expressions of opinion, made coolly and without any emotion by great men, which are simply incomprehensible. To begin with, whatever made George Meredith call Matthew Arnold 'a dandy Isaiah'? What Tolstoy said of Shakespeare throws an interesting light upon the mind of that great Russian genius. His conclusions are simply astounding. He speaks of 'The Tempest,' 'Cymbeline,' and 'Twelfth Night' as 'senseless dramatized tales.' He has nothing

better to say of 'King Lear' than that it is 'absurd,' a production to evoke 'aversion and weariness.' One more quotation and we have done with the Russian; but what he says has a certain interest as proving the marvelously wide *lacunæ* which may exist in great minds. 'The works of Shakespeare—borrowed as they are and externally like mosaics artificially fitted together piecemeal from bits invented for the occasion—have nothing whatever in common with art and poetry.' Mr. Bernard Shaw has spoken in equal disparagement tho in less detail. 'With the single exception of Homer, there is no eminent writer, not even Sir Walter Scott, whom I despise so entirely as I despise Shakespeare when I measure my mind against his.' Is that a joke, or a bona-fide and very amusing mistake such as the poet Greene made when he called Shakespeare 'an upstart crow'? Greatness (in the person of Mr. Shaw) only knows! . . . . . .

"Some of the criticisms here set down are only of interest as throwing a light upon the intellectual shortcomings of the speaker. That Emerson should have said that Dickens had no 'dramatic talent' tempts the reader to declare that Emerson had no sense of the dramatic. There is, perhaps, a clarity about Dickens's atmosphere which struck disagreeably on Emerson's senses. He had accustomed his eyes to a certain roseate dimness, and he could not see properly in Dickens's sunshine or flaring gaslight."

HITTING THE PUBLIC TASTE

THE TEMPTATION to crucify experts, literary and dramatic, is a strong one, says a writer in the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and the temptation seems not to be mitigated by the amusingly frank confessions of one of the experts. Sir Herbert Tree has lately been telling his theatrical brethren that he had the chance of producing "Peter Pan" and refused it. Of course he refused a fortune with it. He gives as his reason that he could not see himself in the part, and we must imagine his tongue thrust in his cheek while so confessing. As if this were not humility enough, he adds that he refused "Kismet," "Diplomacy," "The Prisoner of Zenda," and "If I Were King." After the list of these follies—safely so labeled after the fact—it is easy for the *Argonaut* editor to moralize with the declaration that "the expert who is actually expert is one of the rarest things under the sun," and he cites the fact that "every now and then we hear that some triumphantly successful novel was hawked fruitlessly around the circle of publishers before it could find a resting-place and a welcome." *The Argonaut* really seems to have no mercy for the expert who is "very seldom expert," and it goes on in a mood that is generally believed to be common among authors of rejected manuscripts:

"It is usually the man whose business it is to gage the public taste who knows least about it. He is devoured by conservatism and caution. The magazine editor much prefers to accept drivel from a well-known writer to even the perusal of the manuscript by the unknown genius. The statement so often made that merit is sure of recognition is undiluted falsehood. Magazine editors are not ceaselessly watching, as they pretend, for originality. They dread it. They do not spend their time scanning the skies for new literary lights. They carefully snub and avoid them. It is usually the literary and dramatic expert who stands rigidly and uncompromisingly between the public and novelty."

The London *Evening Standard* takes up Sir Herbert's admission and reads a homily less trenchant but more merciful than *The Argonaut's:*

"One is reminded of James Payn's refusal of 'John Inglesant,' when reading manuscript for Messrs. Smith, Elder. Shorthouse's romance became the honor and profit of another publishing firm, and Payn was mortified on discovering what he had done. His mistake, however, was very natural. Philosophical romances were not in his line, and, from the commercial point of view, he could hardly be expected to anticipate the popularity of a book which was certainly not made for popularity. He was a victim to one of those twists of public taste which nobody can prophesy or understand.

"Sir Herbert Tree smiles over his rejection of 'Peter Pan,' but probably he wishes he had acted otherwise. We think, however, there is an even better excuse for him, and any other manager who may have imitated him, than there was for James Payn. 'Peter Pan' has now been performed—how many thousand times is it? The play is more familiar to the host of playgoers than 'Hamlet.' It is difficult to view it as a stranger, and not as an old friend. But, if that can be accomplished, it will seem wonderful, not that anybody should have refused 'Peter Pan,' but that any manager should have put faith in it. It is so different from other plays—and managers do not like what is different. It is so lacking in what is called coherent plot, and the interest can scarcely be described as 'cumulative'—qualities by which manuscript plays are judged. Moreover, the staging of it must have struck Sir Herbert Tree himself as exacting. Somehow—we have never quite satisfied ourselves how—'Peter Pan' arrived on the stage, and should be a lesson to theatrical managers, at least of this generation, that a talented author may be permitted all sorts of tricks with their revered deity, technic, and that the public do not care so much for the 'same old thing' as for human nature, fun, sentiment, and romance they can understand because they have gone through it.

"But, as we say, Sir Herbert Tree may be acquitted of any grievous error of judgment in rejecting 'Peter Pan.' Or, rather, he might have been acquitted on general grounds, if he had not 'given the show away' by reference to a personal and particular reason. 'I thought,' he said, 'that the leading part was unsuited to me.' The report follows this explanation with '(Loud laughter).' Yes, the theatrical managers received such a revelation from their erring colleague with loud laughter, when, in sheer inability to restrain their mingled anger and grief, they should have wept on one another's shoulders. To do them justice, we believe they would have acted not only as Sir Herbert Tree acted, but from the same motive. The leading part being unsuited, banish the masterpiece! Was not *Captain James Hook* enough for any actor-manager's ambition, tho *Peter Pan* may have been unsuited to his physique? Apparently not. . . . . .

"How are they to get good plays? First, by taking a hint from the history of 'Peter Pan' and keeping a good, broad, open mind on the subject. The playgoer does not care twopence whether or not a play is 'well made'—that is, made according to the narrowest and most conventional theatrical rules—so long as it interests, excites, or amuses him. The first great rule, then, for securing good plays and encouraging play-writers is to cultivate an adventurous taste. The next, which is really a corollary of the other, is not to reject plays wherein 'the leading part is unsuited to me.' When the public went to the theater to see this or that actor, there was some necessity for a distorted point of view which put the player above the play. People have now taken to going to the theater to see plays, not actor-managers in parts which are suitable to them."

Then, as if to confute the whole school of Jeremiahs, comes a brilliant instance of editorial insight and an entire reversal of the "who" charge. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

"In the October *Atlantic* is the beginning of a series of 'Letters of a Woman Homesteader,' which give promise both of freshness of theme and agreeable handling. How they came to the magazine is explained by the publisher. They were simply sent along to the office in a bundle. A lady in Denver who had the letters in her possession thought they would make interesting reading, and forwarded them to the editor for his opinion. To him it was like manna dropping out of the skies. As a rule, magazine 'features' are the result of planning and effort. The writer has to be selected and sounded; long preparations made; the right collaboration assured; the whole kept in hand for the psychological moment. But here, as the *Atlantic* says, was a 'gift of Providence' fairly flung at it. All that the editor had to do was to accept it and thank his lucky stars. It was like finding hid treasure.

"The instance is not of the highest importance in itself, but it has its light to cast upon certain current notions about writing and publishing. One of these relates to the difficulty of 'breaking into' a magazine. Everybody knows what is said. A new writer has no chance at all. The editor will give heed to no applicant unless he is a member of 'the old gang.' One knows, too, the stories that are circulated to prove that a manuscript submitted by a 'rank outsider' is not even read. The suspicious author lays a trap for the editor. He quietly puts a dab of paste between pages six and seven of his article, and when it is returned to him finds that they have clearly not been separated so as to be read. What better demonstration could there be that the work of the unknown writer is not so much as

considered? Of course, those who know what is really done in a magazine office know that it is not necessary to read every manuscript in order to decide that it is not 'available.' The subject alone may be sufficient to rule it out. And, as it has been rather brutally said, a single taste of spoiled fish is enough to show that it is bad; one is not compelled to eat the whole dish. But in spite of all the explanations that have been given, the literary superstition persists that a new talent meets with nothing but discouragement and rebuffs in the publishing world.

"In showing how unfounded is all this, the little *Atlantic* incident should have its value. It helps to picture what the editor's state of mind actually is. If any reader is tired of the routine article by the well-known hand, he is more so. If any soul longs for writing to break the conventions and to breathe an original spirit, his longing is greater. And when, as by some rare favor of the gods, his mail brings him something like what was thrown into the lap of the *Atlantic*, his delight is keener than that of any one else. 'Why,' he exclaims, 'here is novelty, here is life, here is vivid expression!' And he hugs the prize to his bosom. No, gifted young friends, it is not the fact that you are new writers that bars your way, but the fact that your writing has not the power to catch the eye of the jaded editor ever on the watch for fresh talent. Be sure that when he discovers it, he rejoices with exceeding great joy."

"PEOPLEIZING" THE MUSEUMS

THE FORBIDDING ASPECT of our museums and libraries in days gone by made the visitors glad to emerge into the open air again after a brief stay, but a new policy is now bringing their treasures invitingly to the minds of the people, beginning with the children. One of the newest innovations of the Metropolitan Museum of New York is a series of talks for elementary school pupils. In these gatherings children ranging in age from ten to fifteen years are brought together, but the School Art League, which is "seeking to develop among the children of the public schools a large clientele of those who are interested in art and wish to learn more about it," plan to extend their work to embrace more advanced classes for pupils of high schools. To these ends the League "hopes in time to develop a corps of lecturers particularly interested in working with children and equipped to present to children, in graphic and entertaining form, many of the different phases of art which the great collections of the Metropolitan Museum exhibit." In the *Bulletin* issued by the League, we find the account of the first lecture delivered by Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art in the city high schools:

"He had chosen for his topic, 'Landseer,' and developed it through sketches which he made upon large sheets of paper before his audience. Dr. Haney told of Landseer's boyhood, and of his intense sympathy for animals. He sketched various forms of gamboling dogs and of crested stags. He questioned the young folk before him as to their own animal friends, and when he had thoroughly aroused their interest and sympathy in the lives of their domestic pets, he told something of the life of the animals of the woods and of the human quality that Landseer was so fond of depicting in the expressions of those he drew. After half an hour's informal chat with his class, Dr. Haney then turned to the pictures which Landseer had painted, and showed a number of these through lantern slides, following them with other pictures by other painters of animals, to the end that the children present might, in subsequent visits to the museum, understand better what the painter of animals tries to do in telling the story of their lives. After the talk was over, the audience of several hundred adjourned to the galleries above, where little groups of children went to visit their favorite pictures, or to make friends with other paintings of which the lecturer had spoken."

The same spirit of museum extension has taken hold of the London Board of Education, who have announced that a personal guide will be provided to conduct visitors daily around the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Minister of Education states that he has obtained a grant from the Treasury for "educational experiments." The British Museum has a brief history in this respect which the London *Times*, quoting with approval the precedents set by our school authorities, reviews with suggestions for extended applications:

"It is now about three years since it was suggested in our columns that the usefulness of museums might be largely increased at very little cost. Instead of their merely serving the purposes of professional students or casual sightseers, they ought to be recognized as important agencies in national education, and for this purpose it was essential that competent guides should be provided. We warmly approved of this suggestion, and shortly afterward it was put into practise. In April, 1911, the British Museum set the example, which was followed in 1912 by the Natural History Museum, of instituting popular expositions of their priceless treasures by guide demonstrators. The experiment has been entirely successful. No fewer than 60,000 people have been taken round these museums by the official guides in the short time that the system has been in force. Instead of the old system under which visitors were obliged to spend their time in a dreary hunt among labels and guide-books, and at last had to go away deprest and without having gained much knowledge, they have had the opportunity of learning the value of the collections, and having their interest stimulated, under the direction of a competent and sympathetic lecturer. . . . . .

"Mr. C. Hallett, the official guide at the British Museum, has shown in his report last year that a certain number of elementary schools have sent classes of boys and girls at specially arranged hours, apart from the public tour, and that considerable interest has been shown by the London education authority in these visits. There has, however, been a greater demand for such instruction among the Council schools than among secondary schools. But the sending of occasional classes of elementary school children is not nearly sufficient. What is wanted is that visits to the museums, with their unparalleled apparatus for education, should form part of the curriculum in as many schools as possible."

From the Bulletin of the School Art League.

CHILDREN WHO WOULD UNDERSTAND ART.

A School Art League meeting at the Brooklyn Institute Museum having the mysteries of some great painter revealed by an expert. Similar classes are planned for advanced pupils.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

REBIRTH OF RELIGION IN RECENT FRENCH POETRY

FRANCE'S PERSISTENT EFFORTS to eliminate religion from the lives of its people seems to succeed only in their material aspects. She may confiscate the churches and dedicate them to all sorts of secular interests, she may choose a Premier who would congratulate France upon driving Christ out of her schools, but she can not still the voices of her poets; and these, we are told, are turning, perhaps as a natural consequence, to religious expression. Ferdinand Brunetière, fifteen years ago, predicted a religious renascence in French poetry, and his prophecy has already reached fulfilment. So declares Mr. Carl Becker in the *Literarische Echo* (Berlin). He sees the twentieth-century French lyric poets influenced by the old school of the symbolists, both in the form and the content of their verse; their form being freer, more flexible, and more musical because of this influence, and the matter with which they deal showing a strong tendency toward the invisible and the mystical. We read:

"Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Rimbaud, the chief exponents of symbolism, were mystics; others, like Samain, Moréas, Rodenbach, were, despite their unbelief, deeply religious, and indeed it is inconceivable that symbolism could have arisen without religious feeling. The most recent French literature to-day shows similar aspirations . . . and it is not surprizing that modern poetry should show a religious and spiritual rebirth at the very time when the French nation itself seems to withdraw more and more from the religious life."

Mr. Becker warns us, however, against regarding this spiritual renascence as in any way identical with a revival of Catholicism, observing that it has as little in common with Catholic dogma as had the religious feeling of Renan. A second influence favorable to the expression of spiritual emotion he finds in the rich development recently of lyric poetry:

"In the French poetry of the nineteenth century, romanticism as well as symbolism—that is, a rich blossoming of the lyrical—always goes hand in hand with an awakening of religious sensibility. How could it be otherwise? Poetry which should exclude itself from the life of emotion and dream, from the invisible and the unknowable, would cut the ground from under its own feet. . . . . .

"When we examine the movement more nearly we naturally find that it concerns chiefly verse, and is but little evident in prose-writing or the drama. . . . Since the public is not religious, the theater, which makes a direct appeal to the great masses, shows few works based on religious themes. There are, of course, a few, such as Rostand's 'La Samaritaine,' Verhaeren's 'Le Cloître,' and the dramatic works of Paul Claudel. . . . Hence there remains only one domain for religious feeling, that of the lyric. . . . Most of the younger poets exhibit traits of a spiritual or idealistic, *i.e.*, of a religious, renascence. They have renounced determinism, show a manifold optimism, and have an unshakable faith in human freedom as well as in life itself. They set themselves, for the most part, against the heart-and-soul-crushing intellectualism of our time and are dominated by Bergson, who has created a foundation for them with his principle of intuition. Bergson may be regarded as the somewhat tardily appearing philosopher of symbolism, who has had a strong influence on modern lyricists because of his doctrines of emotion and sensation."

He divides the lyric writers of the present day into three groups. The first is composed of those who are religious, tho "unbelievers." The second contains those who are mystics in the sense that Verlaine and Baudelaire were mystics. Finally, there is the group of orthodox Catholics, who express their dogmatic views in their works:

"As regards the first group, poets who are unbelievers, yet animated by strong religious feeling, it may be said that it contains the most celebrated names as well as the greatest number among the lyricists of the present day. Most of the symbolists are in sympathy with them, and many of them indeed are a product of symbolism. Among these may be mentioned Samain, that early-dying heathen who was always tortured by the mysterious Beyond, and pursued by the horror of death; Rodenbach, the sorrowful singer of Bruges, likewise dedicated to an early death; Verhaeren with his monk-cultus; Retté—in his first 'manner'—with his Christ-hate; Mme. de Noailles, with her pantheism and her fear of death; Maeterlinck, with his mysticism; J. Romain, a disciple of Verhaeren and possessing talents of rich promise, with his pantheistic 'Unanism'; further, a whole row of poets: H. de Régnier, C. Mendès, Max Elskamps, J. Cocteau, Larguier, Porché, Abel Bonnard, Maurice Magre—all poets of emotion, and mostly having great religious sensibility and feeling themselves drawn toward the unknown and the invisible. The latter of these have nearly all grouped themselves about Bergson.

"The second group, that of the mystics, likewise displays some notable names, who are able, as were Verlaine and Rimbaud in other days, to stamp this tendency with a strong personal impress. Here, above all, should be named the early-dying and talented Charles Guérin, the friend of Jammes, a mystical enthusiast and, like the latter, torn between sensual lusts and heavenly joys. At the head of modern mystics stand Jammes and Paul Claudel, both much lauded by the Catholics, and both poets whose great lyrical gifts can not be denied. Jammes has already founded a school, and one speaks to-day of Jammism and the Jammists.

"Claudel is the very center of interest at the present moment—deified by some and opposed or even ignored by others. Both are true mystics, constantly in the presence of their God and in communion with him; they are in intimate converse with him, behold him always and everywhere, either him or the immaculate Virgin, and hence all their works are penetrated by this strong mysticism. Claudel's mysticism is purer, but vaguer than that of Jammes, which has a strongly sensualistic background. Associated with these, but of lesser poetic status, are Louis le Cardonnel, a priest tortured by his conscience, and Asket, who may possibly achieve greater heights of mysticism than the two first named.

"At a further distance follow Retté, the Christ-hater of yesterday; Charles Péguy, with his Jeanne d'Arc cult, with Poimarol and Schuré.

"The third group finally contains those poets who identify their religious feeling with Catholic dogma. . . . They are much inferior to the first two groups both in poetic gifts and poetic creation. Since they neither inform and deepen their work by an intensive religious feeling nor behold it objectively like the mystics, they are confined and straitened by external formalism and rigid dogma."

In closing this interesting classification of French lyricists, the critic observes that in general the poets considered tend to affiliate themselves with some one of the many periodicals founded in France during the last decade, and marked by a strong tendency toward the spiritual or religious attitude. Thus the Catholic poets are grouped about the *Revue du Temps Présent*, founded in 1896. The most important of the non-churchly journals include the *Mercure de France*, the *Nouvelle Revue Française*, the *Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres*, *La Plume*, *Les Loups*, *Les Guêpes*, *Les Rubriques Nouvelles*, *Les Entretiens Idéalistes*, *La Phalange*, *Pan*, and *La Renaissance Contemporaine*. Finally:

"It may be said that nearly all the French lyric poetry of the present issues from the editorial rooms of these periodicals, a fact which makes it rather difficult to make a complete survey of all the various tendencies. But almost all show the imprint of idealism and bear witness to a lyrical awakening of religion:

hence the lyric itself is colored with religion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTESTANT DECLINE IN GERMANY

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH in Germany is in a discouraging state, according to one of its pastors. "I know that vital religion is ebbing from among us," he declares, "and every detail of statistics proves to me that we are receding." The name of the writer, whose words appear in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), is not given, but he is described as "one of the best known Protestant pastors in Germany." The editor, to draw attention to his reflections, blue tho they be, prefixes a note to say that he is one "in whom everybody has greatest confidence"; that his words are "always heeded." His sorrow over the decline of Protestantism is made more bitter, as he asserts, "by the undoubted fact that Ultramontanism is growing in our midst, and that the grave symptoms of decay or stagnation—whichever you like to call them—which affect us are not affecting Rome." He continues with his comparative views of the two churches:

"Wherever we turn we find visible proof of the activity and living growth of German Catholicism. A fortnight ago at Metz, in Lorraine, the Clerical Ultramontanes held their annual congress, and never before was there so much enthusiasm displayed, or were such glowing accounts rendered of progress all along the line of the Church's efforts. Prince and peasant, cardinal and deacon, rich and poor, were alike filled with a zeal and a belief in the destiny of their church wholly unknown in Protestant Germany. When we turn to the outward and visible signs of progress, to numbers and results, what do we find? A few details will make clear the reasons which lie at the bottom of Catholic hopefulness and Protestant depression. Taking the entire population of the Empire, the census returns show that Catholicism is growing more rapidly than Protestantism, that the faith of Rome absorbs a greater share of the increasing population than the faith of Luther. In the great Catholic fastness of Bavaria and the Rhenish provinces, Lutheranism has failed in its attacks on Rome, while in the hitherto exclusively Protestant regions, like Pomerania, Mecklenburg, and Brandenburg, we find the proportion of Catholics steadily mounting. In the question of mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants the number of persons born in the Church of Rome who embrace the faith of the Reformation is hardly noticeable, while in the vast majority of such mixed marriages the Protestant man or woman either becomes wholly neutral or embraces Rome. That the children of such mixed marriages become Catholics goes without saying.

"There are only imperfect statistics available for the past two years with regard to the birth-rate, but they all point in the direction of larger Catholic families. In Berlin and other large towns the general decline in the birth-rate has become so remarkable that social reformers are at their wits' end to account for it; but when this phenomenon is more narrowly examined we find that the decreasing birth-rate is almost altogether confined to Protestant families. In the important Catholic provinces, where a majority of the population is of Slavic blood, families, in fact, are increasing in number. The Catholic priests take care that their people marry early, that they respect their marriage vows, and that they eschew the suicidal two-children system. The celebration of marriages within the churches is decreasing in Protestant Germany, the registry-office taking the place of the church ceremony. Protestants in greater number than ever confine themselves to the civil function, which in all cases is compulsory. It is rare for a Catholic to neglect the offices of his priest in marriage. The same principle holds good at burials. More and more the Protestant, especially among the working classes, declines to ask the services of his pastor at the graveside. To a Catholic this would be impossible. The number of confirmations among Protestants does not keep pace with the increase in population. Among Catholics it does. Finally, we have the test of participation in the communion. Here there is a distinct decline in the Protestant churches. In Berlin and other huge centers of population this decline begins to be at a calamitous rate. There are big Berlin churches where it is rare for a man to be seen at communion, churches where during the past ten years the number of male communicants has sunk 50 and 60 per cent. In Catholic churches, on the contrary, the number of communicants of both sexes is well maintained, and the priests have no complaints to make of decreasing numbers."

There is, moreover, a "startling difference" between the influence of the pastor and the priest on the daily affairs of life. The case seems worse to a clergyman in a country where paternalism is a vital idea:

"I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the Protestant pastor has absolutely no influence on his flock politically. In olden times he possest this influence and abused it. Now he has lost it, and will never regain his hold on the political conscience of his people. In Catholic regions the hold of the priest on his people is as great as ever. Every voter who votes the Center 'ticket' gives his vote for the power of the Catholic Church. Every Clerical voter almost is an Ultramontane. The consequence is that the assumption of power by the priest is a tremendous factor in the life of the Catholic German."

PROFANITY IN MAGAZINES AND PLAYS

THE MAGAZINES WE READ are calculated to encourage a renewal of the disgusting and wicked habit of swearing, believes the editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*. He had been congratulating himself upon the almost complete disappearance of profane language in this country, "especially among cultivated people." But as he himself had begun to be alarmed at the frequent appearance of irreverent and profane language in some of the magazines, he received a letter from a prominent Methodist minister preaching in New Jersey, with some emphatic comment on the same point. We give the letter as it appears in the editorial columns of *The Christian Advocate:*

"Should a magazine swear to sell? Do the people swallow its contents more readily if seasoned with profanity? Do oaths render it more taking and impressive? We are familiar with swearing magazines, because they all do it. At least we are so imprest because the September number of the last magazine we should have thought capable of it, a magazine that sells at more than twice the price of most of them and lays claim to the highest literary quality, contains the first part of an elaborately illustrated story which is soaked with it. The article is twenty-one pages long and contains thirty profane expressions besides a long list of 'blankety-blanks,' 'darns,' 'deuces,' and 'thunders.' And then it is written by a woman!

"Swearing men, who lay any claim to respectability, suppress their oaths or choose their auditors, and swearing women, we trust, are few and far between. But a swearing magazine insinuates itself into our homes and among our children under the guise of respectability, professing to be above the use of slang and yet swearing like a gamin or a pirate. Is this literary? Is this realism? Is this entertaining? Is a magazine above the commandment which says: 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain'? And should not parents be as careful to exclude it from their homes as a swearing graphophone?"

It seems that the question came up in England a short time ago, whether the frequent use of the word "damn" on the stage was desirable or not. The querist also wondered why people always laughed when the word was uttered. The dramatic critic of *The Westminster Gazette* undertook the answers, beginning with the second first:

"There is, of course, nothing witty or amusing in the word itself, and any fool could fill a pepper-pot with 'damns' and sprinkle them over his play; and yet it is quite certain that the 'damn' almost always wins a hearty laugh. Probably the reason is that the employment of it by the author at a suitable moment is a successful means of bringing sharply to a point the whole state of annoyance, confusion, or wrath of an important character. It is a kind of top note in a crescendo, and perhaps if the character were to say 'hell' or use the old-fashioned term 'zounds' the result would be the same. For from a theatrical

point of view it is important to concentrate the expression of emotion into one word, preferably a monosyllable, and therefore an oath, or, to use the more genteel term, an expletive."

This critic thinks a dramatist, "if he seeks to be a realist or a slice-of-lifer," is rather helpless in the face of modern life, for "nobody, unless his ears are stuffed as completely as those of the sailors of Ulysses, can ignore the fact that a tremendous amount of swearing goes on nowadays."

There is no such easy tolerance of the habit by *The Christian Advocate*, for in another issue of this Methodist weekly we find an editorial denunciation of the language used in our magazines that may surprize their regular readers. To quote:

"When a magazine once edited by Richard Watson Gilder introduces into its pages stories which evoke a protest because of the excessive use of profane and vulgar speech embodied in their dialogs; when a weekly which once printed the name of George William Curtis as the head of its editorial staff unblushingly degrades itself by printing cartoons which are positively immoral, and with unabashed effrontery tells its indignant subscribers that it proposes to continue its present course; when many other hitherto reputable periodicals reek with lurid descriptions of marital infidelities and sex irregularities; when nearly all the best known weekly and monthly publications fairly riot in vice problems, with such a particularity as would have induced their readers of ten years ago to throw them in the fire, it looks as tho there was still a field for religious journalism which is not likely to be fitly occupied by the secular literature of our times.

"Will the ministers who read these lines please observe that this is not pleasantry. It is the duty of the pulpit to denounce the putrid mass dumped upon the not too careful public by the publishers of our day. Under the guise of an alleged conscientious frankness an incredible amount of filth is being doled out in such a way as to accomplish irreparable injury to the young."

BOYCOTTING JEWS IN POLAND

THE BOYCOTT against the Jews in Poland is a matter of serious moment to the two million Hebrews in that country. For, explains the editor of *The American Hebrew* (New York), it seems to be no transitory movement, but one based upon a strong Polish national sentiment, which "will grow with the development of Polish national feeling." The economic status of the Jews in Poland, adds this editor, as he summarizes the views of the Hebrew investigator whose article has the leading place in the current issue of his paper, "was supposed to be secure owing to the lack of industrial and commercial enterprise among the Poles." But if the present boycott continues, "the Jews will inevitably be displaced and the Poles themselves will occupy their places." There is a movement on foot to organize protest meetings in this country. But Dr. N. Syrkin, who writes the article describing the situation, suggests no remedy. He says:

"The aim of the boycott is the organization of the Christian population toward the economic and social elimination of the Jews. Christian consumers shall not buy at Jewish stores. Christian manufacturers shall not engage Jewish workingmen and clerks. Christian banks shall not loan money on Jewish real estate. Christians shall not call in Jewish physicians or consult Jewish attorneys, or read books published by Jews, or, in general, tolerate a Jew in their midst. Christians shall not take a carriage which is driven by a Jewish driver, or buy an apple from a Jewish pedler. That is the practical program of the boycott, and its final aim is the total expulsion of the Jews from Poland.

"In many villages the anti-Semites collect the signatures of the peasants and send collective petitions to the Government in St. Petersburg that the Jews shall be expelled from their midst. And it is superfluous to say that the Government pays attention to this kind of popular voice. Abuse and maltreatment of Jews, in the cities as in the villages, in public places, in the streets, and even in the synagogs, has become a normal thing. There are numerous cases of murders of Jews, of incendiarism, and riots as the effect of the boycott.

"A special press has been founded for the sake of propaganda of the boycott, and the daily paper of Warsaw, *Diva Grosha*, is leading the barbarous campaign. And this boycott press is seething every day with hatred, contempt, and inciting lawlessness against the Jews."

The causes of it, this "war of extirpation," are said to be social and economic. In the first place the Jews in Poland are rapidly increasing in numbers, both absolutely and as compared with the Poles. They are immigrating in large numbers from Russia. So, observes Dr. Syrkin,

"The Polish nation, which is now organizing itself and is more and more awakening to the ideal of national independence, now faces the Jewish problem in all its gravity. The country has 15 per cent. of Jews, who are mostly concentrated in the cities. More than 50 per cent. of the population in the towns are Jews. Poverty and the political persecution of the Jews in Russia are bringing yearly new floods of Jews to the more industrially developed Poland."

Not that the Poles are under the influence of "the old nightmare that the Jews are exploiters, parasites, living on the organism of the other nation," which has prompted similar boycotts in other countries. Nor is it like the anti-Semitism of Germany, where the rivalry between the Jewish merchant class and the gentile does not greatly excite the mass of working people. As this Jewish writer goes on to explain:

"The Jews in Poland are a hard-working population; artizans, workingmen, unskilled laborers, small traders, and pedlers who are necessary for the distribution of goods, form the bulk of the Jewish people. The number of Jewish capitalists is a limited one and will probably not exceed the percentage of Polish and German capitalists: The landowners and the officials are naturally gentiles. Nobody among the Poles claims that the boycott is a protest against Jewish social excesses. It is a national struggle in all its barbarous nudity and shamelessness. The Polish majority is organizing itself to expel from the country the Jewish minority, which became an important factor in economic competition. It is not a question of right, but a question of power. Whether it is morally right and historically justified is not to the point. The Jewish people, which is the minority, must be extirpated in the process of national revival of the Poles."

In the cities, we read, the Gentile artizans and workingmen are "competitors with the Jews"—

"They are all, therefore, trying to take away from him his bread and his work through the boycott organization. 'Every man shall keep to his own,' is the characteristic war-cry. The boycott in Poland is based on real interests and opposition, on a national and racial war, which is in its essence a social and cultural one."

Last, but worst of all from the Jewish standpoint, the boycott movement in Poland has a patriotic basis. Naturally, says Dr. Syrkin, the despised Jew is not a Polish patriot "and is usually indifferent to the national struggle which Poland is leading against Russia." He is not a particularly ardent supporter of the Polish language and culture. Jews in Poland, and especially those who are coming from Lithuania and the Prussian districts, "are not a resisting force against the policy of Russification which the Russian Government is leading." And the writer continues:

"The Jews are therefore accused of being an alien and unpatriotic element in Poland, which is an obstacle to the national unity and political revival of Poland. The boycott movement is further nourished by Jewish indifference to Polish patriotism."

Bad as the situation now is, from the Hebrew standpoint, it is likely to be worse, concludes Dr. Syrkin, pessimistically:

"The boycott movement is in the germinating stage of its development. It is growing in intensity in Poland and spreading beyond the frontiers of Poland. It is the most pernicious form of anti-Semitism, not of transitory character, but is organizing itself to even stronger and more dangerous blows. And the greatest tragedy is that the five millions of Jews in Russia are helpless and bewildered, watching the gathering clouds of the coming storm."

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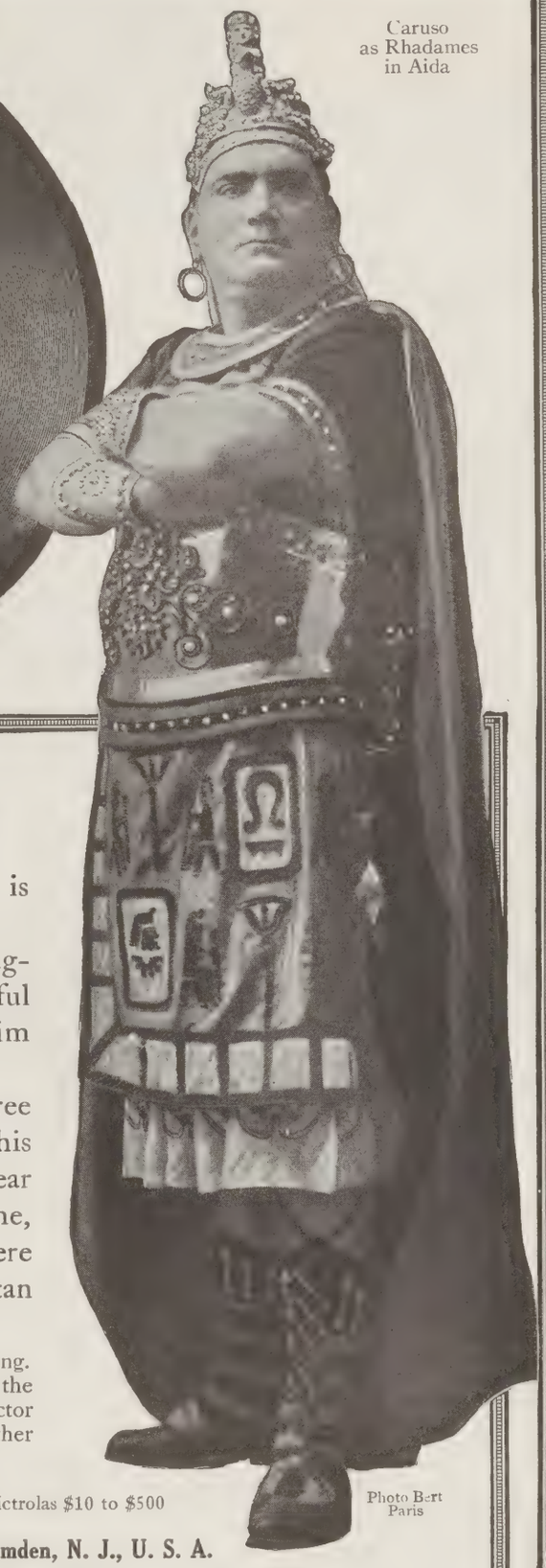

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MOTOR TRUCKS

MOTORS INSTEAD OF HORSES IN THE NEXT EUROPEAN WAR

AS A RESULT of trials in recent French army maneuvers, it is predicted that in the next European war the horse will be relegated to a place far in the rear. In its place will come the tractor and other motor vehicles. These tests were made over rough ground in a hilly country. One important fact by them shown was that the tractor can draw big 6-inch artillery guns over any road on which horses have drawn them. They can go wherever horses can go, and one tractor can handle a 6-inch gun on rough and heavy ground as easily as 25 or 30 horses. Tractors with these guns can make a speed of eight miles on roads and five miles across country.

In other ways, motor vehicles were made to supersede horses in these maneuvers. Fresh-meat supplies were carried by them from abattoirs to points within the lines. They transported aeroplanes along highways to points from which ascents were to be made. Motor-vans were converted into repair-shops and moved to any point where needed. Motor-buses from Paris, altered to meet conditions, were used as officers' headquarters. Ambulances were of the motor class. In fact, *Automobile* declares that the army, in these maneuvers, "was a motorized army from advance guard to rear-guard." Other interesting details of the maneuvers are given in the same paper as follows:

"Perhaps of the greatest interest was the four-wheel drive gasoline tractors used in the heavy artillery work. There were seven tractors, one of them being held in reserve, taking part in the maneuvers. Each train consisted of the tractor, an ammunition-wagon, the 155-millimeter cannon, and an ammunition-wagon. From ten to twelve men were carried on the tractor, and on each of the ammunition-wagons there was a brakesman. The tractor has a four-cylinder motor under a bonnet with separate cylinders of 4.8 by 5.9 inches. There is a single differential for the four wheels, contained within the gear-box and provided with a differential lock. The drive is by means of propeller shafts without universal joints, each shaft being rigid and all the gearing enclosed. The four wheels are not only positively driven, but are steerable. Twin rubber tires are mounted on the front and rear wheels, but provision is also made for fixing auxiliary ribbed steel bands for operation in soft ground. A sand-box is mounted ahead of the rear wheels with facilities for opening it from the driver's seat. Placed across the front of the motor is a winding drum with 300 feet of steel cable, the drum being driven from the motor and allowing vehicles to be hauled or the tractor to haul itself out of difficult ground at the rate of about 1.25 miles an hour. The weight of the tractor is about 2.5 tons and its useful load during the maneuvers was 6 to 7 tons. The total weight of the train was between 15 and 16 tons.

"With each army corps were several wireless telegraphy installations mounted on automobiles. A central post was established at Toulouse and another at Agen, and auxiliary posts at various points. These auxiliary stations were able to transmit messages distances of 150 to 180 miles, and the main stations kept in constant communication with the Eiffel Tower at Paris, a distance of 500 miles. Each installation consisted of two automobiles, the motor of the first driving the dynamo and generating current which was transmitted to the second vehicle equipped with the wireless telegraphy plant.

"Fresh meat was brought to the troops by means of transformed Paris motor-buses. The army has an agreement with the Paris motor-bus company whereby a large number of its vehicles can be taken over for military use in case of mobilization, and it is in connection with this agreement that motor-buses take part in the maneuvers. These vehicles are single-deck, with a 35-horse-power motor under the driver's feet. For army work the glass windows are replaced by wire-gauze screens and a wire-gauze sliding door is fitted. Meat racks are placed down the full length of each vehicle and the seats are removed. A load of 2.5 tons is carried.

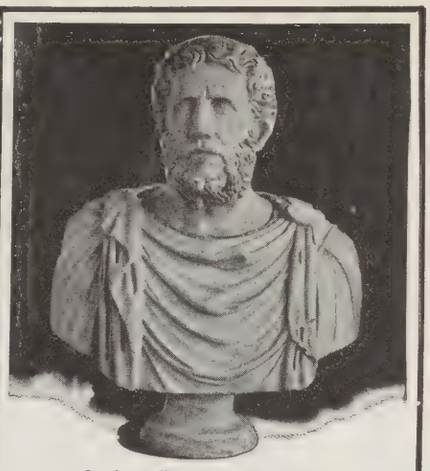
"During the maneuvers cattle were parked behind the line of troops about 30 to 40 miles behind the actual fighting line, and each morning the meat wagons were loaded and sent out to the troops. It was found advisable, in most cases, to unload the meat at a determined point amid the body of the troops and have the final distribution take place on the regimental horse-drawn wagons. By this means the driver of the automobile was not obliged to make journeys over narrow lanes and across country in search of scattered and hidden groups of men. This distribution of meat by automobiles made it possible to maintain the abattoirs in a suitable position near a railway station from which the cattle were unloaded.

"Practically all supplies were brought to the troops by means of automobile-trucks. These were either army trucks or army subsidy types belonging to private firms and requisitioned for the period of the maneuvers. In this latter case the drivers were reservists who habitually drive these trucks, or they were reservist mechanics supplied from the automobile factory. The owners are accorded an indemnity for the use of the vehicles, fuel and oil being provided by the army, while the drivers receive the ordinary army pay. The trucks worked in sections of nine, altho in actual warfare the sections number eighteen vehicles.

SIDEWALK GASOLINE-PUMPS

A familiar feature to motorists during the past season, and in some places for a longer time, has been the sidewalk gasoline-pump. They have drawn much transient trade, prices in many of them being below those charged at prominent garages. Some of these pumps have been made especially attractive by illuminated posts in which the pumps are contained, these posts serving as excellent advertisements. Small villages, as well as some of the larger cities and even the suburbs of New York, have shown these gasoline-pump posts doing duty at once as signals to the passer-by and as a convenience in filling gas-tanks on cars while the car stands at the roadside, the necessity of entering a garage being avoided.

(*Continued on page* 764)



In the collection of C. W. Post.

"*When bread is baked, some parts are split at the surface, and these parts are beautiful, and in a peculiar way excite a desire for eating.*"

—*MARCUS AURELIUS—Roman Emperor*

How this wise old Roman would have enjoyed

Grape-Nuts
FOOD

The bread of the Romans was whole wheat bread. That was centuries before millers, in order to make flour white, began robbing it of the outer shell of the wheat containing the vital mineral phosphates.

Many present-day foods lack these mineral elements, and the lack is largely responsible for various ailments.

In making Grape-Nuts of whole wheat and malted barley, the outer shell of the wheat with all its rich mineral content—the phosphates—is retained.

Grape-Nuts food comes from the ovens baked through and through—is ground into granules—crisp, sweet and ready to eat direct from the package with cream or milk.

Grape-Nuts food is delicious and wonderfully nourishing.

"There's a Reason"

Those who are within the world of Cadillac ownership are enjoying luxuries to which you must remain a stranger so long as you are outside that world

Motoring, as you know it, and motoring as the owner of a 1914 Cadillac knows it, are two distinct and different things.

The new Cadillac neither rides nor drives like any other motor car.

It is not that the two speed direct drive axle has changed the principle of the Cadillac engine.

But it has conferred upon it, powers which it did not possess without it.

It has altered the performance—changed the character of that performance—and changed the sensations resulting from that performance.

So, those who are within the world of Cadillac ownership, are enjoying luxuries to which you must remain a stranger so long as you are outside that world.

And they are marked, these differences—these peculiar luxuries of the Cadillac.

So marked, that we doubt if you can drive the memory of them out of your mind after a single ride in the Cadillac.

They are not easy to describe—though you will be conscious of them before the car has travelled half a mile.

But, let us see if we can give you an idea.

You know what the Cadillac—and the Cadillac engine—were before the advent of this 1914 car.

You know that it was notably free from tremor.

You know that it did not lunge forward, but forged forward, majestically, like a battleship.

These were the natural fruits of Cadillac construction—refined and developed to an extraordinary degree.

And now, new qualities and new functions have been conferred upon it, by means of a second—supplemental—principle.

This other principle—the two speed direct drive axle—takes the Cadillac at its high point of development and extends it.

The new Cadillac axle has two direct drive gear ratios.

Eliminating all technicalities from the subject, the advantage of the high direct drive gear ratio consists in the fact that through it, a given speed of the engine produces an increase of 42 per cent in the speed of the car.

Out of this central improvement grow those differences in operation to which we have referred.

Keeping in mind the more slowly moving engine, *you sense at once that infinitely greater steadiness must follow.*

Holding fast to the same mental picture, *you see that vibration must be reduced almost to the vanishing point.*

Imagine the car with the low direct gear, operating at an engine speed of 700 revolutions per minute.

The car will travel 21 miles per hour.

Shift the electric switch and pass into the high direct drive gear ratio, and the speed of the car increases to 30 miles an hour *with no increase in the speed of the engine.*

Unconsciously, when you change gears, you look forward to the apparent effort and labor of the engine to be increased.

It does not come.

The trembling does not come.

No shock, no disturbance is communicated to the car or its occupants.

The steady pressing onward of the car is uninterrupted—the smoothness is continuous.

You forget the engine, you forget the car. There is only quiet—and a soft swinging through space.

Is it any wonder that Cadillac owners are volubly enthusiastic?

They have this velvety mode of travel of which you have yet to learn.

They have attained it by methods which lower the fuel consumption, decrease friction and reduce appreciably the cost of operation.

They have artistic body designs which make it difficult to suggest any sense in which their beauty could be heightened.

They have progressive, scientific engineering development.

They have the certainty of the Cadillac Delco system of electrical cranking, lighting and ignition.

They have the improved Cadillac carburetor, hot water jacketed and electrically heated.

They have entrance and exit for front seat passengers on either side,—right hand drive and right hand control with all of its advantages and no disadvantages.

They have the simple electric switch for shifting from high direct to low direct gear, or vice versa.

They have Cadillac standardization, true alignment and interchangeability of parts.

They have the product of an organization inspired by the highest ideals.

They have the Cadillac glorified and refined.

They have a car entitled to the distinction,

"Standard of the World."

STYLES AND PRICES

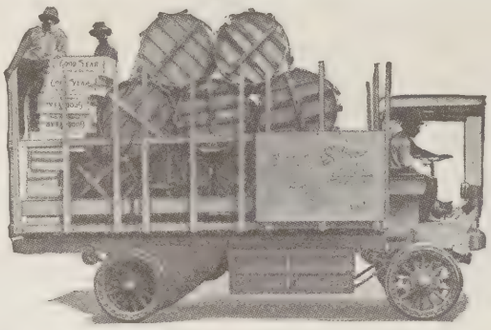
Standard Touring Car, five passenger $1975.00

Seven passenger car . . . $2075.00 Roadster, two passenger . . $1975.00 Inside drive Limousine, five passenger $2800.00

Phaeton, four passenger . . 1975.00 Landaulet Coupe, three pass. 2500.00 Standard Limousine, seven passenger 3250.00

All prices are F. O. B. Detroit, including top, windshield, demountable rims and full equipment.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.



Baker Electric Trucks

Cost more than any other make of electric truck manufactured, and they should. Every extra dollar put into their construction is worth ten to the owner in the saving of repair bills.

Two Sets of Double Brakes

One set *might* do, but two sets are *safer.* Think of the risk to life and property in handling a six ton rolling weight on a ten per cent grade, with a single brake! The Baker truck is protected not only by *two sets* of powerful brakes, but also by their superior construction. Every important joint is bronze bushed to prevent freezing, and the shoes are lined with a quality of asbestos fabric which will not burn or wear to the danger point.

Pressed Steel Chassis Frame

Another example of Baker superiority is the pressed steel chassis frame which combines lightness and strength. Compare this standard gasoline pleasure car construction with the commercial angle, channel or eye beam iron used in many electric trucks, at one tenth the cost.

Baker brakes and frame construction materially add to the cost of the truck but save this difference every year in repair bills and protection against accidents. There are a dozen other advantages in the Baker which make it cost a little more to purchase and a good deal less to run.

Get our book "Why An Electric Truck"

The Baker Motor Vehicle Co., Cleveland

Baker Electrics

By order of United States Government (Navy Department).

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U. S. S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry, 538 West 27th St., New York

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

HAVE YOU A DOG?

Keep your dog well—his coat glossy—limbs supple—spirits high—by securing free medical advice from Polk Miller, and by using "Sergeant's Condition Pills," the greatest known tonic for dogs, and "Sergeant's Sure Shot" capsules for worms—they never fail—price 50c and $1.00 per box at druggists and sporting goods stores, or prepaid direct by mail. Send 50c for Polk Miller's great 64-page illustrated book on "Dogs and How to Treat Them." No dog owner should be without it.

POLK MILLER DRUG COMPANY 809 Main St., Richmond, Va.

This

Illustration half size.

is a Royal Olvule—that little capsule of the highest priced olive oil on earth. Royal Olvules, taken regularly and often, relieve constipation and keep the intestines healthy. No drugs, no medicines—nothing *but* the purest olive oil in

Royal Olvules

that put new life in your nerves, tissues, blood. Easy to take. Slip down like a grape. Build flesh and give strength—97 per cent. nutritious. They'll help you. Send 25c for sample box of 24 or $1 for box of 120, delivered free anywhere, U. S. A. Reference, any bank in Philadelphia.

THOMAS MARTINDALE & CO., 1091 Market St. Phila. Pa.

Cable address—Martindale, Philadelphia.

MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 762)

Another advantage of this system is its safety and the saving in insurance. None of the gasoline is handled indoors, or in portable cans and funnels. With the pump comes a measuring device, so that seller and buyer may both know the number of gallons poured into the tank. The system, besides the pump and decorative pillar enclosing it, includes an underground tank, sometimes under the sidewalk, more often on private ground outside the walls of a garage, a pipe connecting this tank with the pump several feet away. At least ten makers of tanks and pumps of this sort here described are now in business. In general, the outfit is the same in principle; altho the pumps and parts differ in details. Each is described in *The Automobile* of October 9. Makers of them do business in various parts of the country, including Fort Wayne, Ind., Cincinnati, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Springfield, Mass.

THE TROUBLED FUTURE OF THE MOTOR-TRUCK

Much interest has been shown in a recent communication, sent out by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, as a statement of conditions and prospects in the motor-truck industry. These conditions, as described in *The Horseless Age* in comments on this communication, "are not entirely satisfactory." That paper does not deny that "there has been too great a rush into the commercial-vehicle industry during the past three years," for the rate of technical progress has not warranted the rapid expansion that has taken place. It is because boards of trade have offered building sites free and makers of parts have extended too liberal credit to motor-truck factories that factories have grown up "in mushroomlike fashion and competition has become so very keen."

Under these conditions unbusinesslike habits of price-cutting and giving unreasonable guaranties have grown up. The writer does not question the great future that awaits the motor-truck business. The truck-horse "will just as surely disappear from the business thoroughfares of our city as the carriage-horse has almost disappeared from our boulevards." External conditions are therefore favorable enough for this industry; where improvement is needed is in internal conditions. One of the most crying needs is for fixt prices for single vehicles and fixt discounts for numbers of them.

An impression once prevalent that to make motor-trucks was the easiest of roads to wealth has been, or should soon be, dissipated. The fact is that this industry is "even more difficult and exacting than the pleasure-car industry was at the same stage of its development." This is mainly due to the fact that, with pleasure cars, "the enthusiasm of the motorist prompted him to put up with many inconveniences and tribulations, which the commercial-vehicle owner will not endure."

These troubles in the motor-truck industry have been aptly described as "its growing-pain." *The New York Journal of Commerce*, in commenting on the subject, apropos of the shutting down of the Alco truck plant, remarks that "there are too

many truck-makers—over 400, according to one well-known list." Of these about three-quarters could be eliminated "as not very serious attempts." But they contribute to an unhealthy situation. They come and go overnight, as it were, and in the trade a belief is growing that five years hence not more than twenty responsible companies will be making trucks."

That motor-trucks cost too much is also contended by this paper. Far-seeing men agree that motor-trucks must more and more be adopted in business, but "the immense sums necessary to install them are holding back the demand from attaining its ultimate magnitude." If two-thirds of the present manufacturers would go out of business, permitting the fittest to survive, "every one would be better off." Production would then be cheaper, sales would be made at less expense, and competition would assume far more healthy conditions.

A distinct need in the industry is "education among users of trucks," as to how to use them—how to get from them the greatest possibilities. Ignorance in these lines is one of the chief causes of the halt in progress in the industry, but above all things else stands the fact that "too many men, not interested heart and soul in the business, are still floundering in blind ignorance of its complex problems and holding it back." The communication from the Automobile Chamber of Commerce referred to contained among others the following interesting points:

"While tremendous strides have been made, especially in the last three years, in the truck business, it must be remembered that the truck industry is still much younger than the passenger-car business. The motor-car business has grown to be one of the leading industries of America within a space of time so short as to be almost incredible, were not the actual figures on hand to substantiate it. What, then, must be the future of the truck industry? It is definitely assured, and there is little doubt that when the truck industry reaches the same business-development stage as the passenger-car industry has reached to-day, it will have a tremendous volume.

"So far as actual mechanical development is concerned, the motor-truck has derived a great deal of benefit from the fact that the passenger-car industry was first in the field. On the other hand, it has been handicapped at times by this precedence, owing to the unbusinesslike principles pursued by many of the companies engaged in making and selling motor-cars, a condition for which the rapid growth of the business has been directly responsible.

"Unbusinesslike methods, such as price-cutting, absurd guaranties, and extravagant promises of free service; time payments without adequate security and insufficient financial resources to finance such payments; extravagant overhead and sales expense, and such kindred evils, have been indulged in time and again by short-sighted companies, and some of these have actually survived in the passenger-car business, and are still struggling along. But when the same methods are applied to the truck business, the result brings swift and certain disaster.

"Nevertheless, some truck companies, in their anxiety to force their product upon the market, have resorted to the above-mentioned disastrous methods, and the result has been that not only the companies

(*Continued on page 767*)

SKIDDING INSURANCE
that's always there!

The non-skids that you can trust are the kind that's **always** on the wheels. Most skidding accidents happen because the chains are in the tool box or at home, instead of on the wheels.

Sudden showers—wet places in a dry road—freshly watered streets—oily roads—how often do you stop and put on non-skids for these? You know you ought to, but it's easier to take a chance! Your passengers may worry, but they seldom say anything—till you chance it once too often.

You wouldn't take a chance **even once** if you had the modern non-skids—the kind that's always ready for business, and that prevents not only skidding, but punctures and road wear as well, and prolongs the life of the tires.

Woodworth Treads

Woodworth Treads are put on the tires and then simply forgotten till they wear out. They enable the motorist to enjoy the benefits of pneumatic tires without the penalties of rubber. By preventing punctures and cuts, they avert premature fabric decay and the resultant blowouts, without resort to fussy vulcanizing. They are always ready for wet roads: instead of chafing the tires like loose non-skids, they actually **save more than their cost** by the mileage they **add** to the tires.

Woodworth Treads differ from all other so-called protectors in the method of their attachment, by which chafing is made impossible. Instead of being fastened to the rims, they are drawn **permanently** snug by strong coil springs going around each edge. Hence they can never stretch loose; and **chafing, which is due to looseness, cannot occur.** They are tire protectors in fact as well as in name.

Don't spend money on troublesome loose non-skids, which shorten instead of increasing tire life! Put on **Woodworth Treads**, enjoy skidding insurance that's always there, and save money!

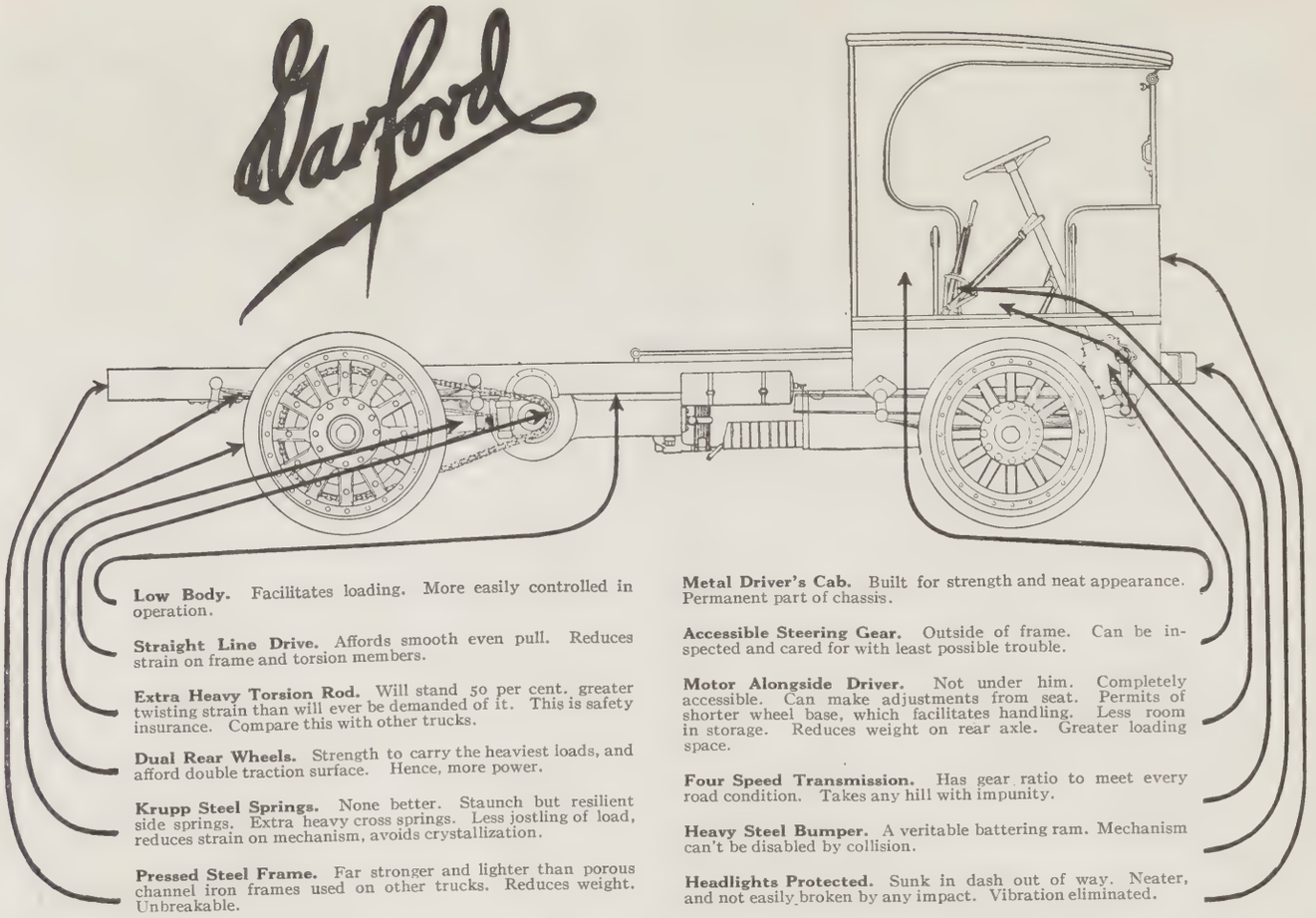
WE GUARANTEE Woodworth Treads not to injure the tires, and we will repair or replace free any tire so damaged. We guarantee them to outlast any other style of protector, and we will refund the full purchase price within 60 days after purchase on any pair that does not do all we claim.

All the large supply houses—those that stand back of the goods they sell—carry **Woodworth Treads.** If not convenient to order of them or through your dealer, we will ship direct, express prepaid.

Write your name and address on the margin of this page, and mail to us for booklet on tire preservation, useful to any motorist.

LEATHER TIRE GOODS COMPANY
2006 Whirlpool Street NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
New York Store, 1608 Broadway

Garford



Low Body. Facilitates loading. More easily controlled in operation.

Straight Line Drive. Affords smooth even pull. Reduces strain on frame and torsion members.

Extra Heavy Torsion Rod. Will stand 50 per cent. greater twisting strain than will ever be demanded of it. This is safety insurance. Compare this with other trucks.

Dual Rear Wheels. Strength to carry the heaviest loads, and afford double traction surface. Hence, more power.

Krupp Steel Springs. None better. Staunch but resilient side springs. Extra heavy cross springs. Less jostling of load, reduces strain on mechanism, avoids crystallization.

Pressed Steel Frame. Far stronger and lighter than porous channel iron frames used on other trucks. Reduces weight. Unbreakable.

Metal Driver's Cab. Built for strength and neat appearance. Permanent part of chassis.

Accessible Steering Gear. Outside of frame. Can be inspected and cared for with least possible trouble.

Motor Alongside Driver. Not under him. Completely accessible. Can make adjustments from seat. Permits of shorter wheel base, which facilitates handling. Less room in storage. Reduces weight on rear axle. Greater loading space.

Four Speed Transmission. Has gear ratio to meet every road condition. Takes any hill with impunity.

Heavy Steel Bumper. A veritable battering ram. Mechanism can't be disabled by collision.

Headlights Protected. Sunk in dash out of way. Neater, and not easily broken by any impact. Vibration eliminated.

Why This Truck "Delivers"

THE Garford chassis is scientifically correct. It is not merely a truck made to haul things to and fro. It is built to meet existing conditions, exactly as they are—and to meet them with the utmost economy. That is why it gives five to six miles to a gallon of gasoline and *not* two or three.

Study the analytical diagram above. Every part is constructed and designed for the utmost commercial efficiency. The frame, the axles, the springs, the motor, the steering knuckles, the torsion rod construction, the straight line drive, —every individual piece and part is made to cope with to-day's conditions. That is why the practical Garford "delivers."

Over 65% of our business is "repeat" orders. This is probably the highest percentage of "repeats" any manufacturer can show. It's a tribute.

Garford Trucks come in two, three, four, five and six ton capacities. For larger sizes we advise the famous Garford trailers.

Representative or complete literature and information on request. And it will pay you to investigate.

Please address Dept. 4

The Garford Company, Elyria, Ohio

MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page 765*)

themselves have quickly become bankrupt, but their methods have produced a bad effect on the entire industry.

"Probably no other piece of machinery is subject to the same amount of neglect and abuse as a motor-truck, on the average. For this reason it is essential to the purchaser that the company producing the truck remain in business if the customer is to receive the maximum service from the truck. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance and ultimate benefit to the purchaser of motor-truck equipment to deal with a company which is sound financially, and conducts its business on a conservative and businesslike basis.

"Within certain limits, a reduction in the price of trucks is justified by an increased volume of business, but at the present time no truck manufacturer has reached the point where any appreciable cut in prices is safe. Consequently, when a company suddenly announces distinctly lower prices on its products, it is safe to assume that this company has been experiencing difficulty in marketing its trucks, due to constructural defects, obsolete design, or other causes, and is taking the price-cutting method of unloading, with more than a probability of going out of business, or abandoning that make or model, plausible explanations to the contrary notwithstanding. When these so-called bargains are offered, the prospective purchaser should take pains to inform himself as to the financial condition of the company, as such an investigation will be pretty sure to explain the reason for the sudden drop in price.

"Suppose there are five thousand trucks of one make in a certain city, a supposition which will certainly be true inside of ten years. Every truck should be thoroughly overhauled at least once a year; and the average time for such an overhaul is about two weeks; longer when repainting is done. This means that there will be almost two hundred trucks constantly in the shop for this purpose, without taking into account the number that will come in between time for adjustments, minor troubles, damages from collisions, etc. And five thousand is not the limit, by any means; it is only the beginning. When the realization of the amount of floor space necessary to accommodate several hundred trucks, with room enough around each one to work, is grasped, the utter impracticability of taking care of them at any central service station is apparent.

"Users of motor-trucks, especially those who have gone into motor equipment on a large scale, are beginning to realize that the benefits derived from the employment of trucks is in direct proportion to the care and system with which the trucks are handled. The large department stores of the United States, with their elaborate delivery service, probably have studied the motor-truck problem more carefully than any other of the large classes of business. At the present time, practically all of the largest stores in the various business centers of the country are handling the bulk of their delivery business by motor-trucks, and many of them have completely motorized their delivery equipment, with extremely satisfactory results in increased service at lower cost, and a resultant increase in business.

"The stores that are making the most marked success with motor-trucks are those which are handling their trucks on an intelligent and businesslike basis. Where there are enough trucks to warrant it, a more or less complete service garage is maintained for the proper care of the trucks, with carefully trained men in charge. Detailed records of the operation of every truck are scrupulously kept; and the human element of the driver is eliminated as far as possible by an accurate checking system. These stores understand thoroughly the importance of keeping their motor equipment up to its greatest efficiency; and to this end they maintain service departments and keep accurate records of every truck, making their purchases judiciously, with their own experience as a guide."

CROSSING ALASKA IN A MOTOR-TRUCK

By the middle of September a corps of army engineers completed an expedition into Alaska by motor-truck. They reached a point within two degrees of the Arctic Circle. This is declared to be "the farthest northern point ever reached by a motor vehicle." On this journey the truck made its way among glaciers and ice-clad mountains. Giant boulders had to be blasted away and dense forests penetrated after routes had been cut through them. Snowslides were encountered and quicksands presented problems. By the new route established by this trip over a month is saved in reaching the headwaters of navigation on the Yukon. Stirring incidents of the trip are contained in a letter, intended for the press, dated at Valdez, the point of departure on the southern coast:

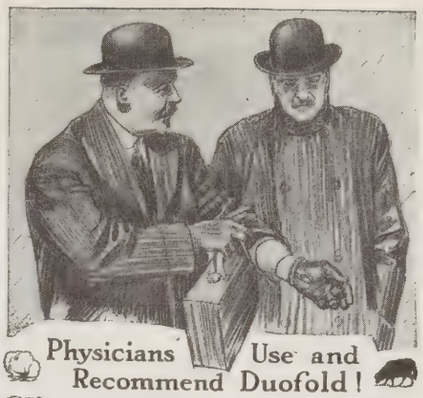
"Fording scores of glacial streams, running through cañons and crevasses of solid ice from 800 to 1,000 feet in depth, crossing the Alaska and Chugach mountain ranges on steep and icy trails over unused passes, blasting their way through forests and giant boulders, the party drove from Valdez to Fairbanks and return, a distance of 826 miles in 19 days. Thrilling experiences with snowslides, washouts, and quicksand were reported.

"The expedition was typical of Uncle Sam's method of getting important information. A 1,500-pound truck had been shipped to the Alaska road commissioners early in the summer. It was delivered in Valdez on July 26, and two days later it was started on the trail to Fairbanks, there to be joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, president of the board of road commissioners, and other engineers.

"The truck left Valdez with a load of supplies and a quantity of mail for camps along the military telegraph line. Considerable mail was carried to points where none had been received in over a year. In order that the trip might reveal average conditions, the truck was not especially equipped, except in the matter of fuel and road tools. Food was carried for use only in the desolate regions where there are no 'road houses' or settlements.

"Leaving Valdez in a drizzling rain, the party crossed the delta of the Valdez glacier and almost immediately entered Keystone Cañon, 14 miles long, whose walls of ice and rock rise nearly a thousand feet above Lowe River, a typical glacier stream. The entire region is volcanic, showing great outcroppings of mineral, with rock of weird formations and varied colors. Great ledges of iron ore gave a reddish tinge to the walls. The surface was covered with a thin blanket of volcanic ash.

"At the finish of the trip on August 19, the truck was again placed on the trail to carry supplies and mail to road camps and settlements in the vicinity of Valdez. Colonel Richardson said he believed that the road work contemplated by the Alaskan commissioners will make it possible to go from Valdez to Fairbanks in four days next summer."



Physicians Use and Recommend Duofold!

Physicians—who must be ready at all times to leave fireside warmth for the blizzard's blast — are the most enthusiastic users of

Improved Duofold Health Underwear

For *Duofold* is virtually two garments united in one —an *outer* fabric of warmest *wool* that insures protection from the bitter winds, and an *inner* fabric of softest *cotton* for the perfect comfort so essential to the calmness of professional men.

And many a man, to whom winter heretofore meant discomfort, disease and ill-health finds *Duofold* a most efficient protection against ills that follow winter chills.

For *Duofold* not only retains heat and shuts out cold—but the air-spaces between widely placed stitches ventilate the skin pores, absorb perspiration and moisture, and insure at all times soft, dry, chill-proof undergarments that promote and protect your health.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Guardia, Ricardia Fernandez. History of the Discovery and Conquest of Costa Rica. Translated by H. W. Van Dyke. Illustrated. Map. Cloth, pp. xxi–416. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $3 net.

Investigation into the archives of Spain and of the Spanish-American countries has been very fruitful of late—especially in the archives of the Indies at Seville. From his studies there and in other collections, Señor Guardia has prepared a popular record of the discovery and conquest of his native land, dealing with the period from the voyages of Columbus to 1821. Many a step in the winning of this new west by Spanish arms and Spanish crosses is here told that has not been generally known, and many a valiant conquistador and heroic friar makes his reappearance after long years of oblivion. It is worth noting that in spite of outbreaks of cruelty and of bloodthirsty conduct on the part of some of the leaders, the explorers and conquerors in the main followed the injunctions of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain against the spoliation and barbarous treatment of the Indians. One wishes that Señor Guardia's narrative had been so constructed as to give one a more unified picture of the period as well as a mass of valuable but easily forgotten detail.

Douglas, James. New England and New France. 8vo, pp. 560. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

The subtitle, "Contrasts and Parallels in Colonial History," is a sufficient description of the book. Mr. Douglas compares the motives of the French in Canada and the English settlers in New England, and shows wherein they differed in the treatment of the Indian, in the status of women, in educating the young, in the position taken by the Church. The chapters showing how the failure of the New England colonists' experiment in theocracy led to the building of a nation, and how the French, with their greater influence over the natives and their greater zeal for exploration, were handicapped as founders of a permanent colony, are especially interesting. Mr. Douglas makes no effort to tell in a consecutive narrative the history of either new France or Colonial New England, but he succeeds in giving, largely from contemporary documents, clear accounts of the facts and influences most important to that history. The portraits, maps, and other illustrations are well selected, and add to the value of a work which will probably be appreciated by the American reader who has been in Canada and would know more of its past.

Grinnell, George Bird. Beyond the Old Frontier. Pp. 363. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This book deals with "explorations, hunting, the taking of fur, and Indians in peace or war," in all of which there is excitement and intense interest. It looks back at some of the happenings in the forgotten West, the vast territory lying between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, which fifty years ago had few white inhabitants. Fur traders of the Northwest Company and the Hudson Bay Company, in pursuit of beaver and other skins, had thrilling and adventurous lives. No story-book could furnish more hairbreadth escapes than the chronicle of the every-day existence of these pioneers. The commercial ventures of John Jacob Astor and his assistant, Alexander Ross, involve dramatic episodes, as do those of such men as McKay, McKenzie, McDougall, and Stuart. There are chapters in the book devoted to frontier forts, uprisings of Indians, the tactful skill in dealing with the different tribes, and a comprehensive account of the Bents and George Ruxton. While a record of historical facts appreciatively described, it is as fascinating as the most startling "Boy's Book." It records wonderful changes that were necessary in producing present conditions in the widely populated West.

Shelley, Henry C. The Tragedy of Mary Stuart. Pp. 389. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

There are few who have not studied some phase of Mary Stuart's life, but it is difficult to find a strictly unpartizan estimate of her character and life, even tho she lived only a little over forty-four years. Mr. Shelley has thoroughly familiarized himself with the scenes associated with Queen Mary's development, and has had access to all the documents penned during the fateful months of the tragic part of her life. It is those fifteen months of swift-moving destiny that he has chronicled with faithful accuracy, giving, in a prolog and epilog, the years of preparation and the closing scenes of her tragic existence.

Perhaps Mary Stuart is only what her inheritance and environment made her, but the events of the years 1566–67 give one little in her to admire or commend. She was always a "bewitcher" of men, but it is not proved that she was beautiful, tho she was certainly fascinating. All the revolting details of Rizzio's murder, her marriage to Darnley and her part in his murder, and her espousal of Bothwell, are stated without attempt to conceal Mary's true character, which was always grossly sensual; but, even after her intrigues and plottings, imprisoned or free, she was a commanding figure in history and an interesting study. This book is especially valuable for its direct method, concise form, and its accurate adherence to historical fact.

Austen-Leigh, William and Richard Arthur. Jane Austen, Her Life and Letters. Pp. 428. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

This new addition to the "Lives" of Jane Austen, whose popularity shows no sign of diminishing in either England or America, is issued for the purpose of laying new facts before the reader, placing old facts in new light, and removing some misconceptions. It is what the title implies, "A Family Record." The family was large enough to furnish engrossing and dramatic incidents to those vitally interested in its fortunes. Our information

(*Continued on page* 770)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 768*)

in regard to Miss Austen's life and character, we are supposed to absorb from her letters, and most of those are written to her elder sister Cassandra, to whom she was unusually devoted and from whom she was rarely separated. The letters reveal no startling brilliancy, no especial literary enthusiasm or inspiration, but, in the intimate expressions of every-day life and gossip of balls and people, we find a unique sense of humor and an element of appreciative fun so markedly characteristic of Jane Austen's style. Jane Austen was a woman of normal, lovable disposition, sweetness of temper, and of a retiring disposition; she disliked notoriety, and was in keen sympathy with brothers, sisters, nieces, and nephews. Only in her later letters does she allude to her writings, and then she speaks of her characters as live personalities, seeing resemblances to them in chance acquaintances and even in pictures.

D'Aulnay, Baroness, Marie Catherine. Memoirs of the Court of England in 1675. Translated by Mr. William Henry Arthur. 8vo, pp. 445. New York: The John Lane Company. $4.50 net.

These memoirs show that the comedies of Wycherly and Farquhar were accurate and literal descriptions of the manners and morals of their licentious age. The author herself is a type of the unfettered of the seventeenth century. When she was thirteen years old she was in love, or thought herself in love, with a man of forty whose acquaintance she had sought by addressing him in letters of love and passion copied word for word from romances. This was while she was being educated in a convent. M. de Blossac, the object of her flame, behaved very badly to her. Of course it was to be expected that she would revel in all the scandals of the Restoration Court. She has really produced a sparkling and vivid picture of which Charles II., "who never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one," is the center. The Duke of Monmouth, his son, Prince Rupert, Buckingham, and many of the reckless and ruffianly bucks of the day pass swaggering over the scene. Amid her maids of honor is set forth the figure of the Queen. The career of Nell Gwynn is delineated with the enhancement gathered from matter hitherto unpublished, and there are sixteen illustrations, the frontispiece being a photogravure portrait of the baroness herself. Those who have known Madame d'Aulnay merely as the authoress of fairy-tales which are to be considered, both in French and the English version of them, classics of fine water, will welcome a book which shows her as a very gifted describer of actual persons whose wit or wickedness she so keenly appreciated.

Halliday, W. R. Greek Divination: A Study of Its Methods and Principles. London and New York: Macmillan Company. Cloth. $1.60 net.

This is a volume for the specialist in anthropology or comparative religion only, and for one who is thoroughly up in his Greek and Latin. It is evidently a by-product, but a worthy one, of the author, who is lecturer in Greek history and archeology in Glasgow University. The sources are original and the frequent citations are untranslated, so that the reader is on his classical mettle throughout. The scope of the book is not fully indicated by

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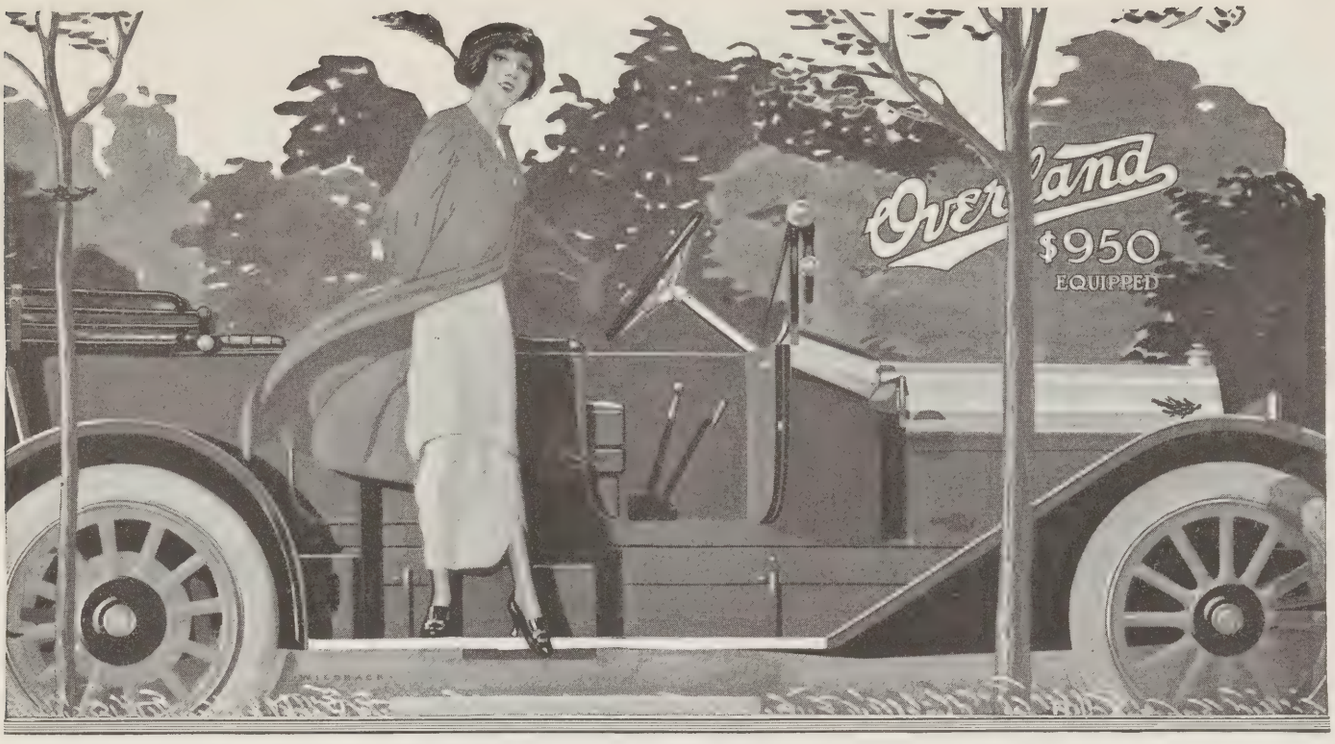

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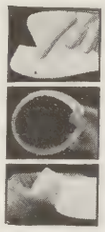

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 770)

its title, in that it takes in Roman as well as Greek divination. Moreover, the modern point of view is taken and sustained, since the subject of divination is reached only after discussion of magic, ritual, mantics, and the ordeal. After this broad and necessary foundation has been wisely laid in six chapters, in six more the author treats learnedly but briefly of Divination at Sacred Springs, Lekanomancy, Omens and Subrites, Cleromancy, Necromancy, and Augury. There are also an appendix, a bibliographical index (unfortunately incomplete in its bibliographical detail), and a general index. The comparative and illustrative methods are followed. The modern student will find throughout the spirit of recent inquiry and a good acquaintance with the findings of recent science.

Roman Farm Management. The Treatises of Cato and Varro Done into English, with Notes of Modern Instances, by a Virginia Farmer. Pp. xii–365. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

Altho the Roman farmer could not turn to the bulletins of a Department of Agriculture for advice or send to his togaed senator for packages of seeds, he at least had some very excellent treatises on the art of farming, written by men no less distinguished as farmers than as senators and authors. A cultivated Virginia farmer has made translations of two of these treatises in a form which will delight both the classical student and the reading farmer. The first is Cato's "De Agricultura," a rather pithy collection of shrewd precepts ranging from recipes for cakes and salad to advice on buying a farm and suggestions for the duties of a housekeeper, who should *not* "gad about." The second is the longer treatise of Varro, from which Vergil, so our anonymous editor demonstrates, drew the material for his Georgics—the "Rerum Rusticarum Libri Tres." This is much more systematic and inclusive, reaching nearly three hundred small pages of careful descriptions and regulations for all manner of farm practise, whether for live stock, grain, fruits, game, or farm-hands. To the rendering of these the translator has added some very delightful foot-notes which reveal an intimate acquaintance with many other agricultural treatises of both classical and medieval as well as modern farm life. One would like to urge him to give us more of these refreshing breezes from across the fields and years. There are much pleasure and profit in the well-printed pages of these country gentlemen.

Ferguson, William Scott. Greek Imperialism. 8vo, pp. 258. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

In this fresh and original work Professor Ferguson has thrown a new light on the principles of Greek politics. He shows how the city was originally the unit of government as represented, for instance, by Athens and Sparta. The idea of a Greek Empire was never realized by Thucydides or even by Plato. The city and state of Athens proved an imperial democracy, which was expanded by means of the thalamocracy. But the hegemony of this city which was wrested from her by Sparta never constituted an empire. The city-states in the time of Pericles were isolated nuclei of

(*Continued on page* 774)

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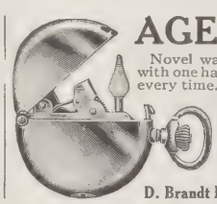

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 772)

independent power. Their confederation of these units was only perfected in the time of Alexander and his successors.

Professor Ferguson has included in this volume seven lectures which he delivered in Boston as Harvard Professor of Ancient History. In the first lecture the main lines of imperial development in Greece are indicated. The Professor proceeds to describe the several imperial growths which appeared in Greece during the transformation of city political units into members of a confederated whole. Very learned and very valuable is this writer's treatment of the Theory and Practise of Government in the empires, from that of Athens and Sparta to those of the Diadochi. We believe the student of Greek, and indeed of all ancient and even modern politics, will find instruction and food for reflection in this lucid and well-reasoned exposition, which is a distinct credit to Harvard and its schools of history.

Standing, Percy Cross. Guerrilla Leaders of the World. Pp. 294. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

The popular conception of a guerrilla fighter is inclined to error. It confounds him with the brigand or freebooter. As a matter of fact, he is a soldier, attaining his ends by ways and means diametrically opposed to those of the military school. His methods include "the surprize, the raid, the ambuscade, the night attack, and notably the feint." From Biblical times down, the irregular warrior has been a striking figure. Hereward the Wake, William Wallace, Bruce, and Du Guesclin have been noted exponents of relentless methods in war. Mr. Standing has given us an exhaustive account of famous guerrilla leaders of all countries. Each chapter portrays a different type. Brittany and LaVendée, the Tyrol, Germany, South America, North and South Africa, India and Italy—all had episodes of irregular fighting which have been made famous in history and fiction. Such men as Charette, Hofer, Schill, Bolivar, Abd-el-Kader, and Garibaldi, prepare us for an enthusiastic account of our own Mosby, Morgan, and Forrest, of whom the writer speaks in words of unstinted appreciation. In view of the late troubles in Mexico, the account of Porfirio Diaz is alive with interesting and instructive details and pertinent descriptions. Guerrilla warfare has never been the subject of serious history and discussion. This book recognizes and satisfies a curiosity which is inspired by a serious desire to understand all phases of successful defense as well as acquisition. Pictures and maps are added to help the reader in a comprehensive understanding of an intensely interesting subject.

TENNYSON'S COUNTRY

Huckel, Oliver. Through England with Tennyson. Illustrated. Pp. 249. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.

This beautifully illustrated volume is a record of things actually done, a story of three months spent by the author and his family among Lincolnshire hedge-rows,

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Devonshire lanes, and Cornish cliffs, with an occasional incursion into the more populous places of men and cities. It is the chronicle of a summer journey to the haunts and homes of the royal laureate "in order to learn more about the man and his moods, and the inner meaning of some of his great lines, by the new interpretation that the places lent the poems." Somersby, his birthplace; Louth, the scene of his school-days, and Cambridge, where he spent his college years, are all visited and studied in connection with his poems. The style of the narrative is both intimate and fluent. The account of his life in London, and the description of his intimacy with a large coterie of celebrated men, make fascinating reading. It is most satisfactory to find the poems themselves introduced to show the influence upon them of places and people. The value of the book does not lie in its presentation of new facts—we are all fairly conversant with the poet's life—but in the connecting of his greatness with his poems, his personality with its expression.

The chapters on Shiplake and his wedding; Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, and the description of Aldworth, in the Surrey Hills, make every traveler long to duplicate this pilgrimage with book in hand. Tennyson will then become a more vivid person than ever before.

SAFETY METHODS IN INDUSTRIES

Tolman, William H., and Kendall, Leonard B. Safety Methods for Preventing Occupational and Other Accidents and Disease. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xxii–422. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3 net.

It would be hard to overestimate the value and importance of this book in its potential relation to American industry. Not that it might not be somewhat better systematized and indexed, but that its subject is such that a little practical attention to it along any of the lines suggested would bring results out of all proportion to the trouble involved. Dr. Tolman, who is the Director of the American Museum of Safety, has filled the pages of the book with countless hints, illustrations of devices, and examples of good practise, so that every industry is sure to find valuable pointers for the efficiency and safety of its employees. He has not confined himself, however, to gear-casings and guard-rails and the mechanics of safety, but has wisely made much of the training of workers, the formation of "safety committees," and the wider aspects of industrial disease, shop sanitation, and social welfare. Not the least important chapter is the final one on the American Museum of Safety. Of the twenty-three such institutions in the world, the one in New York is the only one in the United States. Germany has six. Not only does such a museum afford a place for the exhibition of safety devices and the dissemination of information, but it also conducts impartial investigations into plant conditions and is prepared to make recommendations for improvements. Were it more largely used and supported, and this book more widely read, there would be much less trouble over the complicated operations of Workmen's Compensation Acts and much more happiness and health for all American people.

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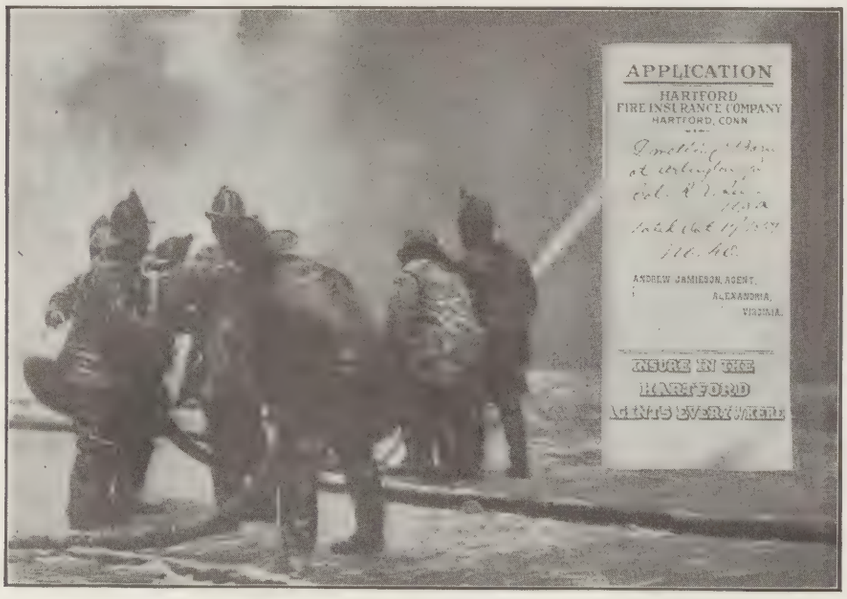

CURRENT POETRY

BRIEF lyrics, making convenient "fillers" at the bottoms of pages, were a few years ago the form of verse which magazine editors preferred. They are still in evidence, but they no longer monopolize the field. During the past year there has been evident in the periodicals of England and America an increasing tendency to print poems of considerable length. Credit for this innovation is generally given to Mr. Austin Harrison, who published in *The English Review* two long poems by Mr. John Masefield at a time when such an act was not at all in accord with editorial traditions. It must not be forgotten, however, that *Scribner's Magazine* printed Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "The House of Rimmon" two or three years ago, and that "Drake," as well as "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern," ran serially in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Whatever may have been its origin, this tendency is surely a thing for which lovers of poetry should be grateful. It is gratifying to find "The Winepress," by Alfred Noyes, a stirring ballad against war, filling sixteen pages of the October *Blackwood's*. *The Forum* for October prints a long poem by Percy MacKaye, a poem so genuinely American in thought and expression, so full of the very breath of New England, that we regret that we have not the space to quote it entire. Mr. MacKaye has written charmingly of the Canterbury pilgrims, but he is at his best when interpreting the descendants of these Pilgrims who came to the eastern coast of America. "The Candle in the Choir" was strikingly effective, but "School" is perhaps a better poem. The last five stanzas, with their splended spiritualization of commonplace objects—even of bean-poles—are in our opinion the most nobly beautiful poetry that has appeared in any American magazine during the present year.

School

BY PERCY MACKAYE

Old Hezekiah leaned hard on his hoe
And squinted long at Eben, his lank son.
The silence shrilled with crickets. Day was done.
And, row on dusky row,
Tall bean-poles ribbed with dark the gold-bright afterglow.
Eben stood staring: ever, one by one,
The tendril tops turned ashen as they flared.
Still Eben stared.

O, there is wonder on New Hampshire hills,
Hoeing the warm, bright furrows of brown earth,
And there is grandeur in the stone wall's birth,
And in the sweat that spills
From rugged toil its sweetness; yet for wild young wills
There is no dew of wonder, but stark dearth,
In one old man who hoes his long bean rows,
And only hoes.

Old Hezekiah turned slow on his heel.
He touched his son. Thro' all the carking day
There are so many littlish cares to weigh
Large natures down, and steel
The heart of understanding. "Son, how is't ye feel?

What are ye starin' on—a gal?" A ray
Flushed Eben from the fading afterglow:
He dropt his hoe.

He dropt his hoe, but sudden stooped again
And raised it where it fell. Nothing he spoke,
But bent his knee and—crack! the handle broke,
Splintering. With glare of pain,
He flung the pieces down, and stamped upon
them; then—
Like one who leaps out naked from his cloak—
Ran. "Here, come back! Where are ye bound
—you fool?"
He cried—"To school!"

. . . . . .

Now on the mountain morning laughed with
light—
With light and all the future in her face,
For there she looked on many a far-off place
And wild adventurous sight,
For which the mad young autumn wind hallooed
with might
And dared the roaring mill-brook to the race,
Where blue-jays screamed beyond the pine-dark
pool—
"To school!—To school!"

Blackcoated, Eben took the barefoot trail,
Holding with wary hand his Sunday boots;
Harsh catbirds mocked his whistling with their
hoots;
Under his swallowtail,
Against his hip-strap bumping, clinked his dinner-
pail;
Frost maples flamed, lone thrushes touched their
lutes;
Gray squirrels bobbed, with tails stiff curved to
backs,
To eye his tracks.

Soon at the lonely crossroads he passed by
The little one-room schoolhouse. He peered in.
There stood the bench where he had often been
Admonished flagrantly
To drone his numbers: now to this he said good-by
For mightier lure of more romantic scene:
Good-by to childish rule and homely chore
Forevermore!

All day he hastened like the flying cloud
Breathless above him, big with dreams, yet dumb.
With tightened jaw he chewed the tart spruce-
gum,
And muttered half aloud
Huge oracles. At last, where thro' the pine-tops
bowed
The sun, it rose!—His heart beat like a drum.
There, there it rose—his tower of prophecy:
The Academy!

. . . . . .

Once more old Hezekiah stayed his hoe
To squint at Eben. Silent, Eben scanned
A little roll of sheepskin in his hand,
While, row on dusky row,
Tall bean-poles ribbed with dark the gold-pale
afterglow.
The boy looked up: here was another land!
Mountain and farm with mystic beauty flared
Where Eben stared.

Stooping, he lifted with a furtive smile
Two splintered sticks and spliced them. Never-
more
His spirit would go beastwise to his chore
Blinded, for even while
He stooped to the old task, sudden in the sunset's
pile
His radiant Herdsman swung a fiery door,
Thro' which came forth with far-borne trumpet-
ings
Poets and kings,

His fellow conquerors: there Vergil dreamed,
There Cæsar fought and won the barbarous tribes,
There Darwin, pensive, bore the ignorant gibes,
And One with thorns redeemed
From malice the wild hearts of men: there surged
and streamed

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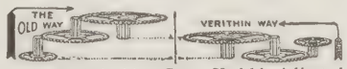

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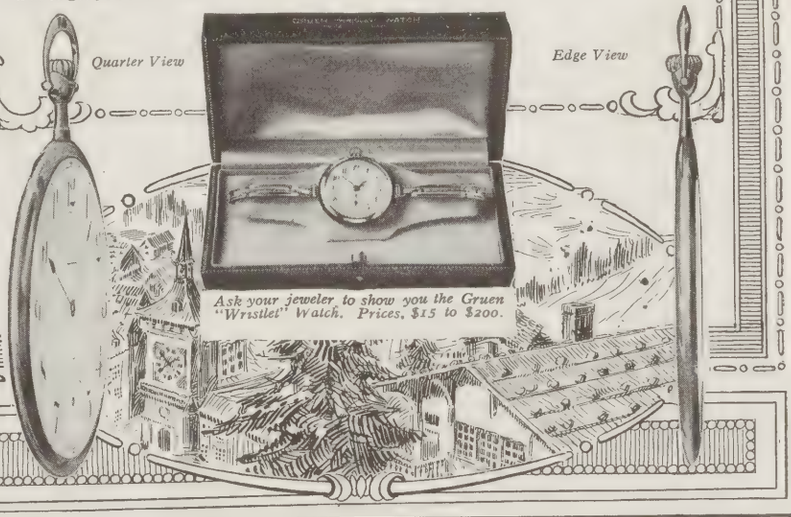

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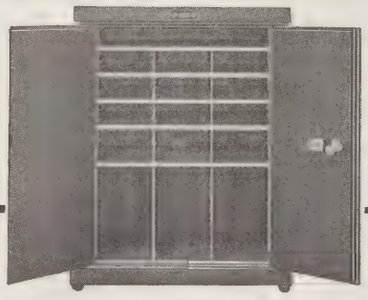

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So Eben turned again to hoe his beans,
But now, to ballads which his Herdsman sung,
Henceforth he hoed the dream in with the dung,
And for his ancient spleens
Planting new joys, imagination found him means.
At last old Hezekiah loosed his tongue:
"Well, boy, this school—what has it learned ye to know?"
He said: "To hoe."

From Charles Scribner's Sons come the "Last Poems" of Julia C. R. Dorr. Mrs. Dorr's work has for many years been known and admired by a large company of readers: it is good to have this representative volume. There are in this collection poems more serious in tone, more elaborate in structure, than the one we quote, but its simplicity and the vivid beauty of the description appeal to us strongly.

Homesick

BY JULIA C. R. DORR

O my garden, lying whitely in the moonlight and the dew,
Far across the leagues of distance flies my heart to-night to you,
And I see your stately lilies in the tender radiance gleam
With a dim, mysterious splendor, like the angels of a dream!

I can see the stealthy shadows creep along the ivied wall,
And the bosky depths of verdure where the drooping vine-leaves fall,
And the tall trees standing darkly with their crowns against the sky
While overhead the harvest-moon goes slowly sailing by.

I can see the trellised arbor, and the roses' crimson glow,
And the lances of the larkspurs all glittering, row on row,
And the wilderness of hollyhocks, where brown bees seek their spoil,
And butterflies dance all day long, in glad and gay turmoil.

O, the broad paths running straightly, north and south and east and west!
O, the wild grape climbing sturdily to reach the oriole's nest!
O, the bank where wild flowers blossom, ferns nod, and mosses creep
In a tangled maze of beauty over all the wooded steep!

Just beyond the moonlit garden I can see the orchard trees,
With their dark boughs overladen, stirring softly in the breeze,
And the shadows on the greensward, and within the pasture bars
The white sheep huddling quietly beneath the pallid stars.

O my garden, lying whitely in the moonlight and the dew,
Far across the restless ocean flies my yearning heart to you,
And I turn from storied castle, hoary fane, and ruined shrine,
To the dear familiar pleasaunce where my own white lilies shine—

With a vague, half-startled wonder if some night in Paradise,
From the battlements of heaven I shall turn my longing eyes
All the dim, resplendent spaces and the mazy star-drifts through,
To my garden lying whitely in the moonlight and the dew!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

COURAGE THAT MEANT SOMETHING

CAPTAIN FRANCIS INCH is the most talked-of hero of the tragedy of the liner *Volturno*. Every one is praising his extraordinary courage and self-possession during the long fight to save the passengers and crew and to put out the fire, but it seems that no single act of bravery exceeded that of Second Officer Edward Lloyd when he went to the *Grosser Kurfuerst* in a small boat, with two seamen, a fireman, and a steward, to convince the officers of the liners standing by that rescues were possible. But that was not all he did. The story is told in the New York *American:*

Lloyd, in telling his story, says he had been awakened at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning with the ship's fire-alarm ringing in his ears. He had staggered, half-drest, half-awake, to the deck and reported to his captain.

Inch and Lloyd—chums they are outside of official duty—manned a hose-nozle. They cut a hole through the deck and jammed the nozle through.

The first explosion came sudden, terrific. Flame-seared and half-blinded, they were hurled twenty feet down the deck.

First Officer Miller had gone over the side by now with the first life-boat full of passengers. That boat has never been heard from, nor the one that followed it.

The wireless was sending across the waters in merciful monotony the call for help. The day was well advanced.

Then the flames reached the rigging of the wireless mast, and the only means of rescue was threatened.

The flames were put out, but the rig was crippled.

Lloyd climbed the mast to reattach the ropes. He did it, but descending, exhausted from his previous work, he fell twelve feet to the deck. He hit on head and shoulders and was dragged away unconscious.

For a moment Captain Inch, with his left eye seemingly burned away and his right eye bulging, swollen, stooped over his friend and aid; then went on with his awful battle.

Lloyd came to.

The wireless was flashing Inch's last appeal. The gray hulks of six ships were tossing on the waves within a mile or two-mile radius. No boats had come from them.

The last appeal was: "For God's sake, try to come to us."

They waited. Lloyd had moved over to his captain's side.

"What are they doing?" asked Inch. "I can't see, Ed. I can't see."

"Nothing," said the stolid Welshman. "Just nothing they're doing. But—"

"Yes—that's it!" The Captain had caught the meaning in the tone.

"We've got to show them it can be done. Ed, will you try it?"

"I only need four," said Lloyd.

He got them quickly—two seamen and a fireman and a steward. The boat put off.

It was the *Grosser Kurfuerst* they made for. She lay two miles away—two miles of the bitterest sea that ever men tried to

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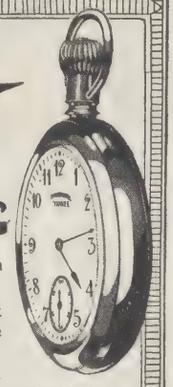

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"THE WATCH THAT MADE THE DOLLAR FAMOUS"	$1.00
THE ECLIPSE—a thin model for men	1.50
THE MIDGET—a model for women and girls	2.00
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THE WRIST WATCH—for men and women	2.50

Send for the Ingersoll booklet, "Pointers"—it's free

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 17 Ashland Building, New York

$250 BUYS THIS GREENHOUSE

Price includes everything—benches, boiler, radiating pipes, ventilating rods, and all.

No foundations needed as it is bolted to iron posts set in the ground. As easy to take down as to put up. Goes together like a sectional bookcase. No fitting to be done—shipped all glazed, ready for immediate erection.

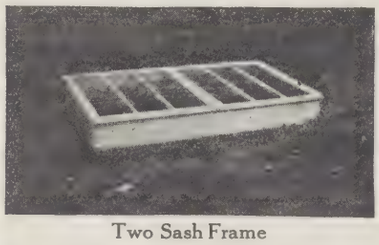
It will save your flowers from frost in the Spring and Fall; give you vegetables and blooming plants all Winter. Buy now and be ready.

Send for booklet fully describing it.

It contains valuable growing hints.

Hitchings & Co.

NEW YORK 1170 Broadway
PHILADELPHIA Penna. Bldg., 15th & Chestnut Sts.
Factory—ELIZABETH, N. J.



Two Sash Frame

A Real Winter Pleasure

Gardening is more fascinating in winter than in summer. What real enjoyment you can have, gathering delicious fresh vegetables and sweet scented flowers when the thermometer is below freezing.

This is possible with this miniature glass garden. You can have with the three sash size, as illustrated, 54 sq. ft. of garden under glass. Plenty of room for both vegetables and flowers. You can supply your Christmas table with small white onions, radishes or crisp curly lettuce. Pick fine bouquets of Queen Louise Violets for decoration. Start your Spring seeds early and have healthy plants weeks before your neighbors.

These frames are made in 2, 3 and 4 sash sizes, single or double glazed. Any size will more than pay for itself with the first crop. You can have numerous crops in a season. Carefully crated and shipped. Easily erected and stored away compactly in summer.

Write for pamphlet D, describing these frames and Lutton's Patented Greenhouses.

WILLIAM H. LUTTON
Office and Works Jersey City, N. J.

put a small boat through. It was the last able boat on the *Volturno*. It had no rudder.

The *Volturno* had wired all the ships to look out for the boat and to stand still so she could steer for one or another. Lloyd, with an oar for rudder, steered for the *Grosser Kurfuerst*.

The almost superhuman feat was accomplished. The boat, half full of water, sank as Lloyd, the last to leave it, was hauled aboard the *Kurfuerst*. But they had shown that it could be done.

As Lloyd sank on the deck of the steamship in a dead faint the crew of the vessel were inspired. Captain Spangenberg shouted an order for "All men to the boats!"

They manned them. They set out. The rescue began there.

Lloyd told the story—but you had to drag it from him. Men like Ernest Peixotto, the artist, and John M. Adams, editor of the Baltimore *Sun*, told it, and you couldn't drag them away from it.

EXPLAINING THE ATHLETICS' VICTORY

IT is sometimes said that the element of luck in the average baseball game is 30 per cent., but nearly everybody seems to agree that the Philadelphia Athletics won the world's championship this year because they were superior to the New York Giants, at least at the time the two teams met. American League teams triumphed in other important postseason series, the Chicago White Sox beating the Cubs in the city championship games and the Cleveland team winning from Pittsburg in an intercity contest. The two St. Louis teams quit even as a result of a dispute which could not be compromised. The Philadelphia papers are jubilant over the Athletics' victory, and some of them are particularly joyous because they think it humbled the pride of New York fans. "The victory," says *The Record*, "is all the sweeter because it crumbles into bits some very inflated ideas about the invincibility of certain so-called Giants who, when the test of strength came, went down like Goliath before the well-directed aim of David. And *The Telegraph* has this to say:

We hate to rub it in, but—"the brainiest manager in baseball" does not live on Manhattan Island, but in Slow-town-on-the-Schuylkill, notwithstanding the fact that, according to the Little Old New York scribes and player-pencil-pushers, the man who has brought five American League and three World Championships to his town "pulled off a bonehead play" on Wednesday last in keeping young Mr. Plank on the job till the bitter end of the ten-inning tilt.

We congratulate the Athletics on every count. They have kept their home town on the map; they have played unbeatable ball; they have acted like gentlemen, and they have said little about their achievements. Our only complaint is that most

of their recent victories were won on alien soil. But Little Old New York has actually seen with its own eyes what other than Little Old New Yorkers can do, and we trust that the ocular demonstration will have an effect upon the "big town" whose perspective is in need of revision.

The Inquirer believes the Athletics have "the best pitchers, the best fielders, and by all odds the best hitters." This from *The Public Ledger:*

The four games we took out of the five games played were won upon the merit of the players, owing nothing to a favorable turn of "fortune's giddy wheel." It was another triumph of the scientific management and the Napoleonic strategy of one Cornelius McGillicuddy, better known to the world and the rest of the admiring solar system as Connie Mack.

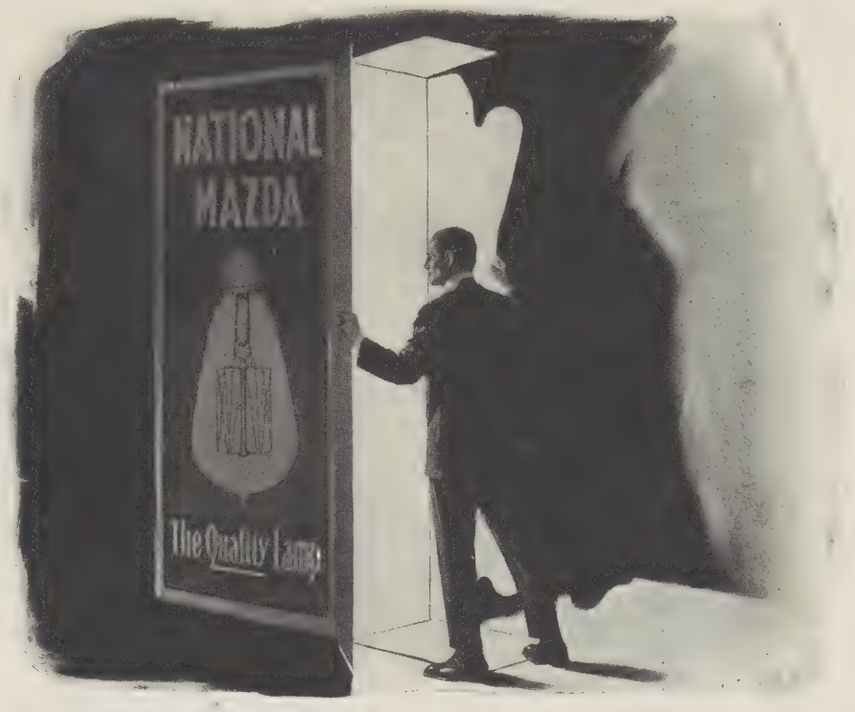
For a single day in their victorious progress pennantward the Athletics stood lower than the first place in the American League. All through the season, and not merely in the world's series, they played "championship ball." They did not win by browbeating umpires, by foul tactics on the diamond, by "tricks of the trade." Bender and Plank and Bush, Collins, Baker, Schang, and the others whose names are in luminous letters in the roll of fame, paid strict attention to business, obeyed their orders, did their best and bravest on the firing line, and the pennant and the more tangible reward of their skill and their fidelity are theirs deservedly.

No better ball team has appeared upon the diamond than the Athletics of Philadelphia in 1913.

New York baseball writers acknowledge the superiority of the Philadelphia team. *The Times*, one of the few New York papers to comment editorially on the series, accounts for the result in one paragraph and points to evidence of honesty in the game in another:

Philadelphia's victory in the baseball contest was well earned. The Athletics deserve every cheer and every dollar they have received. The New York team played well, but not so well as its opponents, who constitute jointly the best baseball machine ever known. We must admit, of course, that the Giants were sadly handicapped by the injuries of Merkle and Meyers, but even if the former had retained the normal use of his limbs and the Chief had been able to fill his place as catcher, it is not likely that the result would have been very different. In the five games played New York won only one, and that small victory was due entirely to the matchless skill of Mathewson. If New York is to win world's-series pennants it must have more Mathewsons. Philadelphia has none quite like him, but it has a fine lot of pitchers and "swatters," and the harmony of its play is extraordinary.

Friday some hundreds of thousands of generally fair-minded American citizens remarked that the Giants would surely win Saturday, because Monday was to be a holiday and an enormous profit would be in a sixth game at Shibe Park. The result of Saturday's game is a severe rebuke to this cheap cynicism. Baseball is an honest game. "Yippodroming" is very



The Way to Better Light

Your hours of ease are easier hours when your lamps are National MAZDAS. Your bills for light are lighter bills. You don't waste current in heat.

The light you get is whiter than any carbon lamp will give. It costs less per candle power, heightens the hospitality of your home, adds life and cheerfulness without expense, and triples the lighting value of every dollar you pay for electricity.

You pay no excess fare on the National MAZDA way to better light. With equal current a carbon lamp gives only one part light out of three possible parts; a National MAZDA Lamp gives all three parts in light—two-thirds absolutely free.

NATIONAL MAZDA

THE QUALITY LAMP

The way to better light opens wherever you see the Blue Convenience Carton that contains five new, rugged National MAZDA Lamps ready for you to take home. Every lamp has the name "National MAZDA" etched on the bulb,—a guaranty of National Quality,—a guaranty of three-fold light for a one-fold bill,—a guaranty of the best lamp for homes, offices, stores, factories, automobiles, and for any use at the least expense in the hardest service.

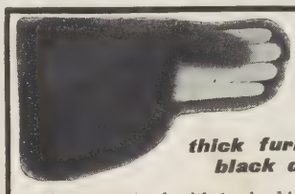
The way to better light is away from carbon lamps. They have not been materially improved in thirty-five years. They are wasteful, hot, murky and yellow. They are without exception the most expensive lamps you can use, even when you get them free.

We make carbon lamps. We test them with the same instruments as are used in testing National MAZDA Lamps. Under identical conditions National MAZDA Lamps give three times as much light as carbon lamps. They burn in any position, fit any socket, are not fragile, stand shocks and vibrations as well as, and, in many cases, better than carbon lamps, and have been adopted by illuminating engineers everywhere as the most efficient lamps made today.

NATIONAL LAMP WORKS
OF GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

23 Nela Park, Cleveland

Any of these labels on a lamp opens the way to better light. Each is a guaranty of National Quality.



$5.00 by mail

Made of thick furred glossy black dog skins

Above are lined with lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings $4.50. Any buyer not entirely satisfied may return them before soiling and have his money. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY
Rochester, N. Y.

Be sure you get

Certain-teed

Rolls **Roofing** Shingles

Guaranteed 15 years—lasts longer. Look for *Certain-teed* quality label.

Sold by dealers everywhere at a *reasonable* price.

General Roofing Mfg. Co.
East St. Louis, Ill — York Pa.
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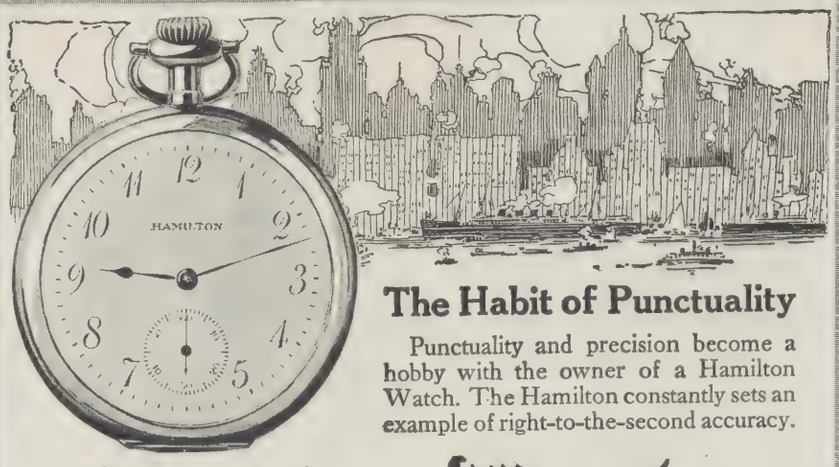


The Habit of Punctuality

Punctuality and precision become a hobby with the owner of a Hamilton Watch. The Hamilton constantly sets an example of right-to-the-second accuracy.

Hamilton Watch

"The Railroad Timekeeper of America"

Over one-half (56%) of the railroad men on American railroads where Official Time Inspection is maintained carry the Hamilton Watch.

Hamilton Watches are made in correct sizes for men and women and sold by jewelers everywhere.

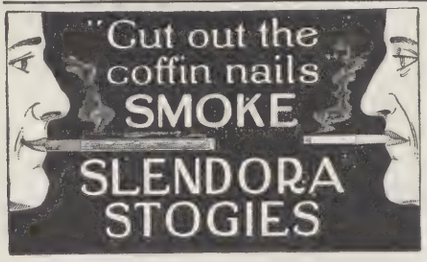
Movements only are $12.25 and upward. Complete watches, certain sizes, are $38.50 to $150.00. Ask your jeweler about them; also about fitting your present watch case with a Hamilton movement.

Write for "The Timekeeper"

It illustrates and describes the various Hamilton models and is a book well worth reading if you are thinking of buying a fine watch.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY Dept. L Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Engineer John Kryselmeier of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. He has carried a Hamilton Watch 14 years.



They are Strictly Sanitary and Harmless Medical Men Endorse Them

Slender, hand-rolled long filler stogies, without paste, hand-curl head, self-holding, unsurpassed for a short smoke. Long filler, we said—not ground sweepings found in some so-called all-tobacco cigarettes and small cigars, the dust of which settles on the lungs. No dust or scrap in Slendoras.

The business man going from home to cars, where smoking is prohibited; the traveling man, to store or office, where smoking is bad form, can enjoy a quality smoke instead of throwing away an expensive cigar. Get your money's worth in smoking Slendoras; they are an ideal in-between smoke.

If you want to wean yourself or somebody dear to you from cigarettes, try Slendoras.

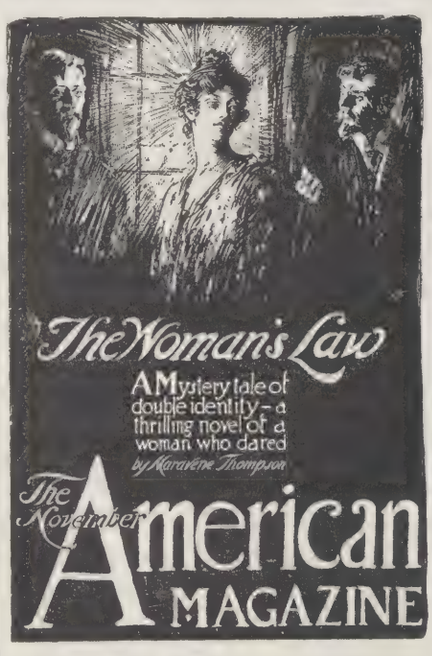
Ben C. Nance, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "Send one box of Slendoras to my address, one to Miss Susie ——, —— St. Susie doesn't smoke, but she is trying to teach her brother to quit cigarettes."

Slendora XXX, genuine Havana filler, 6 inch, 100 to box $3.00
Slendora XX, 6 inch, 100 to box . . . 2.00

Make a perfect cigarette size if cut in half. Charges prepaid. "From the home of the stogie to the home of the smoker." Order a box. Specify light, medium or dark. Smoke some. If not convinced, return the rest and get your money back. Write for booklet describing our other high grade stogies and Havatoba Clear Havana Cigar, the latter equal to any 10c smoke. $2.50 for 50.

References: Any Wheeling Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's

ISENBERG CIGAR CO., Wheeling, W. Va.


The Woman's Law
A Mystery tale of double identity—a thrilling novel of a woman who dared
by Maravene Thompson
The November American MAGAZINE

STAMMERING

Permanently CORRECTED

Don't let this humiliating habit grow on you. The Reed method corrects it in a few weeks. It is the most thorough, scientific, and uniformly successful method ever devised for natural speech. To prove it we give A WEEK'S TRIAL FREE. Endorsed by highest authorities and all former pupils. Reed method used in public schools. Teachers can greatly increase their incomes by taking special teachers' course. Write today for catalogue.

THE REED SCHOOL, 367 Hubbard Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

easy to arrange and very hard to detect. But the Athletics and the Giants went into Saturday's game with sincerity of purpose and each team played the best ball it could play without a thought of trickery for profit. There will be less talk in the future of possible dishonesty in the national game.

WHEN RILEY REACHED SIXTY-FOUR

STORIES of birthday celebrations do not always make interesting reading-matter, but when so beloved a person as James Whitcomb Riley reaches a mile-stone well along the highway of life and the people of his home city turn out to honor him, and a clever writer like Strickland Gillilan happens to be on hand to write about the affair, a good many of us will skip the latest news from Mexico or the most sensational crime story to read about a simple demonstration of love and esteem. The famous Hoosier poet celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday at his home on Lockerbie Street, Indianapolis, on October 7, and several thousand children and ever so many grown-ups came to pay tribute.

Thinkers and Brainworkers

need the *stimulation*—without reaction—that is given by hot bouillon, the bouillon that is made by dropping an **ARMOUR BOUILLON CUBE** in a cup of hot water. Made in an instant. Beef and chicken flavor blended with vegetables and seasoning.

Grocers and Druggists everywhere
For Free Samples, address

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

Mr. Gillilan, who recently left Baltimore to reside in the Middle West, reported the occasion for the Indianapolis *Star*, from which we quote:

Nobody ever saw a finer day. Nature was petting her spokesman; was smiling approval on the singer of her own songs in her own way. The sunshine was as golden as even the Riley pen could have made it sound in his mystically expressive—almost imitative—rime; there was the sweet autumn haze without the bitter autumn tang.

And the crowd came out. Lovers of poetry and lovers of the poet thronged the thoroughfares en route to Lockerbie, and actually filled the little street itself. Not a mad, flower-bed trampling, gaping mob impelled by morbid curiosity—that was not in their faces. I know, for I saw into every face. It was wide open. There were wealthy people there, as well drest as people can be in any circumstances; there were the poorly clad, to whom the Riley messages had meant as much as to the erudite and highly literate. And there were children; children everywhere, who had learned from their parents the bear stories and the "Orphant Annie" story and all the other stories that had charmed the parents in their own childhood—they were all there who could get within seeing distance; there were older ones, who had wept over Old Aunt Mary's demise.

There were litterateurs there whose world-wide success has been immeasurably augmented by the literary impetus given the State through the poet whose honored guests they were grateful to be for the morning. And not one of them had to do any posing in order to be a part of the background. They placed themselves there naturally and with a feeling that they were in a presence—a gentle, kindly, unassuming presence, true enough, but by that same token all the more a presence.

On a thick rug near the high coping his chair was set, right out in the wonderful sunshine. His face—so familiar to every eye, and which seems so to shine from every line he has written—wore a boyish smile of contentment—he was the "elderly child" he called himself. He was placed there by loving hands, and there he awaited the coming of the children to whose happiness and to whose parents' and grandparents' happiness he has contributed so lavishly.

His face was a benediction to the crowd. He made me think of something he said to me yesterday when we were discussing "Bob" Burdette, the old-time sunshiny humorist. I had chanced to remark:

"When Bob Burdette says 'God bless you,' he means it."

"Yes," said the poet, looking up quickly, "and so does God when Bob says it."

It was the face of a man who thus loves and can pay tribute to his friends that beamed on the multitude that greeted him. Simple nature that Mr. Riley's is, and irksome as was the strain through a long two hours of downright adulation, he endured it patiently because of the sincerity that he knew lay beneath it. And long after the weariness of the ordeal passes away, the heart-warmth enacting from this knowledge of the occasion's spontaneity will live with him and keep him young.

(*Continued on page* 790)

"Good Store, John—

I notice most live stores carry Holeproof Hose"

AMERICA'S best stores sell Holeproof Hose simply for these reasons: The style is perfection, they are made in all weights, and every six pairs are guaranteed to wear six months—they often wear longer. They are made with the *softest* yarn men know, so they give the greatest *comfort*.

gauze-like weights in summer and guarantee six pairs six months. If they wear out in six months you get new hose free.

The *best stores* know that Holeproof is standard. That's why they sell it.

And *a million customers*, because they know too, now buy it in these stores.

Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We pay an average of 74 cents per pound for the yarn in Holeproof. Common yarn sells for 32 cents. But ours is twisted from three soft, but *long-fibre*, strands, and the long fibres give it strength. Such yarn means smart *style* and comfort, for it doesn't depend on *bulk* for strength. We make

Go See Them

See the new fall colors that are fashionable now. The genuine Holeproof are sold in your town. Write for your dealers' names. We ship direct where no dealer is near, charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Holeproof Hosiery Company of Canada, Ltd., London, Canada
Holeproof Hosiery Company, 10 Church Alley, Liverpool, England (506)

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Carl Fischel

$1.50 per box and up for six pairs of men's; of women's and children's, $2.00 and up; of infants' (four pairs), $1.00. Above boxes guaranteed for six months. $2.00 per box for three pairs of men's SILK Holeproof socks; of women's SILK Holeproof stockings, $3.00. Boxes of silk guaranteed three months.

Holeproof GUARANTEED Silk Gloves
FOR WOMEN

For long wear, fit and style, these are the finest silk gloves produced. Made in all lengths, sizes and colors.
Write for the illustrated book. Ask us for name of dealer handling them.

INVESTMENTS

THE Printing of the Financial Department every week in The Literary Digest is a move for better service to the investing public as represented among the Digest's 265,000 subscribers.

The advertising columns will give the investor news of investment offerings almost as quickly as the daily papers. It will be possible for the bond houses to offer to Digest subscribers many of the attractive issues that are so quickly subscribed for that it has been practical heretofore to advertise them only in the dailies.

We tend towards better service to the subscriber and to the advertiser and we respectfully call your attention to the every week insertion of the department "Investments and Finance." In this issue on pages 784–789.

The Literary Digest

$100 Bonds on Chicago Property To Net 6%

For the convenience of investors desiring safety and an attractive interest rate for small funds we carry 6% bonds in $100 denomination. At present we have an issue of these bonds secured by first mortgage upon land and a modern apartment building in an attractive residence section of Chicago having unusually good transportation facilities by steam, surface and elevated lines. The bonds are issued under our usual serial payment plan and are the direct obligation of a responsible Chicago business man.

Ask for Circular No. 826-R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865)
10 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

BUSINESS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

SINCE the new tariff bill, on the night of October 3, became a law, financial and commercial interests have been closely watching the course of business. Most reports indicate a state of hesitancy and caution—at least among retailers. Retailers in almost every line, says *The Wall Street Journal*, have been "withholding orders, in expectation that concessions in prices will be made." Consumption, however, seems not to have materially diminished, thus far, nor has production—at least in iron or steel. It is orders that have diminished, but this is attributed mainly to the attitude of expectancy as to what prices will be when foreign competition has fully set in. In general, opinion differs widely as to the ultimate effects of the lower duties. Most students of the subject are inclined to think several months at best will be required to determine the real effects, good or bad of the new bill.

Dun's Review reported, on October 11, that the adjustment of trade to new conditions, already under way, had resulted in "some regularity," altho, in a broad sense, the situation "reflected continued improvement." Many reports had been received of a gradual enlargement of trade, the increased activity being due mainly to the necessity for replenishing depleted merchandise stocks. In both jobbing and retail circles, demand for many products continued "brisk at the highest prices of the year." The cotton-mills were reported to have orders on hand "for a full output for the next three months."

Bradstreet's found "noticeable cross-currents in trade matters." At the same time, trade sentiment was "optimistic." Most reports indicated a trade generally in advance of, or even with, trade at this time last year, when jobbers and manufacturers alike "were enjoying especial activity." One of the best signs of this activity was the prospect of shortage in cars.

President Wood, of the American Woolen Company, declared that, while he had not been enthusiastic over the new bill, "free wool would be of inestimable value to cloth manufacturers." Free wool promised to give "a wide field for the employment of manipulating ability." Mr. Wood believed that after adjustments have been made to new conditions, his company "would be able to compete successfully with similar manufacturers abroad." The long delay in passing the bill had had "a damaging effect on the industry this year," but all the same, he was "very anxious to get at the enemy."

While some decline has occurred in the stock market since the tariff bill went into effect, this seems not to be attributed to the bill so much as to depressing European conditions, of which note is made elsewhere in this column. Added to those conditions, which involve a likelihood of further sales of American securities by foreign holders (in so far as they may still possess any), came the decision of the Union Pacific Railway directors not to cut at the present time the much-expected "melon," coupled with a statement that none of the plans that were under consideration by the directors contemplated a distribution of assets which would have resulted in larger income to stockholders from their capital—that is, any distribution of assets would have been accompanied by a reduction in the dividend. According to belief in some well-informed quarters, the decision was due directly to the action of the Attorney-General in deciding to institute his long-expected suit against the Southern Pacific Company, compelling it to sell its Central Pacific stock. This suit was actually begun within a very few days after the announcement by the Union Pacific directors that at present they would not cut any "melon." In case the Attorney-General should succeed with his suit, the probability is that the Union Pacific would become the purchaser of the Central Pacific, and, in that event, would need a very considerable part of its liquid assets in order to pay for the stock.

EYES ON BRAZIL

Return of confidence is still checked in European financial centers by continuance of the trouble in the Balkans. The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, in noting this, adds that a new factor in the situation, and an apparently portentous one, is a threatened economic crisis in Brazil which may become one of considerable severity. To Europe the general problem is whether the situation thus influenced will end in something properly to be called a crisis, or whether it will be "rectified through the ordinary machinery of drastic liquidation, with reaction in trade and a return to national and personal retrenchments and economy, with an ultimate revival of interest in sound investment stocks."

The correspondent is of the opinion that the present caution in European financial centers favors the latter outcome—that is, liquidation as a remedy, followed by retrenchment on the part of nations and individuals. For at least six months, however, borrowing must continue, in order to finance the Balkan War and meet other pressing necessities. These views are shared by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, who says wise financiers here are of opinion that London should be "closely watched" for the next fortnight. There exists in Wall Street "apprehension of serious financial difficulties in Brazil and other South American countries." Into those countries Europe "has been pouring capital rather indiscriminately for years past." In fact, Latin America has become "the spoiled child of the European financier." The writer says further:

"Evidently, the Europeans thought the development down there was akin to that in the United States years ago; but they did not make sufficient allowance for the difference in racial temperament. The ideas of advancement in South America are esthetic, while in the United States they run along practical lines.

"As an indication of the uses to which capital has been applied in South America, and the difference in temperament of the

people of that part of the western world, as compared with the inhabitants of the United States, a story is told of a meeting between a Brazilian promoter and an American prospector at one of the new cities which have recently sprung up on the banks of the Amazon. The native pointed with pride to a pretentious opera-house overlooking the mighty river and asked the stranger if the site was not superb. 'Well,' said the man from one of our Western States, 'I think it would be a hell of a fine place for a sawmill.'

"There is consolation in the knowledge that any disturbance which may be caused in foreign markets by a collapse in a few South American enterprises can not result in heavy selling of American stocks for foreign account. Usually in the case of a selling movement of that kind, the things which are most salable are sold to protect those of little salability; but on the present occasion Europe has few Americans to sell and can not, therefore, flood New York with our securities. Following the outbreak of the war in the Balkans there was a great liquidating movement in American stocks, and rebuying has not since been done to any extent.

"'In the long run, the uneasiness now being felt in the financial markets over conditions in South America will benefit our securities. Foreign capital will find its best opportunity here, to obtain a good return, compatible with safety; and the buying movement, long delayed, will result in the absorption of the stocks sold within the past year."

These anxieties about Brazil reached London in the midst of conditions that were already producing anxiety. New flotations of capital issues had been "going very badly," says a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Indeed in the middle of October there were expectations of "an early repetition of a former severe congestion of securities in underwriters' hands." For example, it had become known that 88 per cent. of a loan put out by the Province of Alberta in Canada had been left with the underwriters, the public not taking it. Other Canadian bonds, some provincial, some municipal, and amounting to $6,362,000, had been offered, and only 30 per cent. of them were subscribed for by investors. Some industrial issues met the same fate. A power company in Vancouver placed on the market debenture bonds to the amount of $650,000, of which 70 per cent. fell back on the underwriters' hands. Debenture bonds issued by a trolley line in Buenos Aires completely failed, the underwriters taking back over 90 per cent. of them. A proposed loan from New Zealand was another failure. It was believed that this state of affairs could not long continue in London "without causing an acute money stringency." Until conditions improved the banks "must not put out new capital issues." Fears were entertained of a further increase in the bank-rate before the end of the year. The stock market on October 13 was reported to be "extremely nervous."

MR. VANDERLIP ON THE CURRENCY BILL

Among bankers who have appeared in Washington before the Senate Committee on Banking, particular mention has been made of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York. He appears to have made the best impression

Why Do You Invest Money?

"Because I wish to obtain the largest income yield consistent with perfect safety of my capital," would be the answer of the great majority of investors to this question.

Safety, of course, comes first and foremost, and the investor should assure himself of the unimpeachable soundness of a security before he even considers any of its other features.

Income is next in importance to safety, in the belief of most investors, and an interest yield of 6%, backed by solid security, is an investment ideal sought by thousands.

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on the committee that has thus far been made by bankers. At the end of the first hearing, which lasted all day, members of the committee are said to have been convinced that Mr. Vanderlip really wished to aid them in the work of perfecting the bill. Some even declared that he had proved himself "the most instructive witness who had appeared before them." They had received from him "more valuable information than from any other witness." Brief reference was made to his first day's testimony in our issue of October 18.

Mr. Vanderlip declared to the committee that the bill was based on sound principles, and that, with a few amendments, it would become "an excellent measure." While without these amendments, he would not care to see it made into a law, he insisted, according to the New York *World*, that "the great opposition to the bill was based on the consummate selfishness of some bankers and the ignorance of others, and not on any inherent weakness in the measure." Summarized in *The World*, Mr. Vanderlip pointed out as follows the benefits which the bill, properly amended, would give:

"It will minimize Wall Street gambling by reducing the amount of money that will be loaned upon speculative collateral.

"It will divert the money that is now being loaned in Wall Street to legitimate channels of trade so that legitimate business ventures may go forward.

"It will tend to equalize the general rates of interest and discount and will mobilize the reserves of nations. It will prevent repetitions of the panic of 1907.

"It will open the way for Americans to finance their own foreign transactions, thereby saving millions annually.

"It will tend to smash the Money Trust as far as its interior ramifications are concerned, by separating the great banks from their country correspondents.

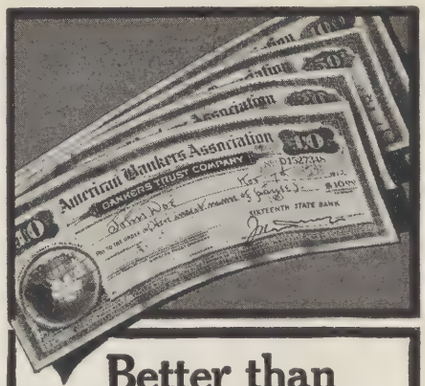
"The bill would accomplish elasticity of note issue if adequate provision were made for retiring the present bond-secured notes and if notes could be kept out of State bank reserves.

"It provides a system of reserves superior to the present system, but readjustment will be trying. Few banks will suffer as much as the National City Bank, which will probably lose $50,000,000 in deposits."

Mr. Vanderlip pointed out that one of the troubles in this country to-day arises from the absence of any discount market for commercial paper. As a result New York banks are compelled to loan money on Stock Exchange collateral to the benefit of the stock gambler, while legitimate business goes without it. He added:

"The bill will tend to create a discount market which is desirable. It will minimize the importance of call loans and will turn hundreds of millions from such loans to commercial channels. Capital will be freer for larger financial operations."

Mr. Vanderlip was satisfied that while the bill would tend to make New York stronger as a financial center, many national banks, in his opinion, would not join the system—the smaller ones particularly—and he suggested that they be allowed to open branches as an inducement to come in. The number of regional reserve banks he thought should be reduced from twelve to a lower number. He favored a central bank, but as that is not possible, he sug-



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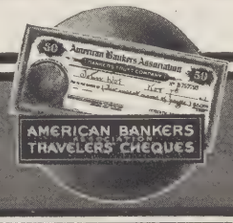

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gested that four might do. Mr. Vanderlip has since said that 80 per cent. of the bill had his approval. He hoped the remaining 20 per cent. would be amended before the bill becomes a law.

The New York *Times Annalist* cites Mr. Vanderlip's appearance before the committee as an evidence of "the spirit in which a fair compromise can be effected." It finds "among bankers of the first rank a widening belief that currency legislation will pass, probably not in the special session, but, if not, then certainly in the regular session." Finally, the writer remarks that it "behooves bankers rather to get what they fairly deserve than to stand in an attitude of obstinate opposition to everything on the other side."

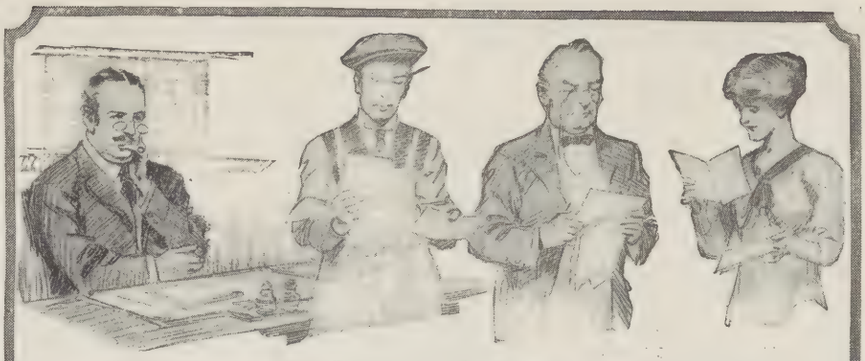
THE HEAVY INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Following is a table showing the arrivals of immigrant aliens in this country during each month for the past three and a half years. It will be noted that the figures show a marked increase for the four months, April, May, June, and July of this year, the figures for May, June, and July being the largest for any month during these three and a half years:

	1913	1912	1911	1910
January	46,441	38,453	36,361	50,242
February	59,156	45,380	42,826	57,980
March	96,958	91,185	81,687	136,745
April	136,371	99,839	98,036	135,052
May	137,262	113,635	95,361	133,544
June	176,261	92,425	71,019	105,025
July	138,244	78,101	51,737	73,153
August	....	82,377	50,110	78,574
September	....	105,611	65,599	83,931
October	....	108,300	69,418	83,805
November	....	94,739	61,765	74,353
December	....	76,315	61,626	59,481
Total	790,693	1,026,360	782,545	1,071,885

The fiscal year, ending on June 30, showed a greater number of arrivals than any other of the ten preceding years, except one. Much interested comment has been evoked by these figures. That 1,197,892 immigrants should have come into this country in the last fiscal year, as compared with 838,172 in 1912; 878,587 in 1911, and 1,285,349 in 1907, when the climax of an upward movement was reached and then broken by the panic in the autumn of that year, starts the question whether a rising tide of prosperity in this country is not indicated. Likewise it could be asked whether these figures do not indicate that the crest of a prosperity wave has been reached and will soon break, as one did in 1907.

The Wall Street Journal, commenting further, remarks that, whether the year 1913, which ranks with the five biggest years in immigration, is going to mean more than a temporary high-water mark, still remains to be seen. It may be said, however, that immigration is promoted by a demand for labor. Nowhere now in this country is there any serious want of employment. A steady demand for unskilled labor exists. In the South large companies of immigrants are being put to work at once. Lumber camps are making provisions for winter work, and many manufacturers and mines are in a position to absorb considerable numbers. At the Immigration Conference in New York in September it was made known that complaints from Western and Southern sections of a scarcity of labor were constant. Hence the close relations between a rising



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tide of immigration and prosperous general conditions.

THE NEW ALPINE RAILWAY AND TUNNEL, THE LÖTSCHBERG

In the early summer of this year was opened a new Alpine railway called the Lötschberg, which provides a shorter route to Italy from the north of Europe. By this route, Brig, the last point on the old route before the Simplon tunnel is entered, can now be reached from the north by a direct route south through the Bernese Alps. Its northern terminus is Spiez, on the Lake of Thun. It goes thence, almost directly south, to Frutigen, and thence to Kandersteg, Kandersteg being the northern portal of the Lötschberg tunnel, which is nine miles long. The train emerges from this tunnel at Goppenstein, and thence proceeds along the narrow Lotschen valley until it enters the Rhône Valley, between Leuk and Visp, at a point one thousand feet about the stream. From here a descent is gradually made along the mountain side until Brig is reached.

A writer in *The Scotsman* declares that the construction of this new line to Italy is one of the greatest of modern feats in engineering. The work has been going forward for more than six years amid difficulties at times almost insurmountable. Altho its length is only 48 miles, it has cost about $20,000,000. More than 40 lives were lost during its construction. To Italy from northern and northwestern Europe heretofore there was no very direct route. Travelers had to choose between the western route by the Mont Cenis tunnel, the route with the détour necessary in reaching the Simplon tunnel, the eastern route through the St. Gothard, and the more easterly route via Innsbruck. The barrier to a more direct route was the Bernese mountain range, which has now been overcome. The net result from the new route to travelers is a reduction of from one to five hours in time, according to the point of departure. Spiez, the northern end of the line, can be reached from Basle or Bern, whence communication with northern central and western Europe is at once direct and expeditious.

A nine-mile tunnel is by no means the one notable feature of this line. Much of the line proceeds through a wildly precipitous country, as difficult to engineers, perhaps, as the famous route from Chamouni to Martingy over the Tête Noire. Every foot of the track in some places had to be wrested violently from nature. Numerous deep ravines were bridged and many small tunnels constructed. Of tunnels built to the north of the great tunnel there are twelve, and to the south there are twenty-one. Following are details of this great work from a writer who passed over the route early last summer:

"The journey had to be accomplished by means of the service trains which transport materials and men from one part of the line to another, but all the inconveniences of this mode of conveyance were counterbalanced by the innumerable points of interest—both technical and esthetic—which unfold themselves before us. Soon after leaving Frutigen the road passes over the immense viaduct of thirteen arches which spans the valley, destined to serve as a landmark for centuries to come.

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The viaduct is overlooked at one end by the ruins of the medieval castle of Felsenburg, the two structures affording a striking contrast of the old and the new. The line follows the left-hand side of the valley, and is carried by magnificent granite embankments as far as Blue Lake, where it describes an immense loop in order to overcome the steep gradient. The line crosses and recrosses three times, reminding one of the similar point in the St. Gothard Railway.

"Thence it is carried over great chasms by picturesque bridges and soon reaches Kandersteg, the northern portal of the great nine-mile-long tunnel. Taking our places in the open trucks which were at our disposal, we started on our long journey through the darkness of the tunnel. The uncertain light from an acetylene lantern carried by an engineer showed us a memorial tablet in the tunnel wall which will be seen by few of the passengers who will later rush through in the luxurious corridor trains—a memorial tablet erected to the memory of the twenty-five workmen who met their death here on July 24, 1908.

"A journey through the tunnel with the service train is seldom quite uneventful. We had not reached the center of the vast burrow when a chorus of excited shouts and exclamations arose in the trucks ahead, which were filled with Italian workmen. In the dim light dark forms could be seen jumping from the train on to the permanent way, and then we stopped dead while the engineers went to investigate. It transpired that a wagon had jumped the rails, and without much ado it was uncoupled and hauled on one side, when we proceeded on our jolting way as tho nothing had happened. After nearly two hours spent in the gloom of the tunnel, we emerged at last in Goppenstein, amid the wild, barren scenery of the lower Lotschen valley. The construction of the railway in this avalanche-swept place has been accompanied by almost insurmountable difficulties, and here also the Alps have exacted their toll of human life, a fact of which one is grimly reminded by the trim graveyard near the tunnel mouth, filled with the victims who have met their death during the construction of the railway. Avalanche barriers have been constructed high on the mountain sides above Goppenstein, and the line is guarded by a wall like one of those which girdle medieval cities at the point where it emerges from the tunnel.

"The line is now carried along the left side of the narrow Lotschen valley, where every foot of ground has been veritably wrested from Nature, and after passing through a number of smaller tunnels leaves this uninhabitable region and enters the smiling Rhône valley. With the Rhône stretched like a broad ribbon a thousand feet below, we continued our journey along the edge of dizzy precipices and over frail wooden temporary bridges thrown across apparently bottomless ravines—a journey fraught with many dangers and accompanied by many exciting incidents when made with the service train on a temporary set of metals, but which will be one of the most interesting in the Alps when accomplished with the fine electric trains of the Bernese Alps Railway. Many of the great steel bridges and granite viaducts were not yet quite completed, and the service train made many a détour which will be later unnecessary.

"Gradually descending, the line, which commands magnificent views of mountain peak and valley, at last reaches Brigue; here we exchanged our primitive conveyance for a comfortable carriage in a Simplon express, and in the space of a brief hour or two were basking in the sunshine which bathes the shores of Lago Maggiore."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 783)

And then the children came by.

They came in platoons, boys with faces that had accumulated much since the morning ablutions, spick-and-span boys, who had almost killed themselves keeping clean for the parade; girls full of the self-confidence and poise of their sex, ready and eager for this public display of their inborn man-worship; temperamental children who felt the occasion so profoundly that they could not even grin, but gazed popeyed and breathless at the man who had warned them against the goblins that might get 'em unless they were eternally vigilant; there were children who have the vague ideas that characterize so many children—gelatinous, nebulous, protoplasmic ideas that will crystallize later into concrete things, but who, for the moment, had no definite or expressive idea as to what it was all about.

But the children came, and passed, and cheered, and greeted, and smiled, says Mr. Gillilan. Some of them stubbed their toes, while others grinned foolishly or pertly or lovingly. We read on:

I think Mr. Riley missed no face in the throng. I believe he saw every smile and answered it, and saw and understood sympathetically every averted face and downcast head, and every self-centered little fellow who was so busy trying to trip the boy beside him or tramp on the heel of the boy ahead of him that he couldn't spare time for the poet at all.

I believe he saw it all. And while the sympathetic strain and the embarrassment of the overwhelming adulation were great, yet he stood it bravely and sweetly, because of the heartiness of it all, which I have previously emphasized.

Some little girl brought him a bouquet of old-fashioned zinnias, interspersed with a few marigolds and a black-eyed susan or two. And he loved them, keeping them in his lap and holding them all through the parade.

Another little girl brought him a huge bunch of killarneys, fragrant, half blown with their golden and fragrant, thick-stemmed hearts pulsing up into the face of him who understands their language, can speak it like a native, and interpret it to kindred others.

Many fond mothers came and brought their Riley-story-fed babies for the dear poet's blessing, and every one of them got what she came after.

It was a sweet, fine, mellowing morning; a turning-aside from the ordinary vocations and avocations of life and paying tribute to things of the heart; to the gentle ripples of kindly laughter, and the scarcely less kindly tear—it was a soul-Sabbath on a week day.

It made me think of an unintentionally truthful answer once given me when I asked an Indianapolitan just where Mr. Riley's home was. He replied;

"Mr. Riley lives in the heart of Indianapolis."

He might have said "hearts," and been still more truthful; and he might have added that, even as Indianapolis lives in the heart of the nation—populationalistically speaking—just so Mr. Riley lives in

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the heart of hearts of his country. The tribute yesterday morning was but a visible indication of the love that is his in equal degree everywhere in the English-speaking world. He has found a short cut to the finer human feelings, and those are fortunate (and jubilant proportionately) who are physically near enough to trudge to their heart-shrine and greet, and be greeted by, the face and hand that have so sweetened their lives and humored their emotions by expressing them deathlessly.

I wouldn't have missed it for a purty. I am going away somewhere, about the time I reach Mr. Riley's stage of youthfulness, and write poetry just like his, and see if I can't get the love of children in the degree he has won it—for I think—(no, by heck, I know!)—that that is the greatest thing in the world.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Reason.—"Is your mother a suffragette?"

"You bet she ain't. Me father's a prize-fighter."—*Life.*

Sure Sign.—"Your teeth are in pretty bad condition," said the dentist.

"They must be," sighed the patient. "You look so happy."—*Judge.*

At Least One.—"Every one has some secret sorrow," says a philosophizing friend. "Even the fattest and jolliest of us has a skeleton in his midst."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Unselfish.—HENRY YALLERBY—"Aftah we's married, we'll hab chicken foh dinnah ebery day, honey."

MELINDA JOHNSON—"Oh, yo' deary! But I wouldn't ask yo' to run no sech risks foh mah sake!"—*Puck.*

Earning His Pay.—SPORTSMAN (who has missed everything he has fired at)—"Did I hit him?"

KEEPER (anxious to please)—"Not 'xactly 'it 'im, sir; I can't say that. But, my word! I never see a rabbit wuss scared."—*London Tattler.*

Inherited Superiority.—"The Declaration of Independence states that all men are born free and equal, I believe?"

"Something of the sort."

"Then why do you hold yourself so aloof?"

"My dear man, I'm descended from one of its signers."—*Washington Herald.*

Limited Advice.—An Irish priest had labored hard with one of his flock to induce him to give up the habit of drinking, but the man was reluctant.

"I tell you, Michael," said the priest, "whisky is your worst enemy, and you should keep as far away from it as you can."

"My inimy, is it, father?" responded Michael. "And it was your riverince's silf that was tellin' us in the pulpit only last Sunday to love our inimies!"

"So I was, Michael," rejoined the priest; "but was I anywhere telling you to swallow 'em?"—*Tit-Bits.*

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Usually.—" What is frenzied finance? "
" Financing your friends."—*Judge.*

No Let-up.—KNICKER—" Life is hard."
BOCKER—" Yes; by the time your mother stops forbidding you to eat jam, the doctor begins."—*New York Sun.*

Well Posted.—" You seem to be very intimate with the Digbys. I didn't know you had met them."
" I haven't met them. I patronize their dressmaker."—*Judge.*

Belying Appearance.—EDITOR—" Did you say you evolved this joke yourself? "
ARTIST—" I did, sir."
EDITOR—" H'm, and yet you don't look more than thirty years of age."—*Punch.*

Regularly.—" Your 'air's getting thin, sir. Let me sell you—"
" That's all right. I put something on it every morning."
" May I ask what you put on it, sir? "
" My hat! " (Operation finished in silence.)—*London Opinion.*

Evident.—In a registration booth in San Francisco an old colored woman had just finished registering for the first time.
" Am you shore," she asked the clerk, " dat I'se done all I has to do? "
" Quite sure," replied the clerk; " you see it's very simple."
" I'd ought to knowed it," said the old woman. " If those fool men folks been doing it all dese years, I might 'a' knowed it was a powerful simple process."—*Life.*

Climbing Out of a Hole.—Every one has heard authentic stories of the man who asked another, " Who is that old frump over yonder? " and got the reply, " She is my wife." But the story doesn't go far enough.
Jones observed an old lady sitting across the room.
" For heaven's sake! " he remarked to Robinson, " who is that extraordinarily ugly woman there? "
" That," answered Robinson, " is my wife."
Jones was taken aback, but moved up front again.
" Well," he said persuasively, " you just ought to see mine! "—*New York Evening Post.*

Last Ditch Fight.—An old gentleman, now deceased, never seemed to be satisfied unless he had several cases pending in court. He left surviving a son who seems to have followed in his footsteps and has continued to keep up his father's record of proceedings in court.
Several of the attorneys were talking about his court troubles one day, when one of them told the following about the old gent:
The old gent had just won a case in the justice court, when the loser, in a very combative frame of mind, exclaimed: " I'll law you to the circuit court."
OLD GENT—" I'll be thar."
LOSER—" And I'll law you to the Supreme Court! "
" I'll be thar."
" I'll law you to 'ell! "
" My attorney'll be thar."—*The Docket.*

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"I hope so, poor fellow!"—*Life.*

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—*New York Evening Mail.*

Dead Slow.—"My dear," said Mr. Bickers to his wife, "I saw in the papers to-day a decision of a Virginia court that the wife may, in some cases, be the head of the family."

"John Henry," replied Mrs. Bickers, "the courts are sometimes very slow in finding out things!"—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 9.—Mendel Beilis pleads not guilty to the indictment for murder at the "ritual murder" trial in Kiev, Russia.

October 10.—One hundred and four members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies are arrested and thrust in prison at the order of President Huerta when they refuse to rescind their resolution ordering an investigation of the alleged murder of Senator Dominguez.

Yuan Shi-kai takes the oath as President of China.

Prince Taro Katsura, thrice Premier of Japan, dies in Tokyo.

October 11.—The liner *Volturno*, of the Uranium Line, sailing from Rotterdam to Halifax and New York, is burned at sea and more than 100 lives are lost.

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, inaugurates his land campaign with a speech at Bedford, England.

Russian explorers engaged in investigating the territory north of Siberia report the discovery of a narrow body of land 200 miles long.

October 12.—Thomas Nelson Page, the new American Ambassador to Italy, presents his credentials to King Victor at Pisa.

October 14.—Four hundred and seventeen lives are lost in a mine explosion at Cardiff, Wales, 74 men being killed outright and the rest cut off from rescue.

October 15.—The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, Cuba, Guatemala, and Norway, at a conference in Mexico City, decide to recommend that their respective governments send warships to Mexico to afford legation guards should conditions require.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 10.—President Wilson touches an electric button in the White House, blowing up Gamboa dike of the Panama Canal.

At the request of President Wilson, Representative Clayton formally withdraws as a competitor of Congressman Underwood in the Alabama senatorial fight.

October 12.—President Wilson lets it be known that he opposes a recess of Congress before it passes the Currency Bill.

GENERAL

October 10.—The Philadelphia American League baseball team wins the world's championship from the New York Nationals.

October 13.—The legality of the Arkansas prohibition election is upheld and the State will be "dry" after January 1.

October 14.—The House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church votes to change the governing methods of the Church by grouping the several dioceses into eight provinces after the custom that prevails in England.

Trade organizations of the country, in session at Detroit, approve the Owen-Glass Currency Bill, but recommend seven important amendments.

By the terms of the will of Benjamin Altman, filed in New York, his $15,000,000 art collection is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. A. S.," Worcester, Mass.—"(1) Where is the warrant for giving the President of the United States the appellation of 'His Excellency'? (2) Is there any good reason why the period should be required after the Roman numeral when citing the name of a sovereign; as, 'George *V.*'?"

(1) The forms of address are only in part prescribed by law. In certain professions—as the military—etiquette is exacting; but in America people in general follow customs that have grown into use rather than been set up by law. Custom has adopted several ways of addressing the President of the United States: (a) *To the President* (or simply, *The President*), Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.; (b) *The President of the United States*, etc.; (c) *His Excellency the President of the United States*, etc. The salutation at the beginning of a letter may also have more than one form; namely: (a) *Mr. President*, or (b) *Sir*.

(2) The Roman numeral after the name of an emperor or king, as in *George V.*, is really an abbreviation, the inflectional *-th* being omitted. The full form would be *Vth*. If the Arabic numeral were used, there would be the same reason for inserting a period: we might write either *George 5th* or *George 5.* for *George the Fifth*. But the tendency is constantly to drop *needless* punctuation. The English write and print *Mr* Jones, not *Mr.* Jones. We could do without the period after *V*, and write and print *George V*, if we agreed to do so.

"J. R. L.," Fort William, Ont.—"In the sentence, '. . . they should not be ready and waiting *to be availed of* at the very instant . . .' is not the phrase 'to be availed of' a very awkward construction? What would be the suggested amendment, if any?"

R. W. Emerson wrote: "Power must *be availed of*, and not by any means let off." But this use of *to avail of* in the passive voice is recognized by the Oxford Dictionary as especially American, and by the Standard Dictionary as colloquial. The Lexicographer does not feel that there is *great* awkwardness in the expression. Since English lost its inflections and its power of making new words by composition of its own elements the language has become increasingly free in using a verb plus a preposition as a new compound verb; and the Lexicographer would have to be talked to and reasoned with pretty convincingly before he denied this liberty to the language.

"I. C.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—"Kindly inform me of the origin of the following sayings: 'Drest up to the nines'; 'Hard up!'"

The phrase, "to (or up to) the nines (or nine)," meaning "to perfection," "to the highest degree or point," is of long standing. It may have had its origin in connection with some game, or may have arisen from the fact that *nine* is in popular superstition a perfect number. "Drest to the nines" is "drest to perfection—drest to kill."

"Hard up," meaning "in difficulties, in want—especially of money," is of slang origin. It may be an extension of the nautical term "hard up," applying to the tiller and meaning "as far as it will go—to the limit of its movement (on one side or the other)."

"R. S. P.," Galesburg, Ill.—"Is 'that' properly used in the following sentence? 'It is a small college, but there are those *that* love it.'"

Yes, it is altogether proper. The clause is a restrictive clause, and *that* (as distinguished from *who* and *which*) is the restrictive relative pronoun. There is a tendency to substitute *who* for *that* when the antecedent refers to persons, and *which* for *that* when the antecedent refers to lower animals or to things; but it is better to keep up the distinction between the restrictive relative clause and the additional (or explanatory) in form as well as in punctuation. Only when the use of *that* would offend against euphony should *who* or *which* be substituted.

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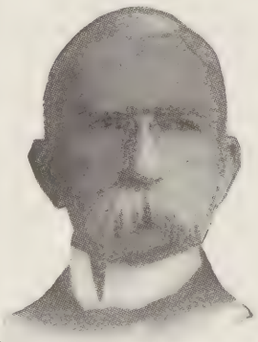

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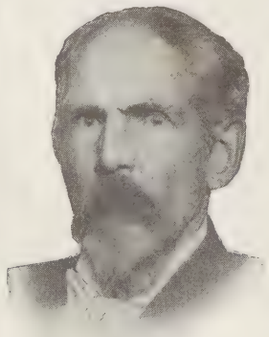

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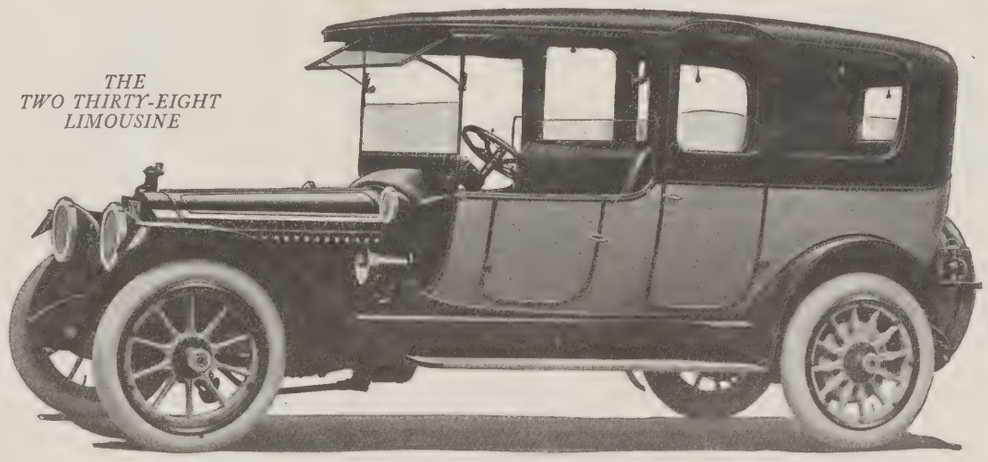

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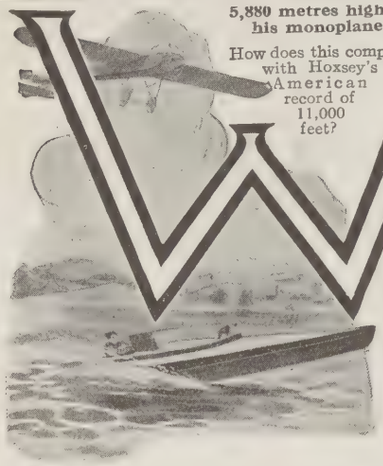

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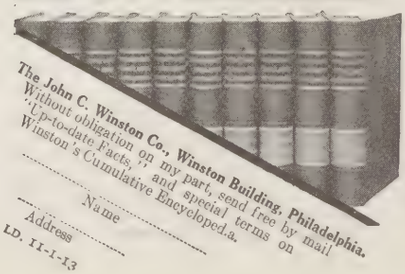

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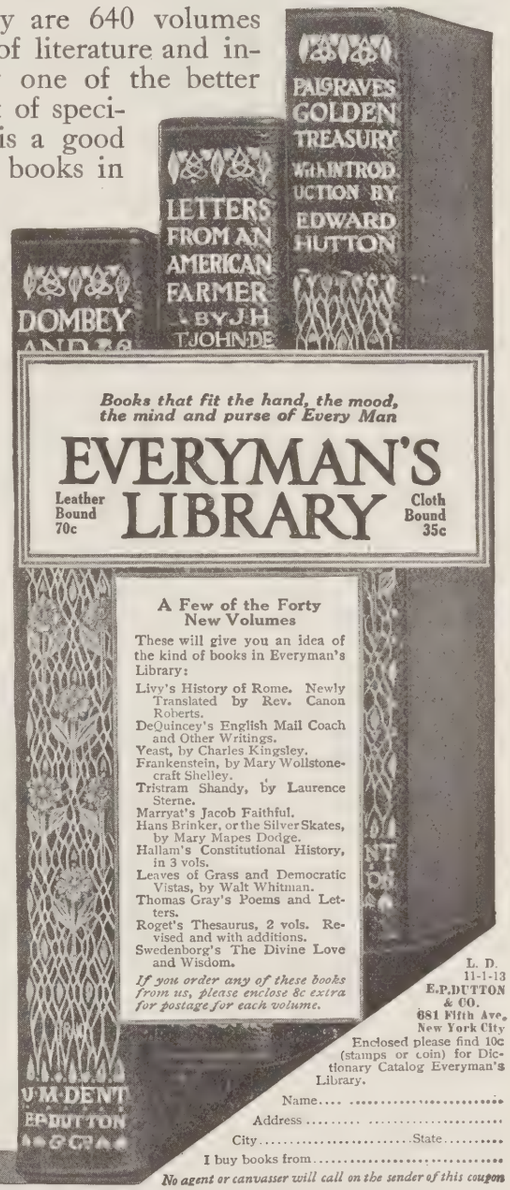

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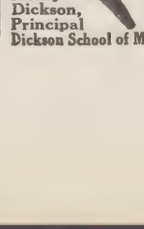

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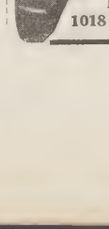

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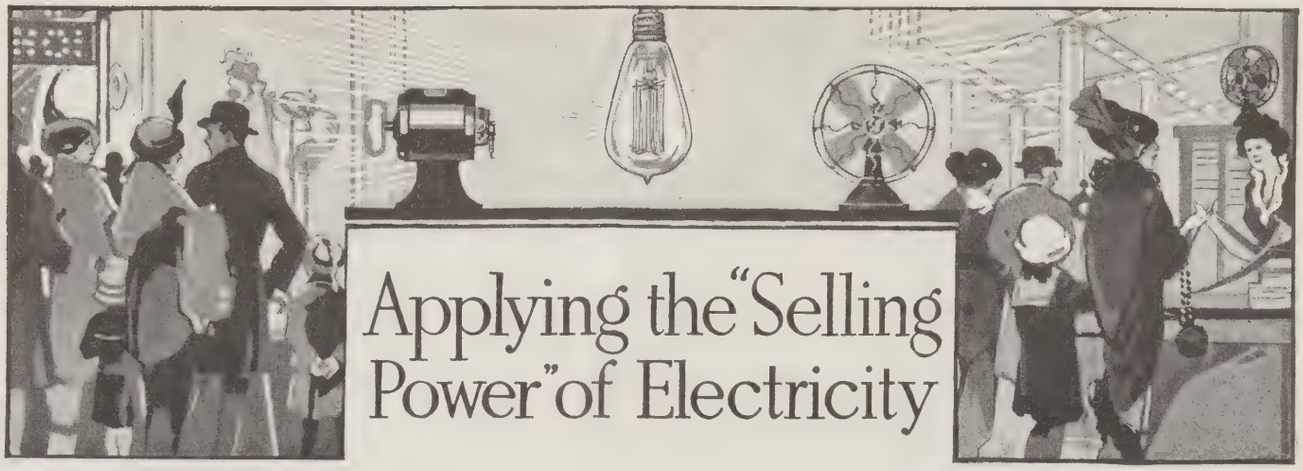

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

SULZER AND TAMMANY

ON THE EVE of the Sulzer impeachment proceedings some predicted that "Murphy would destroy himself in the act of destroying Sulzer." Their judgment is now vindicated, thinks a leading anti-Tammany daily in New York, which sees the whole appearance of the city campaign completely changed within a week after the removal of the Governor. It points to Tammany "thrown into confusion and consternation by a series of terrific attacks," while "up and down the city the name of Murphy has become the signal for cries of execration," and, "most alarming of all to the Tammany mind, the election betting odds have gone about and now favor Mitchel." Mr. Sulzer, instead of accepting defeat, returns to the East Side as a hero, receives a nomination to the State Assembly, and is regarded even by many of his enemies as certain of election. But perhaps the Fusion-supporting editors who describe the gloom in the regular Democratic headquarters are not in a position to know, and at least equal credence must be given by the impartial to the leaders in Tammany Hall, who smile as cheerfully as ever, telling inquisitive reporters that all these charges can do no permanent harm to their campaign, and that their ticket is absolutely sure of election by a comfortable majority. And while his opponents fill the air with shouts of "Tammany rule!" "Bribery!" and "Corruption!" Candidate McCall makes his appeal to the business men, taxpayers, and rent-payers of the city in behalf of a régime of economy and careful handling of the city's finances.

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TO "A VICTIM OF CORRUPT BOSSISM."

These words were inscribed on the silver loving-cup presented to William Sulzer by Albany friends a few hours before he and his wife left the Executive Mansion.

Upon Governor Sulzer's removal from office editors within and without the State were ready to approve the verdict of the Court, tho not without dissenting voices. But, mixed with the compassion for the State, and pity or censure for Sulzer, were attempts to set forth the consequences of the impeachment. There were those who were ready to ask with the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.) what, with Sulzer's removal accomplished and "a tool in every important office in the State," has "Tammany to regret, and what hasn't the State of New York to fear?" On the other hand, and far more numerous, were the papers which profest to see in the Tammany triumph one of those "triumphs that herald annihilation." Sulzer's impeachment, said the New York *Press* (Prog.), is not a "death-blow" to Tammany, but it is "a political blunder of incalculable measure." The Tammany leaders have overplayed their hand, agrees another

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New York daily, *The Evening Post;* they thought that they could destroy Sulzer, but,

"like the assassins who rushed upon Giuliano dei Medici, in their fury they wounded themselves with their own daggers. . . . If Tammany had been content simply to expose Sulzer, and leave him morally disabled, it would have avoided the immense reaction against itself which has now set in, and could have prevented the ominous proof that whatever the voters think of Sulzer, they look upon Murphy with perfect hatred and contempt."

The blind Samson, says the Boston *Transcript*, recalling the Biblical story, "was able to pull down the stronghold of the Philistines." So, it continues, turning to more modern metaphor, Mr. Sulzer is likely to use his remaining artillery to help defeat

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EDWARD EVERETT McCALL.

Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District of New York, former Justice of the State Supreme Court, he is running for Mayor of New York "on his record"—as a faithful public servant, say his friends; as "Murphy's messenger-boy," say his foes.

Tammany in this campaign. The first shot was the statement which appeared last week in the New York *Evening Mail* in the shape of James Creelman's interview with the ex-Governor, said to be based upon the testimony which Mr. Sulzer would have made if his lawyers had called him to the stand in his own defense. The chief allegations by Mr. Sulzer in this long interview which fills several newspaper pages are, in the Brooklyn *Eagle's* words,

"That before his inauguration Charles F. Murphy offered him money enough to pay his debts;

"That many times thereafter Mr. Murphy sought to coerce him in the matter of appointments;

"That, being stubbornly resisted, the Tammany leader threatened to make the administration a laughing-stock; and

"That impeachment was the outcome."

"I was impeached," declared Mr. Sulzer,

"because I set in motion the machinery which led to indictments by several grand juries, and which have unearthed State-wide frauds running into many millions of dollars, in twenty-two counties, in connection with the highways and canals of the State.

"This and my fight for direct nominations severed all relations between Mr. Murphy and myself and marked me for political slaughter. It was a matter of self-preservation for Mr. Murphy and his lieutenants."

But Mr. Murphy is not a candidate for office, while Mr. Edward E. McCall is running for Mayor, and his friends insist that he will be "his own man" and "unbossed." Hence the significance of these words, which made the Sulzer statement at once a campaign document:

"One of the agents through whom Mr. Murphy most frequently communicated with me was Judge McCall. Judge McCall usually spoke of Mr. Murphy as 'the Chief,' and would say to me that 'the Chief' wished such and such a thing done or demanded that I follow such and such a course of action."

All these statements were supported by detailed recitals of telephone conversations and of meetings at Mr. Murphy's house or Judge McCall's house. The story of Mr. McCall's appointment to the Public Service Commission last February gave New Yorkers quite a new version of that affair.

Mr. McCall, who at first refused to consider the interview genuine, still thinking of Sulzer as one who "tells only the truth," later made the emphatic rejoinder that the statements, "as far as they refer to me, have not a word of truth in them." He then gave his own recollections of the Public Service Commission appointment, and made this denial of the most damaging charges in the Sulzer statement:

"I never from the time that Governor Sulzer was installed in office down to the present day took any message of any kind to him.

"I never referred to, and I never recall of having spoken of, Mr. Murphy as 'the Chief,' and what he means by that saying I do not understand."

Now the New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.), which supports Mr. McCall, does not see why the Fusionists should harp on that word "Chief." "Just as good men, just as pure-minded men as Judge McCall, or John Purroy Mitchel, or even as good men as the editor of the New York *Evening Post*," it remarks pointedly, "have affiliated with Tammany, and they have at times called the Tammany leader 'Chief.' . . . 'Chief' is a colloquialism, and its use carries with it no more significance than the plain term 'Mister.'" Thinking men, declares *The Telegraph*, in another editorial, "will refuse to condemn Edward E. McCall upon the testimony of a Governor who made a false affidavit concerning his own campaign expenses." It continues:

"The Fusion cause is in desperate straits if it must depend upon the evidence of such a man to bolster it and make it worthy of confidence.

"Sulzer is either an informer who 'snitches' on his pals or he is a falsifier of facts. Either horn of the dilemma leaves him in sorry plight."

The Commercial (Fin.), too, declares that Mr. Sulzer "proves nothing"; his story is all "a matter of inference and innuendo." And *The Sun* (Ind.) is disposed to dwell on the inconsistencies of the Sulzer narrative, to find in it falsehoods and admissions of the ex-Governor's unworthiness, and it believes that Judge McCall "has met the charges of William Sulzer squarely."

But by far the greater number of New York dailies are supporting the Fusion ticket, and they see in the charges against Mr. McCall, including the supplementary statements of Mrs. Sulzer, Mr. Hennessy, and others, a serious blow to his candidacy. Not that everything Mr. Sulzer says is accepted at its face value, but the claim is that, with all due allowances "for bias and for infirmity of character," for errors, exaggerations, displays of rhetoric, lapses of memory, and flights of imagination, there is evidence enough to warrant the belief that "if Edward E. McCall is elected Mayor, Murphy will continue to be 'the Chief.'" That is, continues *The World* (Dem.),

"He will be 'the Chief' not only of Edward E. McCall, but of

RESCUED! (?)
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

THE USURPER.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American.*

NEW YORK AS SEEN BY HER NEIGHBORS.

the government of the City of New York. . . . The kind of government that the people of New York City would have under Mr. McCall can be fairly estimated from the kind of government that the State would have had under Mr. Sulzer if he had made all the appointments that Murphy insisted upon as the price of permitting him to remain as Governor."

It is their belief that the voters are coming to look at the McCall candidacy from this angle that brings conservative journals like the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), New York *Times* (Ind.), and *Journal of Commerce* to the conclusion that "the disclosures following Mr. Sulzer's removal have gravely weakened Mr. McCall." The Democratic candidate for Mayor may be able to disprove certain specific charges against him, but he has a difficult task in persuading the people of New York of his independence of Tammany control, thinks *The Times:*

"It would not be so difficult if Mr. McCall, in his long career in New York politics, could point to any evidence that he had been an opponent of Tammany Hall and its successive chiefs, or even that, in the many situations in which the perfidy and greed of Tammany have been resisted by honest citizens, he had been independent of that organization. But he can not. He has received much from Tammany. . . . He has never lifted his voice against it. He has never publicly lifted his finger against it. Its aims, its methods, its fierce appetite, its cruel and sordid oppression, its cooperation with crime, its intricate and unfailing treachery and corruption have not, so far as the public record shows, aroused in him the faintest manifestation of disgust, or even distrust."

The speeches and press statements made by Mr. John A. Hennessy, who investigated the State highway contracts under Governor Sulzer, made him, as shown by the newspaper headlines, the most spectacular figure in the campaign last week. His attacks on Mr. Murphy and Judge McCall are looked upon by many as even more damaging than those contained in *The Evening Mail's* Sulzer interview. Mr. Hennessy upholds the version of the Sulzer-Murphy-McCall conferences given in that interview. He corroborates the ex-Governor's charges against Murphy. He tells a circumstantial story of Judge McCall delaying action on a case involving the city and the treasurer of Tammany Hall, and finally deciding against the city without making any explanation. This, declares *The Evening Post*, "has important bearing on the campaign," for "if from the bench Judge McCall dispensed favor to the treasurer of Tammany Hall, his talk about being no man's man now is mere wind."

Most of this the leaders of the regular Democracy consider unworthy of causing any departure from the usual policy of dignified silence. Mr. Murphy does suggest that Mr. Hennessy might name some of the gentlemen who figure in his stories. And there has been talk of indictments for libel.

William Sulzer has at least effectually silenced those who said his impeachment would end him politically. It is remembered that he informed a friend who made a call of condolence after the vote of removal, that it was but the beginning, not the end of his career—"If you drop around to the 'People's House' one year and three months from to-day you'll find the occupant to be William Sulzer." As the Chicago *Inter Ocean* explains it:

"The Sulzer plan for rehabilitating his political fortunes includes running for the legislature upon the Progressive ticket; being elected and becoming leader of the Progressives in the New York Assembly, with the possibility of becoming Speaker of that body, and, following that, a nomination and election as Governor upon the Progressive ticket."

The first move, at least, would seem to have been a successful one. The Progressive nomination for the Assembly from the Sixth Assembly District, a Jewish neighborhood on the lower East Side, was offered and accepted. *The Morning Telegraph* thinks that will be the end of it:

"Before this manufactured East Side wave of hysteria in his favor subsides he may be elected to the Assembly, but we doubt it. . . . The sober second thought of the Sixth District constituency is likely to assert itself."

But other papers remind us that the "district has been a strong Sulzer district for twenty years," and that any "change of sentiment" in evidence has been in the direction of greater enthusiasm for Sulzer. His speech-making tours in the district have been veritable triumphant progresses, judging from press reports, and the new spectacular features of the campaign are thought likely to strengthen the Sulzer sentiment. A Sulzer victory seems probable to *The Evening Post*, and it turns from the personal victory to consider it as a phase of the uprising against Tammany:

"If it is a pity that so many people are willing to shut their eyes to the faults of a man like Sulzer, it is a comfort to think that in a large proportion of cases enthusiasm for him means resentment against Tammany and an awakening to the humiliation and outrage of Murphy rule. . . . God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

THE FIGHT FOR HETCH HETCHY

AFTER TWELVE YEARS of persistent effort San Francisco has convinced many eminent conservationists and an impressive majority of the Lower House of Congress of the justice of her request for reservoir rights in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, but she has not yet silenced the critics of her cherished plan, who promise a vigorous renewal of their fight when the question comes before the Senate in the next session. This opposition is based partly on the general principle that national park territory, the property of all the people, should not be surrendered for the benefit of a single community, except to meet an imperative need; partly on the theory that the scheme involves the destruction of one of the nation's beauty spots; and partly on the suspicion that San Francisco's interest in the Hetch Hetchy is really due to its possibilities as a source of hydroelectric power. The Society for the Preservation of National Parks maintains that the press of the country are overwhelmingly opposed to San Francisco's claims, and in support of this contention it cites an imposing list, including such influential organs as the Boston *Transcript*, *Post*, *Record*, and *Herald*, Springfield *Republican* and *Union*, Providence *Journal*, New York *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, and *Evening Post*, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Standard Union*, Philadelphia *Record*, *Public Ledger*, *Telegraph* and *Inquirer*, Baltimore *American* and *Sun*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Atlanta *Journal*, Nashville *Democrat*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Indianapolis *News*, Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Milwaukee *Free Press*, *Journal*, and *News*, Minneapolis *Tribune*, Denver *Republican*, Seattle *Times* and *Post Intelligencer*, and even two San Francisco papers, *The Wasp* and *The News Letter*.

Photograph by J. N. Le Conte.

A BEAUTIFUL CORNER OF THE HETCH HETCHY.

As the Wapama waterfall in the background of this picture is 1,700 feet in height, and as the plans call for about 300 feet of water in the proposed reservoir, it should still afford an impressive spectacle even if San Francisco wins her fight for the valley.

If the Hetch Hetchy Bill that has passed the House and awaits the action of the Senate in the next session should become law, declares Robert Underwood Johnson in an open letter to his "fellow-owners of the Yosemite National Park," "a precedent will be established under which all your other National Parks will become the loot of corporations, private or municipal." "The Hetch Hetchy," says Mr. Johnson, "is a veritable temple of the living God, and again the money-changers are in the temple." The national organizations fighting the bill, he explains, hold that no concessions in the Hetch Hetchy should be made to San Francisco until she proves that her water supply can not be obtained from any other source. And Caspar Whitney, in the editorial columns of *The Outdoor World* (New York), insists that the pending legislation is nothing less than a "steal," and goes on to say:

"It is true that the city of San Francisco requires a greater supply of water than it now has through the Spring Valley Co.; but it is also as true that there are several other sources than Hetch Hetchy from which the needed amount can be obtained if the city will pay for it — some $20,000,000 more than it would cost to bring in the Yosemite supply. The 'city,' which means, of course, the group of controlling politicians who have been active in this campaign, will not pay for water elsewhere, so long as there is a chance of persuading Congress to turn over, without cost, the valley of Hetch Hetchy.

"But it is not the Hetch Hetchy water which so deeply concerns the San Francisco gentlemen. It is the tremendous electric-power project which they are nurturing under the guise of providing for the city's obvious necessities.

"That is the milk in the Hetch Hetchy coconut, and this is why President Wilson will undoubtedly veto the bill if the Senators put it up to him."

Turning to San Francisco's side of the case, we find it effectively presented in *The Congressional Record's* report of the discussion preceding the passage of the Raker Bill by the House. Here we read that San Francisco "is confronted by an emergency," since "practically one-third of the municipality is without adequate water supply"; that the city already owns two-thirds of the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley and also a portion of the dam site; that of the 719,622 acres of land in the Yosemite National Park only 1,330 acres will be flooded by the proposed reservoir; and that the city is ready to give other land, acre for acre, for the territory it asks the nation to surrender. Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, thus summarizes the advantages of the bill:

"It conserves the surplus waters of that river [the Tuolumne] not only for the supply of the domestic use around those cities, but for the benefit of the irrigationists of the valley—water that to-day is wasted and that can not be saved except by the building of this dam. It creates a water power, a hydroelectric energy of over 115,000 horse-power, which must be supplied to all of these people at cost, thereby being the greatest aid to relieve them from the monopoly that has been supplying them with light and power in that section of the country for years.

Photograph by J. N. Le Conte.

THE FLOOR OF THE HETCH HETCHY.

This view shows the lower end of the valley. The line of vegetation about a third of the way from the bottom of the grey granite cliffs in the background corresponds approximately with what will be the water-line if the valley is changed into a lake.

"It not only serves the purposes of irrigation and domestic purposes, but it gives power to pump the subsurface water to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres that can never be irrigated in any other way. It goes further than that; it provides a fund for building roads and boulevards and opening up one of the greatest national parks that exist in this country."

FENCING OFF THE NEGRO

THE RACE PROBLEM may be solving itself by the evolutionary process, as wise observers assure us it must do, but its path to the ultimate goal is not without occasional jars, the latest one being caused by the movement for residential segregation in some of the large Southern cities, notably Baltimore and Louisville. The council of the Maryland city recently passed an ordinance providing for race segregation, and the other day the State Court of Appeals affirmed its constitutionality. In Louisville the question has been agitated considerably, and the idea has received the indorsement of the Louisville *Times*. The Baltimore *Sun*, professing the kindliest sentiments toward the colored people of the city, advises them to "accept the situation as fixt by the present law and not undertake to keep alive an issue which it is to their best interest to remove from the field of agitation." The New York *Evening Post*, on the other hand, insists that the legislation is undemocratic, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* holds that it is "class legislation, violative of the spirit if not of the letter of the Constitution." It is generally predicted that the ordinance will not be accepted as final by the negroes until the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon it. The argument of the opposition is summed up in an article by Samuel Want in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, from which we quote in part:

"It is a settled rule of decision in the United States Supreme Court, before which the question of the constitutionality of the legislation in question will come for ultimate determination, that legislation may be stricken down as unconstitutional where its operation is to deprive persons of some constitutional right or guaranty, even tho the language of the enactment, taken alone, could not be held objectionable.

"Applying this principle to the segregation legislation the significant fact is that in its operation—having regard to the conditions existing in this city—it absolutely prohibits negroes from occupying any of the desirable residential sections of the city, with a few insignificant exceptions.

"No real analogy to the segregation legislation can be found in the laws providing for separate accommodations for colored people in schools, street-cars, and railroad coaches, for in all such cases the very essence of the decisions upholding the statutes is that substantially equal or at least satisfactory and reasonable accommodations are to be provided, notwithstanding the separation, while in the case in hand the essential effect of the legislation is to deprive a portion of the population of the right to occupy any (with rare exceptions) but the least desirable sections of the city."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says "the ordinance is a kind of sumptuary legislation," and "analogous to the prohibition laws that have been enacted in many of the States." This paper thinks that Southern cities other than Baltimore have "found it possible to prevent the invasion of select residential neighborhoods by undesirables, either white or black, without resorting to discriminatory enactments, the immediate effect of which is to aggravate race prejudice." Viewing the problem from a Southern standpoint, the Charleston *News and Courier* says:

"In the South, where in questions of this sort we deal with facts and not with theories, the belief will prevail that Baltimore's experiment is likely to work out for the good of both races and that it will promote the material progress of the city. The fact that sentiment among the white taxpayers of the city is overwhelmingly in favor of segregation is not needed to justify the change.

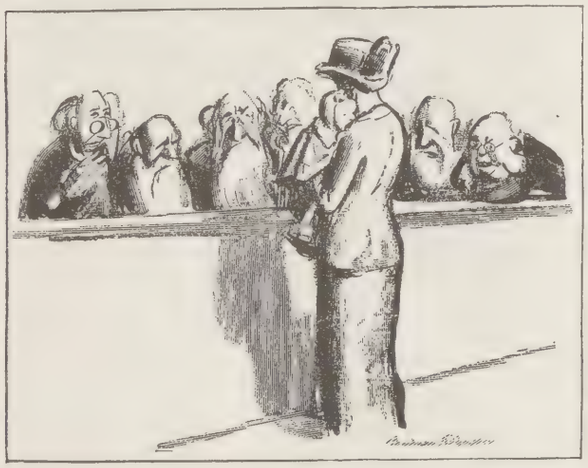
"Every Southern city knows where its disease centers lie. It may not be the negro's fault that he does not maintain proper sanitary conditions in his home, for generally he fails to understand the need of sanitation; but it is stretching the idea of democracy pretty far when it is used to prohibit a step which is sure to be an effective preventive of disease."

No definite steps have been taken in the Kentucky city, but of the problem the Louisville *Times* says that—

"Sooner or later, it must be settled. The sooner it is settled the less is the danger of friction between the races, the greater the saving in property values, the more certain that reason, not passion, will dictate the decision reached."

THE CRIME OF MOTHERHOOD

IRONIC or indignant criticism from the local press greets the policy of the New York Board of Education in penalizing motherhood among school-teachers, altho here and there it finds a defender among the papers of other cities. This policy has been made evident in a number of instances, of which the most conspicuous is the case of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, now before the courts. After eighteen years of efficient service, and within two years of the time when she would have been eligible for a pension, Mrs. Peixotto was dismissed for neglect of duty because she was absent without leave for the purpose of bearing a child. It will be recalled that some months ago another New York teacher, Mrs. Catherine Edgell, applied for leave for the same purpose, and was refused it. It is said that Mrs. Edgell has now returned to her classroom, but that her name is no longer on the pay-roll. The vote of the Board dismissing Mrs. Peixotto was 27 to 5. Other mothers on the city's teaching staff have been summoned for trial, and a resolution has been passed directing a thorough search for still other offenders who, as *The Tribune* remarks, "may be concealing their shame." The same paper notes with satisfaction a movement for the abolition of the Board of Education in its present form, and the substitution of "a smaller, more expert body." And returning to the subject in another issue it goes on to say:



BOARD OF EDUCATION—"You may marry, but you must not have children." —Robinson in the New York *Tribune.*

"Having been so successful in ferreting out criminals among our married women teachers who actually had the brazen immorality to have children, our Board of Education now seeks other fields to conquer. General Wingate, one of the sternest moralists on the list, suggests that marriage itself shall bar a woman from teaching.

"There is at least real logic in this view. To permit a woman to teach after marriage, but to oust her if she has a child, is about as inconsistent and immoral a stand as a supposedly intelligent and moral body of men could take. To adopt General Wingate's suggestion would at least relieve the Board of the odium of actively instigating wrong.

"Of course, such insignificant ideals as efficient teaching and justice to women are quite another affair. By the time the members of the Board awake to the importance of these topics they will probably have been long since legislated out of existence."

It is an interesting coincidence, agrees *The World*, that Drs. Howe and Goodnow, the Board of Estimate experts, should be advocating a Board of Education of eight members, "with greater executive and general powers and less scope of interference in administrative details." "In public service," it adds, "whom the gods would destroy they sometimes first make ridiculous." "I am against the principle of having mother-teachers in the schools," declares Abraham Stern, chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, who states almost in the same breath that 138 women teachers have been married since July, and that on an average 500 teachers become brides each year. In the discussion of Mrs. Peixotto's case before the Board of Education two members, Dr. Ira S. Wile and Chairman Arthur S. Somers, of the committee on high schools, strongly championed the cause of the mother-teacher. Says Dr. Wile:

"The issue in this case is whether a married woman who becomes a mother is to be dismissed from the service. You can not discharge her for being married, but you want to throw her out because she has borne a child. Literally, you seek to penalize motherhood—a condition that is strictly not Board of Education business.

"Your business is to employ teachers who are efficient. If you throw Mrs. Peixotto out you will have brought upon this city—upon yourselves, rather—the unenviable distinction of being the only education board in this country to take such a step. In France, and in the Russia that is held up so unfavorably in matters of humanity, Mrs. Peixotto, by the rules, would have been given a leave of absence on pay. In England and Germany a leave of absence without pay is granted.

"Aside from this, your stand is that the efficiency of the teacher is impaired. Can you show me how the fact that a teacher is a mother warps her efficiency? Do you not know that in the best of our private schools married women receive preference as teachers?

"It is not a matter of whether other teachers are waiting in line for employment—you have here the question of efficiency, and I need do no more than point to the record of eighteen years' service of which Mrs. Peixotto may proudly boast."

Mrs. Peixotto's attorney denounced the decision of the Board as "against public policy and public morality." Defending the dismissal, Commissioner Abraham Stern argued that child-bearing means interrupted work and diverted attention, and necessitates "the employment of substitutes who are, in many cases, mere makeshifts," and "the pupil suffers." At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, while declining to say whether a woman teacher was more or less efficient after marriage, admitted that "the teacher is absent from school much more after her marriage." Meanwhile the Board is awaiting the decision of the court in the case of Mrs. Peixotto, who sues for reinstatement on the ground that her dismissal was illegal.

The only question that the Board of Education should consider, insists *The Commercial*, is whether or not married women should be employed as teachers, since "to forbid a married woman to become a mother is an idea so repellent and so fraught with evil that the public conscience will never accept it."

Turning to outside papers, we find the Washington *Post* declaring that "the action of the New York Board of Education is founded upon common sense, and it is wholly unjust to construe it as disapproval of motherhood." Says this Washington daily:

"Few persons will attempt to argue that a mother, engaged in caring for an infant, can give much attention to a classroom full of other children. Her first interest, naturally, will be with her own child. For at least a year she should give her entire attention to her own child, and if she leaves her own offspring to return to her teaching occupation, she is forced to neglect one or the other. Even tho her own child is in good hands, her thoughts are apt to wander to her home, and the education of the children whom she is supposed to teach naturally suffers.

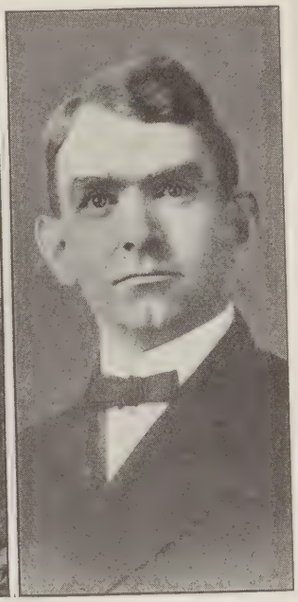
"If a woman with a child were without a husband to support her, there would be some excuse for the uproar in New York, but inasmuch as it must be clear that she can not do her full duty by her pupils and her own child and husband at the same time, there is ample reason for the action taken by the Board of Education."

EX-GOV. M. W. PATTERSON.

His change of front in espousing the prohibition cause was one of the notable surprizes of the campaign.

THE STATE CAPITOL,

The scene of a legislative struggle that lasted for some nine months, with the concomitants of adjournments, filibusters, and rulings from the Chair which brought armed men into the assembly chamber.



THE MAYOR OF MEMPHIS.

Mr. Crump's leadership is generally held responsible for fighting off the passage of the enforcement laws.

STORM-CENTERS IN THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITION STRUGGLE.

KEEPING TENNESSEE DRY

DRINK may cause all sorts of trouble, but the reports from Tennessee seem to show that the passage of a prohibition law may, after all, have much the same effect. Or, as a New England editor views it from afar, the coming of the "cold-water" wave has plunged the people of the State into "the hottest kind of hot water." Tennessee, and less conspicuously Arkansas, Ohio, and Delaware, are now, says the New York *Evening Post*, "offering proof of the fact that if it is hard to secure prohibition laws, it is still harder to enforce them." For the struggle that has been going on in Tennessee for months has been caused by the efforts of the Governor of the State and the friends of the recently enacted prohibition law to secure its enforcement in the cities. An enforcement law now stands on the statute-books, but only after a campaign that has roused bitter feelings throughout the State, brought armed men into the legislative halls, and led those opposed to the new legislation to exclaim that "the State of Tennessee is in the clutches of a conscienceless and irresponsive oligarchy headed by a tyrannous satrap."

The prohibition issue has been "a ubiquitous trouble-maker" in Tennessee for years, the Hartford *Courant* reminds us; it has disintegrated the Democratic party, "arrayed the farm-house counties against the cities," indirectly caused the death of ex-Senator Carmack, and furnished the country "a spectacle of Tennessee legislators scurrying to adjacent States and sojourning there to break the quorum." The present fight for law enforcement goes back to the legislative sessions of last winter and spring. In September the Governor called a special session chiefly for the consideration of enforcement legislation. It met, and obstructive tactics were brought into play to defeat the measures supported by the Governor and the united Republicans and Independent Democrats. As *The Courant* tells the story in a brief editorial summary:

"The Prohibitionists clamored that the 'regular' Democrats were taking orders from Mayor Crump, of Memphis, as from a boss, and that he was the agent of the liquor interests. The Speaker of the House was accused of high-handed usurpation. On the other hand, the 'regular' Democrats complained that gunmen had been brought to the State-house to intimidate them. 'In order to have what they call "law enforcement,"' said the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), 'they bring into the Capitol at Nashville a lot of bull-necked thugs armed to the teeth and prepared to shoot at a signal.' Nobody was shot, however; in spite of the presence of the gunmen the filibuster continued and prevailed; the legislature adjourned in a near-riot."

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GOVERNOR HOOPER,

Who led in the recent successful fight in Tennessee for legislation to secure the enforcement of the liquor laws.

This meant the call for another extra session, and an appeal by the Governor to the citizens of the State to gather in mass-meetings "to instruct, encourage, and support both the Governor and the General Assembly in the restoration of the majesty of the law." Many of these meetings were well attended and enthusiastic, we glean from Tennessee dispatches. At Murfreesboro former Governor Patterson, once an antiprohibitionist, announced a change of heart, saying:

"The trouble was not all over the Prohibition Law, not altogether in the non-enforcement of the law, but in the accursed thing itself. . . . . .

"From now as long as life lasts I am the uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic."

While the meetings were going on court

orders closed many illegal saloons in Nashville, Clarksville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. As a result of the brief session of the legislature which convened on October 13, tho a bill authorizing the courts to remove inefficient county and municipal officers failed, the people of Tennessee have, in Governor Hooper's words,

"been granted the right to go into the courts with civil lawsuits and exterminate the lawless saloon. They will no longer be compelled to sit with folded hands and suppress indignation while faithless public officials refuse to enforce the criminal laws.

"The shipment of liquor from one county to another has been forbidden, and the Federal Webb Law has been made effective by prohibiting the shipment of liquor into the State."

It is gratifying to the Nashville *Banner*, which has been a leader in the agitation for enforcement of the liquor laws, that "the means for crushing the booze rebellion seem to be in sight," for even tho all the bills were not passed, what has been done "is a start in the right direction." The best thing of all, in its opinion, is the fact that the county mass-meetings throughout the State have shown "that the people are determined on law enforcement." The Nashville *Tennesseean* can not conceal its exultation over the defeat of the enemies of the liquor legislation of 1909. It says:

"What the liquor agents and dealers are pleased to call a 'wave of hysteria' is now sweeping over the State, a hysteria that is for the rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws. It is commanding and irresistible, and is sweeping the lawless liquor traffic from the State. It is closing permanently and forever the open saloon in Tennessee, and it is doing this in an orderly, natural, and legal way."

Well, concludes the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, representing another side of Tennessee opinion, it remains to be seen "how far these bills will go toward eliminating the drinking of whisky and beer." Their force and potency, it remarks, "depend upon the same quantity that was behind the original prohibition bills."

"In a county where there is a strong sentiment for prohibition the laws are reasonably well enforced—about as well as the laws against murder, larceny, horse-stealing, fighting, and adultery.

"In the counties where there is small prohibition sentiment there is a corresponding laxity in the observance of the Prohibition Law."

The issue in Tennessee, for the last word has apparently not yet been said, is variously explained by editors outside the State. In the Louisville *Post's* opinion the question to be decided is "whether the people of Tennessee are fit for self-government or whether they will submit to be ruled by the Whisky Ring." The St. Paul *Dispatch*, on the other hand, is interested in the new "Tennessee theory" of law, which "admits that prohibition in Tennessee is a failure in spite of law, yet would put new law on the statute-books to enforce laws already there." And *The Dispatch* presents its idea of "what seems to be the trouble with Tennessee" in these words: "Prohibition never yet has totally prohibited, and it prohibits not at all when it is attempted among people who oppose it or even favor it in a half-hearted way." The New York *Evening Post* recalls that there are other States in Tennessee's position. For instance:

"In Arkansas, where an emergency clause carried the recent Prohibition Law into immediate effect, and the saloons, having lost an appeal to the courts, are giving evidence of an underground resistance, mass-meetings are being held to insist upon the law's observance. In Ohio and Delaware the trouble is with liquor shipments into local-option territory. In the former State, Chief Justice Pennewill upheld last week the Hazel Law, prohibiting common carriers from accepting such shipments; in the latter, a referendum election has been called to pass upon a similar law."

The difficulty, observes *The Evening Post* finally, "seems everywhere to have a twofold root: in a saloon element that does not know when it is beaten, and in city police or country sheriffs who must be goaded by new laws to enforce old ones."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF they run Huerta out of Mexico, he might try his hand in the Tennessee legislature.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE trouble with Mexico is that if it were not Huerta it would be somebody else just like him.—*Boston Transcript.*

"MEXICO safe except for bandits." It seems to be safer for the bandits than for anybody else.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

SULZER'S experience makes it probable that future Tammany candidates will consent to be clever and let who will be good.—*Washington Star.*

THE captain of the *Volturno* was every inch a man, but, alas, every man is not an Inch.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

AS we understand it, Uncle Sam has notified the Santo Dominican Army that he must get sober and go to work.—*Washington Herald.*

MR. SULZER may be ruefully contemplating the Mexican way of impeaching a hundred legislators by a single Chief Executive.—*New York Evening Post.*

GENERAL HUERTA speaks intelligently when he refers to the "underground route out of Mexico." That is the way his predecessor took.—*New York World.*

THE Bull Moose party serves notice that it proposes to go on fighting fiercely. Meanwhile, the G. O. P. continues to fatten the calf and cling to hope.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

VINCENT ASTOR who has $100,000,000 and proposes to run a model farm and fight Tammany at the same time, must have an exaggerated idea of his wealth.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT costs more than $3,000,000 a week to run the City of New York. We willingly accept the Controller's figures for it, but hanged if we believe it is worth the money.—*Manchester Union.*

ALL EFFORTS TO INDUCE HUERTA TO RESIGN PEACEFULLY HAVE FAILED.

—Orr in the Nashville *Tennesseean.*

CIVIL SERVICE can always depend upon having a friend in the minority.—*Washington Post.*

IMMEDIATE danger of the Tennessee legislature lynching itself has passed.—*Columbia State.*

The latest Balkan outbreak brings up the question as to who put the lie in Allies.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

ONE would think that President Huerta is trying to put through a currency measure!—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

EVIDENTLY Underwood isn't Hobson's choice.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

WHATEVER else President Huerta may have done to the Mexican Congress he didn't read his speeches to it.—*New York Press.*

IT is hardly probable that Huerta will be able to borrow money easier as dictator, but perhaps he can take it easier.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

RUSSIA will doubtless reciprocate by suggesting to Congress methods for conducting the trials of negroes in some Southern States.—*Wall Street Journal.*

JAMES J. HILL thinks the Administration Currency Bill "too socialistic to suit most Americans." Maybe he doesn't know how socialistic most Americans are.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

NOT only is Mr. Bryan as good a diplomat as Europe can boast of—judging from the Balkan affair—but he is a whole lot better Chautauqua lecturer than European cabinets hold.—*Chicago News.*

THE Prince of Monaco has set down his name for the forthcoming distribution of Government land in western Nebraska. Apportionment is made by drawing lots, and the Prince's action was probably force of habit.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY'S BREAD DEFICIT

BEEF AND PORK in Germany have been for many years extremely scarce, and on reliable authority, as the German press witness, horse, not to say dog, has been as popular a viand as the chicken or the calf. This year, however, there is also a bread shortage. The protective policy which regulates Germany's importing business has not redounded to the comfort of what Bebel proudly styled "the proletariat aristocracy." The potato famine in Ireland with all its fearful and melancholy incidents finds at present some parallel in the wheat famine of Germany's overpopulated kingdoms and provinces. The Empire of Kaiser William can not feed its people excepting by means of costly importations from the far Eastern and Western worlds. Even the finest harvests of Westphalia and Bavaria fail to fill the mouths of the teeming millions that hold the land saved for them by the valor of Arminius. We learn from *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) this condition of things is keeping the country poor. According to Goldsmith,

> "There was a time, ere England's ills began,
> When every rood of land maintained its man."

At present in Germany every rood of land does not maintain its man, and we read in the paper cited above:

"Altho Germany has just had an excellent harvest, and the figures given are almost record ones, the import of wheat has again risen in comparison with the previous year. As an agricultural country, Germany produces chiefly rye, oats, and potatoes, whereas for many years past she has been one of the largest importers of wheat. The entire import for the first eight months of this year amounted to 15,635,127 double cwts. as compared with 13,930,889 double cwts. in the previous year."

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in Germany's importation of wheat lies in the fact that the United States furnishes most of this grain to the Empire, Argentina and Russia being outrun in the race. Thus we are told:

"Russia, which two years ago supplied more than half of the wheat imported into Germany, has now sunk to the fourth place. In the year 1911 this country imported more than nine million double cwts. of wheat into Germany, whereas the supply for this year has shrunk to a little more than two millions. The Russian wheat supply is now far exceeded by that of Canada. From the latter country Germany has this year received nearly four times as much as in 1911, viz., 2,141,447 double cwts. The import from the Argentine Republic has this year not quite reached the same figures as in the last year, but still amounts to 4,196,003 double cwts. The import of wheat from the United States of America has increased in the most extraordinary manner. This country has now taken the first place, even sending a larger supply than the Argentine Republic. Whereas less than two million double cwts. of wheat reached Germany from the United States in the first eight months of the previous year, the amount for the same period of his year amounts to nearly five and one-half millions (5,406,775) double cwts."

Roumania, one of the chief wheat countries of Europe, has failed in her wheat, and Germany has turned to Asia, East and Southeast. To quote further:

"The imports from Australia and British India show a rise as compared with those of the previous year; from the first-named country they amounted to 695,921, from the latter 377,717 double cwts. On the other hand, the import from Roumania, which last year surpassed that of Canada, shows a very decided falling off. From over two millions, it has sunk to a little more than 600,000. No doubt the war in the Balkans is mainly responsible for this sudden decrease. Nevertheless, there is every reason to suppose that, in the future, overseas countries, especially the Argentine Republic, the United States of North America, Australia, and India, will be the chief sources from which Germany will draw her wheat supply."

ALCOHOLISM IN RUSSIA

THE BEST MINDS in Russia stand aghast at the ravages wrought in Russian society by the abuse of *vodka*, the national spirituous drink of the lower orders. The Government at St. Petersburg has maintained a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of this commodity and has promoted with great energy its production and use. The Army and Navy that fought with Japan were supported by the revenue that came from this monopoly, and Russia, we are told, has replenished the privy purse of its sovereign from the sale of a drink that is actually tending to the demoralization of the common people. As far as we can learn from the opinion of the Russian press, ever since the Russian Government declared *vodka* a State monopoly, and assumed the rôle of the saloon-keeper, the liquor business there has been making rapid

THE GOOD-ROADS QUESTION IN RUSSIA.
The highway to financial prosperity!
—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

progress and has become one of the main sources of income of that country. Last year the Government of the Czar realized from the sale of liquor $412,000,000, and for the first six months of this year the proceeds exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year by nearly $23,500,000, which figures, perhaps, tend to show that the Russian bureaucracy has been successful in one branch of endeavor, at any rate. It may be recalled here that Mr. Maklakov, the Minister of the Interior, said in an interview with a French journalist some time ago that the "severe climate of Russia makes alcohol a vital necessity to the masses." But some Russians do not agree with that statesman's view, and have very different ideas about the results of the Government's activity in that direction. "Public drunkenness has been growing to extraordinary proportions," says the *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg), and the increase in drinking "has assumed a really threatening character." The radical press, and even some conservative organs, have been conducting a vigorous campaign against the liquor monopoly. Mr. M. Menshikov, of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), condemns it in the following words:

"A State monopoly of the source of drunkenness exists only

here, in Russia, and all the rest of the world—it seems, without exception—does not allow the complicity of the Government in this public vice. In the whole world, even in the barbaric and pagan, the rôle of the Government is presumed to be a struggle against vices, but not participation in the way of their exploitation. . . . Our official publicists (oh, how hard their task is!) maintain that the Government sells alcohol exclusively with a view to limiting the evil: that if it should allow perfect freedom in the manufacture and sale of this poison, drunkenness would reach 'quite incredible limits.' However, the experience of all nations—both Christian and pagan—which grant freedom in this respect, shows different results. Public intemperance in those countries persists, but it is far less and not so appalling as here. Why? For one simple reason. Repudiating the monopoly of liquor, the governments in the West deprive this vice of the most powerful capital in the world, that of the State. They deprive it of the most powerful mechanism of distribution, the governmental system. They take from it the highest authority, that of State approval. That alone constitutes a hard blow to vice. . . . Some may say: Permitting the manufacture, sale, and consumption of alcohol, the governments in the West grant freedom to this evil. Not at all. Only an opportunity for evil is afforded, but simultaneously measures are taken to limit the opportunity. Not getting into an irreconcilable contradiction with itself, like our Government, the Western authorities can fight drunkenness like any other vice. But here the temperance movement, as is known, frequently meets with opposition on the part of the Government. The resolutions of numerous village assemblies regarding the closing up of saloons and Government liquor stores have not been affirmed, petitions have not been granted, preachers of temperance have frequently been dealt with as common rioters, and subjected to punishment. . . . Despite the categorical 'wish' of the Imperial Duma that liquor should not be sold in the colonization lands of Siberia belonging to the Government and the Ministry of Domains, liquor is being freely sold there. . . . For many years the press and society have pointed to the unseemliness of selling liquor on great Christian holidays or in the early hours when the working people go to their factories and mills, or of selling it in such small quantities that the last cent might be taken from the beggar. The indecency and the great harm of it are well understood, but what can you do if the nature of trade in general and that in liquor in particular, demands that the trade should adapt itself to the chief consumer—the drinking masses? Having become the owner of and dealer in such a poisonous product, the Government has placed itself in a false position from which there is no way out. To limit the traffic means to limit the income . . . ; not to limit it means really to make drunkards of the people."

ENGLAND'S OPIUM TRADE IN THE EAST.

LLOYD GEORGE—"What do you pay for the privilege of poisoning your subjects with opium?"
EASTERN PRINCE—"About a million a year."
LLOYD GEORGE—"Heaven bless your Majesty for so greatly enriching our treasury." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

In conclusion, Mr. Menshikov takes this more hopeful view, however:

"No matter how much bureaucratic eloquence the 'liquor publicists' should expend, the fate of the liquor monopoly in Russia is already decided. If not the days, the years of this unhappy child of Count Witte and Kokovtzov are numbered. I say this with absolute certainty, because I can not conceive that the clouding of the Government's consciousness in this question can last much longer. Seeing the terrible results of public intemperance, it is quite improbable that the Duma and the Imperial Council will not attempt to check the danger, that the Church will not take a hand, enlightened society, and lastly the Government itself."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPREAD OF THE OPIUM-HABIT IN INDIA

IT APPEARS that while China, under a frankly "heathen" Government, is applying the most drastic measures possible to crush the opium-habit—and is succeeding in its attempt—the vice is actually spreading in India, under a Christian domination. According to the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India During the Year 1911–12, and the Nine Preceding Years," recently issued by the British-Indian Government, the internal consumption of the poppy poison rose 21.4 per cent. in the last decade. As stated on page 194 of this ponderous official publication, while India used 847,332.4 pounds of its home-grown opium in 1901–02, its consumption had jumped to 1,028,892.3 pounds in 1911–12, a net increase of 181,439.9 pounds. The curious fact about this increase is that, as the authority quoted says, "only a small part is . . . attributable to the growth of the population." This remark becomes very plain when it is read in conjunction with the statement, in another part of the book, that the increase in the population of the Provinces constituting British India between 1901 and 1911 was 12,662,000, or only 5.5 per cent. The consumption of opium, we find from this report, has increased in all but one administrative division of British India. Witness the following figures exprest in *seers*—a *seer* being a little more than two pounds:

	1901–02	1911–12	Average Consumption per 1,000 of population, 1911–12
	Seers	*Seers*	*Seers*
Madras	35,629	41,391	1.0
Bombay	46,001	56,278	2.8
Bengal, Bihar, & Orissa	92,857	103,162	1.5
Assam	48,217	60,279	9.1
United Provinces	62,301	61,810	1.3
Punjab	52,798	63,481	3.2
Northwest Frontier Province	2,535	2,637	1.3
Burma	39,858	53,120	5.0
Central Provinces and Berar	29,988	54,357	3.9
Ajmer-Merwara	1,139	2,694	5.3
Coorg	38	49	.3
Baluchistan	662	710	1.7
Total, British India	412,023	499,968	

A further idea of the increase of opium consumption in British India can be formed from the fact that, as stated in the Excise Administration Report of the Punjab, just issued, the amount realized by that local Government from the opium product sold for use in the province rose from $171,146 to $186,182.4 in the twelve months ending on April 31st last—and that this increase is not attributable to the increase of duty during that period. As to the reason why the consumption of opium is increasing in India, the last-named report states with great *naïveté:*

"The good work of police and excise officials, and the assistance derived from the public and local notables, are too often rendered nugatory by the extraordinary leniency of the courts, both original and appellate."

An insight into the classes who use the opium in India is given

SECOND THOUGHTS.

MR. JOHN REDMOND—"Full shteam ahead! (*Aside*) I wondher will I lave this contrairy little divil loose, the way he'd come back by himself aftherwards?"

—*Punch* (London).

HER LATEST RAG-TIME.

"You made me love you.
I didn't want to do it, I didn't want to do it.
You made me want you,
And all the time you knew it, I guess you always knew it.
You made me happy sometimes—
You made me glad,
But there are times, dear,
You make me feel so bad," etc., etc.

(*Popular Song*.)

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

SOME HOME-RULE CARTOONERY.

by a native Indian writer in the current issue of *The London Quarterly Review*, who thus frankly states the case:

"There is no province of British India and no territory governed by a native prince where the drug is not in common use. Generally it is taken in the form of pills: less often it is smoked. The consumption varies in different parts of the country, ranging from 18.7 pounds down to 4.1 pounds *per* 1,000 *per annum* (not taking into account the illicit consumption, which is known to be far from negligible). . . . A considerable portion of the drug consumed in British India and the native States, shocking to relate, is used not by adults, but by infants. The babies, it may be pointed out, do not merely imbibe the poison with their mother's milk, but actually are made to drink it dissolved in water, or to swallow it in the form of a tiny pill. The Government of India, in its capacity of opium monopolist of the Peninsula, it may be noted, especially prepares *balgoli*—children's pills—containing the 'black poison of the East' combined with spices, to be administered to babies. According to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Opium which reported in 1895, in a single year 1,200,000 of these pills were manufactured.

"Taking India as a whole, fewer women than men take poppy preparations. In some localities, however, its use is so common that a box of opium is handed around among the ladies by the hostess just as chocolates would be passed about in Europe. The men and women who indulge in the vice are, for the most part, middle-aged or old, and seem to feel that it will smooth the path of their dotage by its narcotic influence.

"As to the races caught in the toils of the *papaver* siren, curious to say, the martial peoples have fallen under the spell more than the milder ones. The Rajputs and the Sikhs consume it in quantities. The Marathas, however, as a rule, are not addicted to the vice. The habit is more or less prevalent, broadly speaking, among the Indians in the Army. Many of them take it regularly, the year round, while others use it only during the winter. Among the races with a commercial bent of mind, the Marwaris are known to be the largest eaters of the drug, whereas but few Parsis take it.

"As a rule the vice is indulged in by the wealthy and middle classes, tho some poor people ape their vice. Few cultivators, litter-bearers, fishermen, day laborers, or other people who have to earn their living by the sweat of their brow, are addicted to opium, altho some members of the lower classes, such as tailors, carpenters, and those who do not do extremely heavy work, join the leisured people in the habit. A large number of railway employees, and not a few coolies, are slaves to the poppy.

"On the whole, indulgence in opium is confined to the urban population, and more especially to the inhabitants of large cities. Lucknow and Cawnpore, on account of their close association with the decadent Moslem rule just prior to its total extinction, head the list in this respect; and it is generally admitted that more Mohammedans than Hindu inhabitants of these towns are addicted to the vice. The consumption in Calcutta is very large, probably 10 per cent. of its population taking it. The habit is quite common in Benares and Gya, the prevalence in these places probably being due to the vice rampant amongst the Hindu and Buddhist priests and pilgrims. About 10 per cent. of the population of Madras make use of the juice of the poppy in one form or another.

"While the evil is largely urban, it must not be supposed that the rustics are not addicted to it. On the contrary, it is safe to assume that one-fourth or one-fifth of the adult population of Assam, and of villages in certain districts of the Punjab, habitually use the drug."

A FRANCO-SPANISH FLIRTATION

PROFUSE EXPRESSIONS of mutual good-will and high resolves of governmental harmony are heard in France and Spain after the visit of the French President and his Premier to Madrid. Talk of an alliance, or at the very least an *entente*, is in the air. The great Triple Entente will become a Quadruple Entente, and Spain's new Navy will range proudly alongside the fleets of England, France, and Russia. The more immediate results are to be better harmony in Morocco and a truce in the tariff war that has raised a trade barrier between Spain and France rivaling the Pyrenees. Some of the more sober Paris papers warn their readers against the extravagant expectations that are painting the future in rosy hues, and the German press consider the whole affair vastly amusing. The present condition of this question is well summed up by the London *Statist:*

"The French Prime Minister was so well received during his recent brief visit to Spain that it seems to prove that feeling in the two neighboring countries has grown so cordial that not only are they prepared for an understanding that will bring them much closer together than they have been for a century hitherto, but that there are reasonable grounds for expecting that either an alliance or an *entente* similar to that which exists between our own country and the French Republic is likely to be brought about."

And indeed the principal papers of Madrid for the most part seem to favor the match. The *Imparcial*, for instance, attributes

the highest significance to the interview between the Spanish Premier and Mr. Barthou, and adds:

"We may remark that a Franco-Spanish alliance would be a fine stroke of national policy. To associate Spain with the French *entente* with England would indeed be a triumph for Mr. Poincaré's statesmanship."

The organ of the Navy, the *Diario della Marina*, believes the visit "marks a definite stage in the progress toward a Franco-Spanish rapprochement," and predicts hopefully that "Spain will make her appearance in the field of international politics on reorganizing her Navy, and will be incorporated in the group of alliances most conformable to her interests, such as the Triple Entente." Indeed, it exclaims, "a new factor has now entered the group of European Powers—the Quadruple Entente, which will prove a guaranty of progress and peace."

ENLISTING DON QUIXOTE AGAINST THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE DON—"Yes, Marianne, only say the word and I will charge the German windmill!" —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

French opinion is best reflected in the columns of the *Espagne* (Paris), which was founded expressly for the purpose of drawing closer the ties between the chancelleries of Paris and Madrid. Recently Mr. Pinchot, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay, wrote an article in this organ in which we read:

"The relations between France and Spain seem to have been prescribed by nature. A large terrestrial frontier joins them together, and if it is true that this frontier—formed by the magnificent chain of the Pyrenees Mountains—constitutes a natural obstacle to invasions and war, it has not prevented these two countries from being kindly neighbors always, so as to know each other, to appreciate each other, and very often in the course of their long history to lend to each other a mutual support."

The great *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which is supposed to express the sober second thoughts of French statesmen, thinks the recent conferences between Mr. Poincaré and King Alfonso will "do something to bind more closely the natural ties that unite the two countries." But it urges caution in expecting too great results from recent friendly speeches:

"We must beware of giving way on this subject to flights of imagination. Already the press have been trying to launch projects and prophecies of extravagant anticipation. They have been discussing plans of an alliance and of naval and military cooperation between France and Spain. Certainly the two States have common interest in the Mediterranean and are destined, unless they fall into deplorable blunders, to defend themselves by a united front. . . . But this is not the same as making formal engagements for a long term to combine their military operations. . . . The first duty of the two Governments is to improve their commercial relations."

This writer goes on to say that a "commercial war" is at present raging between Paris and Madrid, and that "ultra protectionists" have succeeded in reducing the trade between the two markets 38 per cent. since 1891. It is time "to put a stop to this absurd commercial battle."

The German papers speak as if they regarded with amused contempt the idea of a Franco-Spanish *entente*, and we read in the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), an official organ with a decidedly chauvinistic tendency:

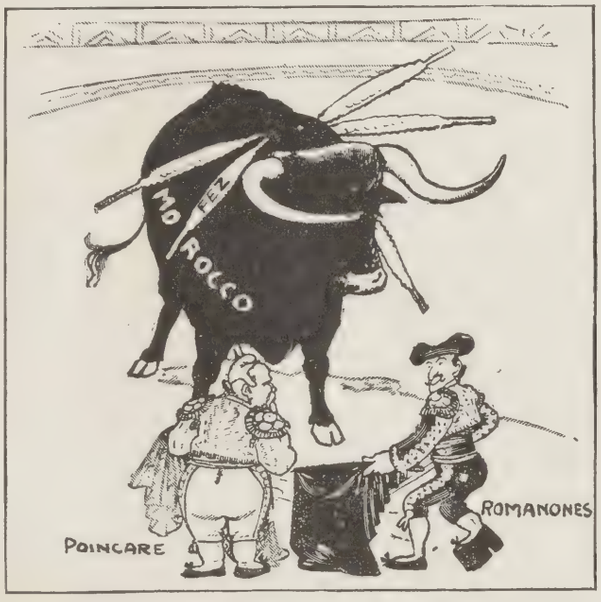
"Mr. Poincaré goes to Madrid! Europe is immediately flooded with speeches and newspaper articles brimming with assurances of friendship and love. Meanwhile people in Spain are compelled to meet these French exaggerations by clearly stating the limitations within which Spain intends to keep in accord with France. This does not, however, restrain Paris journalists from putting on a grand air as if France were putting the whole Kingdom of the Peninsula into its pocket."

The Catholic *Germania* (Berlin), which is glad to have a fling at France for its "Combism" in confiscating French Catholic property, declares:

"Will Mr. Poincaré succeed in realizing the *entente* which France is so anxious for, and thus oppose a Quadruple Alliance to the Triple Alliance? There are so many unknown contingencies which may crop up that we can only refrain from answering the question. The attitude of the Spanish Premier, Mr. Romanones, in any case seems plainly to be bent on checking the exorbitant demands of the French."

"The affair of the pretended Franco-Spanish alliance is becoming really ludicrous," remarks the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, a Conservative paper, in which we further read:

"Already in the fêtes which celebrated the presence of Mr. Barthou at San Sebastian, every onlooker remarked how little the actual fraternization between the two peoples responded to the elation with which the visit was announced and commented upon. And now, after the visit of Mr. Poincaré to Madrid, which should have excited much more enthusiasm, we have the impression from the declarations published on both sides that 'the mountain labors and a mouse is born.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



EXTRAORDINARY POLITENESS IN THE BULL-RING.

ROMANONES—"I'll let you finish him."
POINCARÉ—"After you, sir."

—*Compana de Gracia* (Barcelona).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A ROW OF WOODEN HOUSES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON'S WAR WITH FIRE

FIRE LOSSES in the United States are regarded by experts as discreditable to our country, and many attribute the blazes that dot the land every day from ocean to ocean to our partiality for inflammable building materials. Altho the rank and file of our citizens remain indifferent, believing, with a fine disregard of arithmetic, that "the insurance companies pay the bills," some of our municipalities are waking up and are making attempts to diminish the loss, by legislation and otherwise. Many of our growing cities show street upon street of new houses built very much like ornamental piles of kindling-wood. People who live in such cities will be interested in the recent passage by the Boston city council of an ordinance considerably extending the fire limits in that city. This ordinance, tho the Boston *Transcript* calls it "feeble" and charges that the council passed it only through "the pressure of cold facts and the knowledge that the public were well aware of these facts," is regarded as a plain step in advance, and is the result of a systematic campaign of education waged by various civic bodies. Mr. G. G. Wheat, Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has taken an active part in this movement, writes of it in substance:

A FOURTH-OF-JULY FIRE IN BOSTON.

"Many of our growing cities show street upon street of new houses built very much like ornamental piles of kindling-wood."

"The study of the question of extending the building limits and increasing the area in which no more buildings of wood construction might be erected resolved itself into a study of comparative costs of housing. This study again divided itself into the first cost of construction and the costs of maintenance and depreciation, and this has been taken and applied to a term of years. . . . The figures submitted by builders and obtained on buildings actually constructed show that the difference in cost is less now than it was two years ago.

"The various associations, including the Chamber of Commerce, who have worked in favor of extending the building limit, have realized from the start that this question would probably settle itself on a business basis, and have studied the question from that point of view. It seems very clear that the better construction will be far cheaper in the long run, and even in a period of five or six years, and unquestionably in a period of ten years or more, but great opposition was naturally met from many builders of wood construction and agents of such property. An unusual amount of interest has been given to this by all classes of people, and the very great importance and the reasons for this interest can be well understood when the actual proportion of our total wealth that is invested in residential property is known.

"It is a fact that the business of housing the family has been very rapidly becoming a special business, which is entrusted to other men. These builders of the homes have viewed this business naturally from the standpoint of personal profit. It is not strange that such being the case, the future welfare of the cities has been overlooked and neglected. The study of this entire question of housing has just been opened up in this present study. The State of Massachusetts has passed a law enabling all towns and cities to create a City Planning Board, and in a few weeks a session

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DYNAMITING THE CUCARACHIA SLIDE.

of two days' program will be given to a broad view of the whole question of better cities, and the housing question will be given a large share of the discussions. Representatives from all cities will attend this convention."

The feeling in Boston just before the ordinance was put upon its passage is represented by the following paragraph from an editorial in *The Transcript* (August 7) describing conditions which have their counterpart in most other American cities:

"It is a quarter of a century since the fire limits of Boston have been extended. The city has grown enormously, and this largely by inflammable wooden buildings. Conflagration menaces huge districts; the fire risk is greater than in any other large city on the continent; the mayor urges extension of the building limits; the Chamber of Commerce seconds him; the fire commissioner and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange fervently concur, and yet nothing is done. . . . The situation is as anomalous as it is exasperating. It flatly corroborates the jeer of Europeans that in municipal government the American democracy is continually breaking down. In Europe such a situation could never have formed in the first place. Americans abroad who go to a fire expecting excitement are comically disgusted. Yet at home they endure the exorbitant expense of the huge fire hazard docilely enough."

The day after the passage of the bill, the same paper (September 23) exprest its feelings as follows:

"Of course what was accomplished was better than nothing, but it merely relates to territory that should have been covered twenty years ago or more. The great outlying areas still to be developed, and comprizing at least half of the city territory, will continue to be at the mercy of the old crowd. Only to an almost negligible extent does this ordinance protect the physical future of Boston. It merely recognizes a neglect that has lasted over several decades, that has left its blight upon much of the building in the meantime and leaves the greater field open for conditions that will probably be even worse than those we already have. . . . . .

"Something at least has been accomplished. The public is constantly learning what interests and what representatives of these interests are the chief obstructionists of this attempted vital reform. It knows who are banded together to keep Boston a wooden city that they may continue to sell it kindling-wood. Instead of quieting the agitation, the present result of this crusade should be to stimulate it. This should be made an issue at every municipal election until the now rapidly multiplying rookeries are no longer permitted. To be sure, the interests that are cheapening real estate and putting up fire-traps for the people to live in have been given a new lease of dangerous privilege, but it must now be the duty of every good citizen that has an interest in the future of his city, of every business and social organization that desires to see the newer Boston a fit place for self-respecting people to live in, to work before the City Council and before the legislature for the radical improvement of conditions that are now so menacing."

The condition, its partial relief, and the means that have been and are still being adopted to lessen risks from fire, have their lessons for all American municipalities.

A PLAGUE OF CATS

THE AUSTRALIANS, besides the plague of rabbits with which they have been afflicted for many years, are now obliged, it appears, to fight a plague of cats. The cats were introduced originally in the hope that they might take to killing off the rabbits, and now some planters are putting in dogs to kill off the cats. The canines having misbehaved in some instances, the victims are looking about for dog-killers, and apparently there is to be no end to this endless-chain game of The House that Jack Built. The obvious moral is clearly drawn by a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, September 25), who writes as follows:

"The Australians imported rabbits to give themselves the pleasure of hunting them and also to furnish a new product for their estates. As is well known, this plan did not work out well; the rabbits multiplied rapidly, owing to the well-known fecundity of the species; they have consumed pasturage and crops in such a degree that they have become a pest, destroying the food supplies intended for the herds. Every possible means has been employed to get rid of them; prizes of immense value have been offered to whoever would furnish a means of exterminating this prolific race. Nothing has succeeded, and breeders are obliged to live side by side with the enemies that they themselves introduced into their land.

"And now a new pest has appeared in the land—that of cats. These animals, the old ladies' friends, have often left their owners' houses, either voluntarily or because they were driven out, and have founded new families in the bush. In some cases breeders have established cats on their estates in the hope that

they would make war on the hated rabbit. Unfortunately, the descendants of these domestic cats, completely abandoned to their instincts, have returned to the wild state to such a degree that their type has altered; they have become larger, stronger, and more ferocious than their ancestors. As they find in Australia no enemy of their race, they have multiplied, their forces have gained ground, and they are infesting the whole country.

"To gain a livelihood, they hunt all sorts of small creatures—lizards, opossums, even young lambs, and they also have some appetite for the rabbits. In the Macquary Islands, where they have become particularly numerous, they also attack sea-birds, whose numbers they have diminished together with the eggs that formerly nourished the fishermen.

"It has therefore been decided to make an end of this race of malefactors, and to that end there has been introduced a breed of savage dogs to destroy them. This succeeded very well, but when the cats became scarce, the dogs, to live, began to attack the seals, and now it is proposed to exterminate the dogs!

"It is certain that the cats have lessened the amount of small game, but their effect on the rabbit plague remains yet to be shown.

"If we recollect that every country that has destroyed its pilfering sparrows has had later to spend large sums in reimporting the species, we shall realize once again that the Creator, in his goodness, has organized things better than our learned agronomists. This is not to say that we should stand with folded arms before the numerous plagues that assail us, but only that whatever we do should be done with extreme prudence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CULEBRA SLIDES

WHY IT WAS that all the eminent engineers and scientific men who went over the ground with such painstaking minuteness before we began work on the Panama Canal failed to foresee the enormous earth-glides that have been such an unpleasant feature of the later digging, is explained by Dr. Vaughan Cornish in a paper on the canal work read before the recent meeting of the British Association. Engineers and geologists both based their calculations on the rock as they found it, not foreseeing that its chemical composition was such that contact with water rapidly disintegrated it until it became hardly stronger than sand. We quote from a condensation of Dr. Cornish's paper, printed in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, October 11), as follows:

"Dr. Cornish gave a short sketch of the advance in the knowledge of tropical diseases which had rendered it possible to make the Isthmus healthy, and eulogized the Americans for the establishment of orderly and civilized life in what was, after all, only a great labor camp, temporary in its constitution and polyglot in composition. The efficiency of the organization of the operative force he attributed chiefly to the exceptional qualities of Colonel Goethals, chairman and chief engineer, after whose appointment in 1907 the rapid and efficient prosecution of the undertaking commenced. The greatest engineering triumph up to the present time was the Gatun Dam. It stood solidly, in spite of the looseness of its material, and it was so broadly based that it had not sunk in the soft ground, in spite of its great weight. The water was not yet at its full depth at the back of it; but its rate of rise had been equal to that calculated beforehand, so that there was no evidence of leakage.

"In regard to the slopes to be given to the sides of the Culebra Cut, all the engineers, both American and European, of the International Board appointed by President Roosevelt in 1905 had been in agreement, and all had been wrong. They had said that the rocks would stand firmly at an average slope of three vertical on two horizontal, whereas there are several miles of the cut in which the sides are still collapsing, altho the slope has been reduced to about one vertical on three horizontal—that is to say, less than one-quarter of the proposed steepness. The geologists had likewise failed to foresee the collapse of the sides, and had encouraged the engineers in their misplaced confidence. The source of error was the neglect of both engineers and geologists to take account of the chemical composition and minute mineral structure of the underlying rocks of which they had obtained specimens by boring. Some of these, lying for the most part in thin seams, were completely disintegrated when even a little rain-water reached them, and when the unbalanced pressure became considerable, on account of the deepening of the cut, they flowed like sand. The banks were thus left unsupported, and they collapsed. When the disintegrated seams extended below the bottom of the cut, the accumulated pressure of the fragmentary material heaved up the bottom, often to a height of 20 feet, the mound being, moreover, broad enough to cause a serious reduction in the width of the navigable channel. This trouble still continued, and, in Dr. Cornish's opinion, was likely to continue for a long time. From his own observations on the spot, however, he concluded that, owing to the great width of the bottom of the cut, and the efficiency of the machinery for excavation and dredging, the engineers would be able to maintain a channel of sufficient width and depth for the passage of large ships."

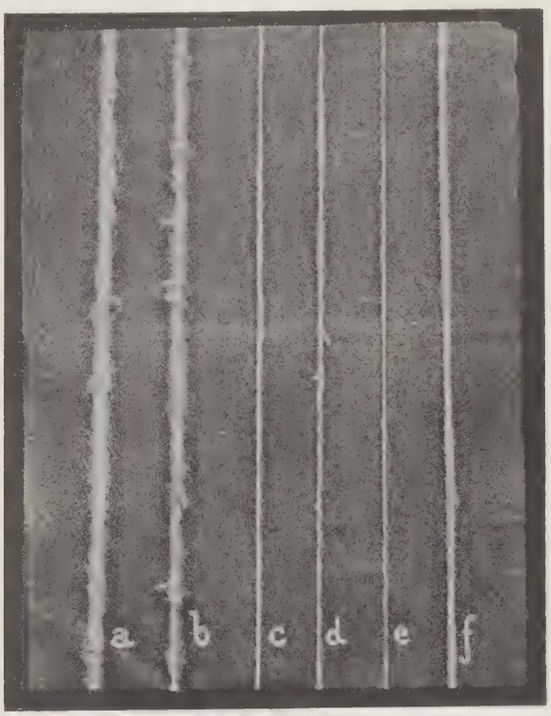
From the London "Graphic."

THE SLIDES THAT MENACE THE CANAL.

"There are several miles of the cut in which the sides are still collapsing," and in Dr. Cornish's opinion this trouble "is likely to continue for a long time," altho the engineers will probably "be able to maintain a channel of sufficient width and depth for large ships."

A HINT FOR STEAM ROADS

THE IRE of *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) is roused by a suggestion that electric railways should now profit by the experience of the steam roads in the development and use of signals. The boot, it says, is entirely on the other leg. If there is one particular thing in which the



KAPOK YARN.

electric roads have nothing to learn of their brothers of steam, it is the maintenance of signal facilities. Writes the editor of *The Journal:*

"The statement that electric railways are in position to, and should, profit by the experience of steam roads in the development and use of signaling systems has been made so often that it is commonly accepted as a matter of fact. There is one particular, however, in which steam railways can learn something from electric roads, and that is how best to maintain signaling facilities.

"It is almost a universal custom among electric railways which have signals to require their maintenance to be handled by the department which looks after the overhead and power facilities. This puts the signal maintenance in the hands of men who are already handling electrical work and are familiar enough with it to be able to assimilate the added labor of caring for the applications of electricity which the signals represent.

"It is true that hardly any signals except such as are electrically operated are used on electric railways, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that these roads have shown a much better appreciation of the fitness of things in keeping all of their electrical facilities under the eye of an electrical department than steam roads have in trying to combine the maintenance of signals with maintenance of track. Steam roads have had for many years a department in charge of their telegraph and telephone facilities, which corresponds in a way to the overhead department on electric roads. But instead of trying to work out a combination of the telephone, telegraph, and signal maintenance, which undoubtedly could have been made successful, they seem to be endeavoring to combine two kinds of labor which are distinctly incompatible. . . . . .

"Electric railways seem to have arrived first—and without straining—at the best solution of the difficult problem of how to maintain signals most economically. And in this respect, at least, steam roads have something to learn from electric railways—even tho the latter may be indebted to the former for much of the pioneer work that has been done in connection with the engineering problems of signaling."

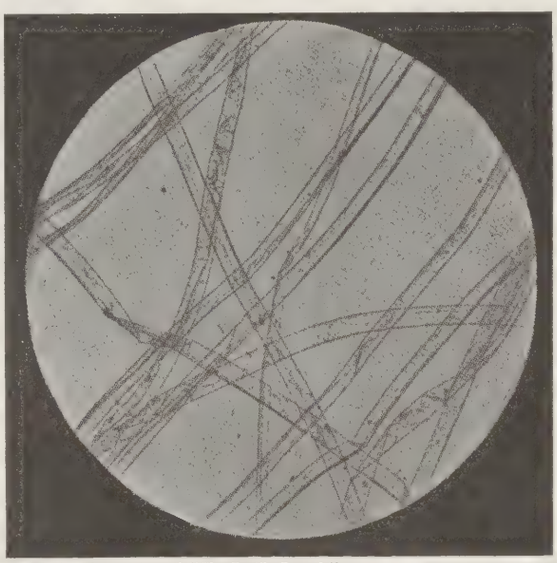
KAPOK: A NEW TEXTILE FIBER

VARIOUS SILKY FIBERS known as "kapok" are used in the industries, especially in Germany, and the invention in that country of improved methods of spinning them is giving their employment great impetus. From an article in the *Monatschrift für Textil Industrie* (Leipsic), by Julius Harraut, technical instructor at Weipert, Germany, we learn that the true kapok fiber comes from the kapok-tree (Eridendron or Ceiba) of the Dutch Indies and Java. It is also grown in Ceylon, British India, and Central America, and experiments are being made with it in German New Guinea and German East Africa. Owing to its lightness and expansive quality it is used for upholstery, mattresses, and similar purposes, but attempts to spin it were long frustrated by the extreme brittleness and smoothness of the fiber, until the invention by Emil Stark of a process by which it may be made into yarns, especially when mixed with cotton, wool, or silk. The Stark process is said to be likewise suited for spinning fibers similar to kapok, particularly the calotropis from Southern Asia and Africa, and which, owing to its extreme length, can be worked more easily than the regular kapok. We quote from a translation of Mr. Harraut's article made for *The Textile World Record* (New York, October) by its editor. We read in substance:

"The kapok fiber under the microscope has a peculiar brightness. The fiber is very transparent and nearly structureless. It has a very wide lumen, or cavity, in contrast with a very thin wall. It is very brittle and is easily broken when subjected to the spinning process, owing to the pressure and twisting to which it is necessarily subjected. The calotropis fiber has a similar structure, but exhibits more distinct longitudinal lines.

"The smoothness and brittleness of the fiber make the spinning process difficult. Both of these properties are taken into consideration in the Stark process, the fiber being treated with a solution, such as ether, carbon disulfid, and also with boiling water. This treatment dissolves the substances that may have adhered to the fiber, which loses its luster by reason of the resulting shrinkage.

"The kapok fiber is obtained from the fruit of a tree which grows to a height of 100 feet and occasionally to a diameter of



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Textile Record."

THE KAPOK FIBER.

three feet. Its roots are straight and grow deep into the ground. The bark of the young tree is light green and later becomes light gray. Under cultivation the tree reaches a height of about 60 feet and a diameter of 26 inches. The white or yellowish blossom develops into the kapok fruit, which is covered by a brownish fivefold husk and is from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length and one to two inches in thickness.

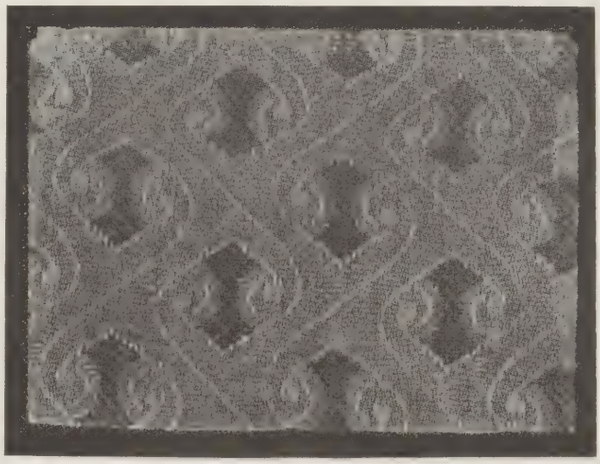
"At the Brussels Exhibition in 1910 a kapok-tree was shown

bearing fruit. This tree was exhibited, not because of its importance in the texile industry, but to encourage the growing of kapok in the Dutch colonies. The wood is used for isolating material for telegraph-wires. The kapok fiber is obtained from the seeds found in the husk of the fruit. The fibers become loosened as the fruit ripens.

"When cultivated kapok-trees are raised from the seed, the distance between the trees is 5 to 6 meters. Kapok is seldom cultivated alone, the field being generally planted with coffee and coco.

"The fiber is separated from the seed by hand. The seed with the fiber is thrown into a basket and stirred by hand with a short stick. The heavy seed sinks to the bottom and the fiber is removed from the top. As will be readily understood, this is a slow and expensive process. Attempts have been made to invent a machine for removing the fiber, but without success, owing to its brittle nature. Of late years there has been much adulteration of the kapok fiber by mixing with low grades of cotton and cotton waste. The fiber is packed in square bales at a pressure of 150 to 4,500 pounds to the inch. The bales are covered with jute and fastened with iron bands. Owing to the importance of kapok cultivation in Java, the planters in that colony have tried to protect their trade by marking the product 'Java kapok,' and having each bale stamped to indicate the quality as a guaranty against adulteration.

"Owing to the inflammability of kapok, many fire-insurance companies have refused to take risks on establishments in which this material is used; others having accepted the risks only at very high premiums. The kapok seed yields about 25 per cent. of oil, which is used in the manufacture of soap. The seed from which the oil has been prest is used for fertilizing the land and for feeding cattle."



UPHOLSTERY FABRICS OF KAPOK FIBERS.

THE FIRST DOMESTIC ANIMALS

GENEALOGY is quite as interesting a study when its object is the dog or the horse as when a human family is investigated. Most of those who pursue it, however, confine themselves to recent breeds. It is possible to follow it back to prehistoric ages—not of course with individual lines, but with the larger groups. The result of such studies reveals the fact that man has tamed certain breeds almost ever since he has been man—so far as his remains go to show. From a discussion giving the results of the latest investigations, contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 27), we take the following paragraphs:

"A characteristic trait of certain species of mammals is the facility with which they abandon liberty to live entirely under the domination of man. They pass very easily from the savage to the domestic state, and vice versa. Others, on the contrary, forming the vast majority, absolutely resist all domestication, even when slow and progressive.

"This aptitude for domestication was naturally noticed very early by man, who has used it in the creation of domestic varieties.

"It is possible that the reindeer that lived in 'central Europe at the end of the Stone Age was more or less domesticated. It is a remarkably stupid animal, and the Lapps of to-day can manage it only with the help of their dogs. As the dog was not surely domesticated at this epoch, the question of the domestication of the reindeer is also doubtful.

"The first animal that we know positively to have been domesticated is the dog. It is known that the accumulations of domestic refuse called 'kitchen middens,' especially frequent in the north of Europe, are regarded as dating at the outset from the neolithic period. Now it has been long noted that all the bones found in these middens are gnawed and more or less eaten. Dogs' bones are also very numerous among them, and it has been experimentally found that this animal is exclusively responsible."

These earliest dogs, we are told, were of medium height and resembled our hounds. At the beginning of the Bronze Age larger dogs made their appearance, and at the end of that age we have numerous varieties. Some of these may have been due to crossings with wolves. As for the horse, it appears to have been abundant, in domestication, during the later Stone and the Bronze ages. We read on:

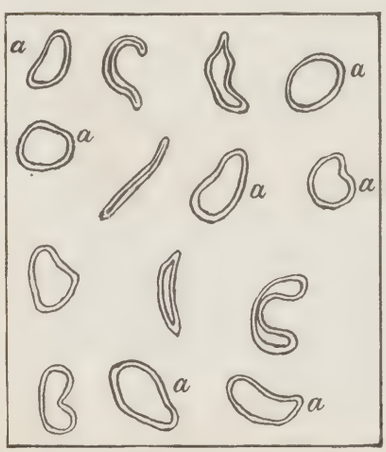
"Its domestication must have taken place rather late in our countries, for all the terms used to designate it by western races are derived from the Sanskrit, that is to say, from a tongue of Central Asia, a region where large herds of wild horses still exist. . . . The tame horse is descended in great part from these Asiatic horses. As for the small paleolithic horse so abundant at Solutré, it must have given rise to the semidwarf varieties, such as the Shetland, Scotch, Corsican, and Sardinian ponies.

"The pig appears to have been domesticated in the later Stone Age. . . . The sheep . . . was much later domesticated than the ox or the horse, and the old Egyptian wall-paintings do not show it, altho they represent the two latter animals. The prehistoric sheep has descendants, not much modified, in certain Swiss varieties of to-day. It was small, with slender legs and short horns like a goat's. At the end of the neolithic it was joined by a stronger variety. . . . . .

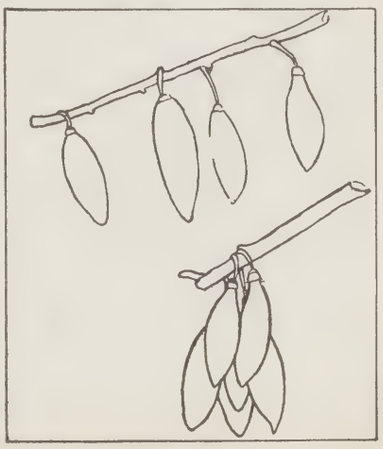
"The neolithic goats were quite similar to our modern goats, but smaller. They originated in Asia, where there are numerous wild forms in the Himalayas, Afghanistan, etc. . . . The ancient Egyptians reproduced the goat in their paintings, and the Bible and the Vedas speak of it.

"The *Bovidæ* must have been represented from the first by two forms: the *bos primigenius* or urus, and the *bos longifrons*. The urus was probably related to certain Scotch varieties, and to Hungarian and Russian forms. The other corresponded to our shorthorn varieties. . . . . Skulls without horns are also found, but their signification is not exactly understood. . . . In the Bronze Age appeared the *bos frontosus*, an ox with a long head, flat forehead, and long horns, the ancestor of our best breeds. Unfortunately the relations of these various varieties are not known.

"The problem of all these breeds of domestic animals is equally difficult; not only were they derived from many sources, but hybridation and the introduction of foreign elements by man must have complicated their descent extraordinarily."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



CROSS SECTION OF KAPOK FIBERS.



KAPOK FRUIT.

LETTERS AND ART

MR. ALTMAN'S GREAT GIFT OF ART WORKS

"IT is precisely as if a generous section of the Louvre or of some other great Continental gallery had by some magical process been conveyed to our shores and bestowed upon the public," says Mr. Royal Cortissoz, writing about the Altman art bequest. The art world of America had not ceased talking of the great Morgan collections and their probable destiny as public possessions when this other gift to the public is made with almost no restrictions—none, indeed, save what has been easily surmounted. Mr. Altman's accumulations were fewer in number than Mr. Morgan's, but

AN OLD WOMAN CUTTING HER NAILS,
By Rembrandt.

This and the following pictures in this department are from the Altman collection bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

they are distinguished by their unique excellence. Every one is a masterpiece. Much has been said of the thirteen Rembrandts, "including certain works of the noblest renown." As regards pictures, declares Mr. Cortissoz in the New York *Tribune*, "Mr. Altman would appear not merely to have equaled, but to have surpassed, all other American collectors of the present day." Mr. Cortissoz recalls that Mr. Altman's name was frequently associated with sensational prices in the foreign auction-rooms, but adds that "he was never known to be merely extravagant." He sought only "authentic and brilliant gems of old paintings," and the high prices were unavoidable. By Hermann Struck, the German etcher, lately a visitor to New York (quoted in the New York *Times*), Mr. Altman is described as having been an "ideal collector," who "never considered buying a picture, porcelain, or any other treasure without weighing the question: "Is this piece really worthy of a place in my gallery?" Mr. Cortissoz draws an interesting picture of New York's future good fortune:

"Possibly he had a special predilection for the art of the Low Countries, if we may judge from the prominence of Rembrandt, Hals, Van Dyck, Vermeer, Ruysdael, Hobbema, De Hoogh, and Maes in his collection. But three other paintings of his would alone serve to show his catholicity as well as his really subtle judgment. He bought one of the most exquisite of Renaissance portraits, the 'Federigo Gonzaga,' of Francia; he bought the 'Holy Family,' by Mantegna, which was in the Weber collection, the kind of souvenir of the Mantuan master which it had seemed America could never hope to possess, and finally he secured that fascinating little Botticelli, 'The Last Communion of St. Jerome,' which has a place by itself in the history of the painter's work. This last picture . . . is not by any means a conventional specimen of Florentine art. It illustrates Botticelli in a very personal and even esoteric mood; it is the sort of picture which requires for its full appreciation a peculiar knowledge and sympathy in the student. There lies the key to the fair fame of Mr. Altman's whole collection.

"It is good to hear that by the terms of his will all these works of art are to be arranged in rooms of their own, to form, as it were, a museum within a museum. One dwells with delight on the thought of the groups into which the paintings will fall. With the Rembrandts there will go, we suppose, all the Dutch and Flemish masterpieces of his period. Then one sees in imagination the little company of Northern Primitives, the paintings by Gerard David and the Memlings, and, on the same wall, the portraits by Dürer and Holbein. Velasquez will have naturally his well-isolated panel, and there will be, we should hope, a whole room for the Italians, for Mantegna, Botticelli, Tura, Verocchio, Titian, and the rest. In still another room one would like to see the sculpture, the marbles, and terra-cottas by Mino da Fiesole, Donatello, and other Italians, and the works of the French school, including examples of Houdon, Germain, Pilon, Falconet, and Clodion. There are tapestries, too; there are porcelains, enamels, bronzes, and furniture, and, to round out the splendid catalog, there are some superb rugs. Art lovers, in short, are to be dazzled this winter. With the Altman and Morgan collections both to be placed on view, the Museum will be more than ever a place of happy pilgrimage."

That the Altman art collection would ultimately be given to the public was inevitable, observes the New York *Evening Post*. "Treasures of such richness and rarity come to be thought of, even in the minds of their owners, as 'affected with a public use'; and it is only a question of time when the enjoyment and profit to be got from them are made as general as possible." The terms of the bequest provide for an alternative of a separate museum, under the control of the Metropolitan board, but the Museum directors have voted to meet the first proposal of keeping them intact. A few have written to the newspapers favoring the independent museum, thus affording New York an exhibit similar in plan to the Wallace collection in London. Of the accumulating treasures of the Museum the New York *Tribune* speaks:

"As it passes into the keeping of the Museum, accompanied by a characteristically generous endowment, the trustees of that institution must begin to wonder if Aladdin's lamp has not been placed in their hands. A body of paintings, porcelains, rugs, and other gems, which, housed by themselves, would have made a gallery in this city comparable to the Wallace collection in London, is flung as it were into the great stream of benefactions that for some years now has been steadily flowing into the vast building in Central Park. Already we have one of the great museums of the world, and to judge from this latest bequest its future promises almost incredible things. Historians will find in its growth evidences of public education and taste; they will recognize in it, perhaps, a kind of monument to American culture. But they will see in the Museum, too, an extraordinary

testimony to the depth and fervor of American patriotism, to the public spirit which more than anything else ennobles a man's career. It was a fine thing that Benjamin Altman could care as he cared, amid all the exactions of a merchant's busy life, for beauty and for genius. It was, if anything, finer for him to have conceived the thought of sharing with the people his joy in art, and of handing down his priceless works from generation to generation."

BRANDER MATTHEWS DEFENDS THE THEATER

AMID ALL THE ODIUM at present heaped on the modern stage it finds a sturdy advocate in Prof. Brander Matthews. He is optimist enough to believe that "the stage as a whole in the United States is far better, far truer to life and artistic ideals, for more authentic in every way than it has been in any previous period in American dramatic history." He is not a bit dismayed by the occasional play which needs or gets police attention. Responsible critics and the self-respecting public stir up the storm that moves the public guardians to action, and the play is altered. Then in a few weeks, or at most months, it disappears and the stage resumes its normal health and well being. People who do not fix their attention on one or two reprehensible plays that have aroused public criticism must realize how much better off we are to-day than were our fathers of fifty years ago, despite the current cries of theatrical decadence. In the New York *Sun* Professor Matthews asserts that "fifty years ago the drama of the English language was simply contemptible." He goes on:

"So bad were conditions then that respectable people were driven away from the theater except when they went to see a great actor—Booth, Kean, Cushman—for example. In those days respectable and discriminating people never went to the theater to see pictures of contemporary life, for such pictures were not to be found on the stage. For pictures true to contemporary life people read novels.

"At that time our stage was mainly filled with adaptations from the French drama. These, bear in mind, were deprived of their original value and meaning as picturing existing life in France because they had to be warped into conformity with British or American life. Therefore these French plays, adapted for the English-speaking stage, lost their integrity, and as a result the English and American theater became an unreality. At that time there was no international copyright law protecting the dramatist. The native dramatist of England and America had to compete with stolen goods brought from France, and even these were so disfigured that they lost their original value."

Professor Matthews would not be taken to mean that we are now writing great dramas, but he avers that "the spoken drama is alive on both sides of the Atlantic." Furthermore:

"Whether there are any men or women of genius among our modern playwrights, or whether the plays they are producing bear comparison with the old comedies and will survive, we can not decide, for we lack the perspective of time and must leave such judgment to the next generation. We may not have the tall trees—of that we can not say definitely—but we have got the underbrush to protect the tall trees.

"What is particularly hopeful about the young men referred to is that they are not trying to be literary. They are trying to be interesting, and most of them are trying to be truthful. By 'literary truth' I do not mean portrayal of the external facts of life, but fidelity to the inner life; and it is this inner life that the younger men are trying to get. Personally I think the drama will be more important than prose fiction during the next twenty-five years.

"With all these hopeful conditions, however, as to the playwright and his own work there is another side to the dramatic situation which must be noted. Without its being any one's fault, the organization of the theater itself is unfortunate in this country. Producing managers, of course, do not make so much money out of a play during its run in New York as they make from that play while it is on the road, especially with two or three or half a dozen companies acting it in different parts of the United States.

"Owing in a large measure to the enormous current expense of producing plays, the manager as a rule tends to look with distrust upon a play in which he does not see 300 nights. This means that in far too many cases he is inclined, because of circumstances, to regard favorably a play abounding in violent action and primary colors.

"It may frequently happen that an artistic play which would be commercially successful for thirty nights in a repertory theater has no chance of being produced, simply because of the unfortunate organization of the theater here. Let me repeat that this is no fault of the manager, but results inevitably

MAGDALEN VAN LOO, WIFE OF TITUS.
By Rembrandt.
The Altman collection contains thirteen canvases by this master.

almost from the system that has grown up; and I do not see how it can be avoided until we have one or more repertory theaters in each large American city.

"Right here comes in the great value of the Drama League of America. Its officers send out to all members of the league a bulletin about a play that appeals to the more intelligent playgoer. The result is that the manager is encouraged by rising houses, due largely to response of the league members and their friends to give the play its full chance and also to give the general public time to hear about it and to see it."

The art of acting, which is sometimes thought to be lost, or on the decline, has, in this writer's view, only suffered a change into something else. We shall not expect old stagers to agree that acting is better; it is different in kind, and with the change has come about a changed viewpoint in the audience:

"With this silent, steady evolution of the drama toward its high destiny we find the interest of the more intelligent part of the audience drifting away from the acting to the play itself—its construction, workmanship, the ideas and ideals of life it interprets and the picture it gives of this and that phase of life. Twenty-five years ago people generally went to the theater to see an actor or the company of an actor. Now an increasing minority go to see what Shaw or Barrie or Thomas has to say; and it is safe to guess that the plays they want to see will be played well.

"I am well aware that a competent actor's personality makes the stronger appeal and that the great majority of the average audience go to see this actor or that one and always will. But

I maintain that the leaven in the lump is growing, and people are now discussing the thesis, problem, and meaning in the play as never before. This intelligent consideration of the drama itself is growing, for one reason because the modern stage has no longer the large, dominating personalities of thirty or forty years ago. There is no Forrest, Booth, Cushman, Irving, or Jefferson on our stage to-day as a towering personality. No one of these great actors took any interest in the contemporary drama of his own language; no one of them ever produced a good new play. They were wholly satisfied to play the great parts in the great plays of the past.

"All this does not mean that we haven't good actors to-day,

THE LAST COMMUNION,
By Botticelli.

It "has a place by itself in the history of the painter's work."

for we have—and a larger number of good actors than ever before. Any one who remembers stock companies of forty years ago knows that the performance of a good modern play is likely to be a great deal better than it would have been in one of those stock companies.

"In all this evolutionary change in the drama one thing that has been lost is the tradition of the older artificial comedy. To-day we do not see performances of 'The Rivals' or 'School for Scandal' that are at all comparable with their performances of forty years ago, and simply because the actor of to-day has trained himself to act an entirely different kind of play—less rhetorical, less traditional; in a word, less artificial. Yes, there are a great many more good actors now than there were forty years ago.

"In considering the striking changes which have come over the drama and its probable future development we must not forget that the old artificial plays were written to permit production under physical conditions of the theater itself which have now passed away. Under the crude and inefficient lighting of the stage it was necessary then for the actor to come right down to the footlights, the only place where his facial expression could be seen. . . . . .

"Garrick would be laughed at to-day if he were here now, and acting in his old manner, but if Garrick were here to-day he would adjust himself to modern conditions and be just as great now as he was in his own time under conditions that then prevailed."

KIPLING STILL A BEST SELLER

THOSE WHO IMAGINE Kipling is one of the "dead ones," because his name is not so much bandied about in literary columns as formerly, will be surprized to learn that his vogue among readers has never had a setback and is now steadily increasing. Kipling, in fact, is one of the best sellers. Book-stores record a decided jump in the past year. Where one copy was sold ten years ago, about ten are sold now, says the New York *Sun*, which recently collected testimony from the big booksellers of New York. Some titles, to be sure, sell only four or five times as many as they did, but others sell fifteen times as many. Mr. Charles E. Butler, of Brentano's, gives this testimony:

"Kipling is now and has been for some time one of our best sellers. Where ten years ago we sold one copy of Kipling we now sell ten. Of course this is an average, and in many instances we sell a great many more than that. 'Departmental Ditties' is still among his most popular books of verse, and I believe we sell more of that than any of the others. It is one of the best known, and to the thousands of the younger generation who are just getting acquainted with Kipling's books it, of course, furnishes a striking introduction. 'The Seven Seas,' I believe, would come next in poetry, while 'Kim' in the prose is one of the best sellers with us. From all I hear, people are more anxious to read that great epic of the East now than they ever were before. . . . . .

"In his almost uncanny understanding and expression of human nature, and in his gift of knowing men and bringing out the real human character, he is as a writer more like Theodore Roosevelt in his field as a statesman than any man I can think of. I think the comparison will be admitted, because of their common virility, understanding, and appeal to the strenuous manliness of every human being.

"Kipling can talk to any man in his own terms. Take 'The Day's Work,' for instance, and in it he talks to civil engineers, railroad engineers, sailors, marine engineers, and a dozen other distinct classes of men with a perfect understanding and an accurate technical knowledge of that man's trade or profession. Moreover, the trick is so turned that the technicalities do not mystify the layman. You see, having lived the life out there in India, he well knows the heart and mind of the empire-builders and of the empire-protectors, Kipling's beloved Tommy Atkins.

"The versatility of the man is one of the things about which we are constantly hearing. Book-buyers never seem to cease to marvel at the range of his powers. Take, for instance, his 'History of England'; he takes the subject from an angle entirely his own, and with a virility which he alone can display; he gets behind the nationalist movement and turns out a book which I believe will be one of the leading volumes of its kind for years to come. Certainly such unofficial indications as we have in Brentano's show that.

"Just as Roosevelt has done much for the inspiration of an ideal in the American people, Kipling has done more than any of us can realize toward the inspiration of the people of Great Britain."

One of Kipling's signal achievements has been to make the "tired business man" read poetry—at least his poetry:

"Everybody appreciates the fact that the average man is not a great lover of poetry, but every man can appreciate the rhythm and swing of Kipling's deathless ballads, and from the way that books sell here I am confident they do."

Along with Shakespeare, Dickens, Scott, and Thackeray, Kipling is now bought in complete sets. He is a part of every library's furnishing, avers Mr. W. J. Macmillan, who is a buyer in the Wanamaker store of New York. This means at least that he is bought, even if it follows that he is later embalmed, as happens so sadly often to the authors of "complete" works. Mr. Macmillan declares:

"Kipling's popularity has been a steady growth, and to-day we are selling many, many times as great a quantity of his work as we have before in the last ten years. There is nothing unstable or ephemeral in the way Kipling's books are selling now. They are selling very well indeed, and we have every reason to believe that they will continue to sell better. Kipling is a standard

author, and as such his books sell in complete sets now where they used to sell in two or three volumes. The public has given unanimous expression of its pleasure in the complete uniform editions of Kipling, and we find that the expensive editions sell just as well as the cheaper ones. The limp-leather set, for instance, has done comparatively better with us than the green cloth. Of course with a living author like Kipling, people like the uniform editions because they can always add to their collections.

"Whenever one of our regular book-buyers who is known as a lover of rare and expensive books comes in here we expect him to ask for Kipling, and we are seldom disappointed. We find that persons furnishing libraries almost invariably buy complete editions of Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, George Eliot, and Kipling. Always a complete edition of Kipling is included. . . . . .

"The newer works are the more generally discust by purchasers, and his late volume, 'Collected Verse,' is a favorite here. We find, however, that 'The Five Nations' and 'Departmental Ditties' are still among the most popular of his books of poems, while 'The Day's Work,' 'Many Inventions,' and 'Plain Tales from the Hills,' might roughly be classed as among the most popular of his prose works.

"We hear a great deal of the revival of poetry, but I am confident that Kipling's poems would have been just as popular today without any other poetical revival."

NORWAY'S CONFUSION OF TONGUES

IF IRELAND gets home rule, will she throw the English language in the face of her erstwhile oppressors and begin talking in Gaelic? This is practically what Norway is reported to wish to do with the tongue imposed upon her by her Danish conquerors. Norway has been a bilingual nation ever since, and some have desired that the "landsmaal," or native speech, should become the official language of the country. Ibsen scoffed at the project in "Peer Gynt," but its advocates have been persistent, and a writer in the New York *Times* asserts that the celebrations of 1914, marking the centenary of Norway's independence of Denmark, will show a formal adoption of the new tongue. Resident Norwegians have followed up this statement with a denial, but the possibility is interesting enough to warrant quoting the grounds upon which the action rests. The word reform should not be applied to the proposal for, as the writer asserts, "the measure now in process of adoption is not the revision of the existing language, namely, Danish, but the adoption of an entirely different one, known as the Landsmaal." We read:

"It was invented toward 1850 by the eminent Norwegian philologist, Ivar Aasen, who in its construction embodied much of the ancient Norse of the sagas, as well as some of the dialects of the remoter regions of the Kingdom, where the peasantry have clung through the four centuries of Danish domination to the tongue spoken by their forbears in the days of the vikings.

"Employing these and other materials, adapting them to modern requirements, Ivar Aasen succeeded in evolving so melodious and so poetic a language that the vast majority of his countrymen, commencing with the rural population, have accepted it for their songs, their plays, their sermons, their schools, and their vernacular. It has caught their fancy; it appeals to their pride in the romantic past when the sway of the Norse vikings extended over Scandinavia, Northern Germany, Russia, and the greater portion of the British Isles; and it has become identified in their eyes with Norwegian nationalism.

"The spurious Danish—in which Ibsen wrote and which has been the official language of the Norwegians for more than four hundred years—recalls to them those centuries of Danish oppression and persecution, when, robbed of her independence, Norway was ruled from Copenhagen, not even as a province, but as a colony, fit only for spoliation, exaction, and tyranny. Everything that serves to recall Danish domination is hateful in Norway. Indeed, his Danish birth is the only real cause of the unpopularity of King Haakon's sagacious and conscientious rule."

Early next year Norway will celebrate the centennial anniversary of her emancipation from Denmark, of the recovery of her independence as a separate kingdom with a constitution of her own, tho united by dynastic ties with Sweden until 1905. And the writer in *The Times* asserts that—

"It is proposed to signalize the national rejoicings in honor of the occasion by the legislative adoption of Ivar Aasen's Landsmaal as the official and national language of Norway. The Government, an overwhelming majority of the Storthing, the press, and the bulk of the people have all determined upon the change, and a royal commission appointed jointly by Crown, Cabinet, and Parliament is now engaged in completing the necessary arrangements for the execution of the proclamation decreeing the new vernacular, which is to inaugurate the centennial.

THE HOLY FAMILY.
By Mantegna.

"The kind of souvenir of the Mantuan master which it had seemed America could never hope to possess."

"It will be a remarkable and unique event. For, while there are plenty of instances of a Government forcing its language upon provinces and dependencies acquired by conquest or statecraft against the wishes of their population, there has been no case until now, to my knowledge, of a people compelling its rulers to abandon the national language for an entirely new tongue. Ivar Aasen, its creator, already celebrated as a philologist, will henceforth enjoy new and more lasting fame, and will occupy an isolated place in history as the one man who invented and constructed a language which so pleased and fascinated his countrymen that they relinquished the tongue that had been theirs for hundreds of years, to adopt his for official and national use.

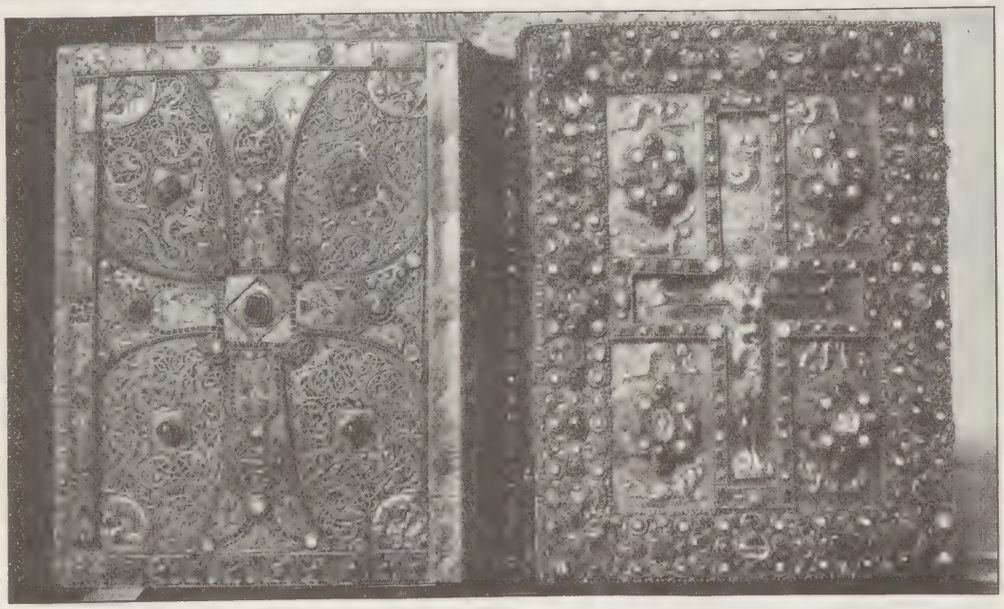
"Ivar Aasen, who was the son of a small peasant farmer, was born just a hundred years ago in the district of Sondmore, and was honored on his death, in 1896, with a great public funeral at Christiania, where a national memorial is about to be erected over his tomb.

"There are but two things more to be mentioned in connection with this remarkable linguistic change in Norway. The first is that Landsmaal is phonetic in its spelling. The second is that its adoption as the national vernacular will present no difficulty. For, as I have mentioned above, it has been taught in schools for twenty and thirty years past—and in Norway everybody attends school, popular education being of an extremely high order. Moreover, the people have become so accustomed to it, and have developed such a liking for it, that it is they who forced its adoption by the State."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE MORGAN BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS

THE PUBLIC have repeatedly been given the opportunity of seeing detached sections of the great collection brought together by the late J. P. Morgan, but they are now seeing for the first time his wonderful collection of sacred documents. It is on exhibition at Columbia University, brought there primarily for the benefit of the members of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, who have just completed their sessions. More than seven years ago Mr. Morgan "first introduced into their consultations the germinal idea from which they gradually shaped the plans for the present exhibition," explains Prof. Vladimir Simkhovitch, who was Mr. Morgan's chief adviser in the assembling of these works. For it was his desire as a churchman that the body in whose councils he often served should have the opportunity to see these works of church history. Nowhere in the world can their counterpart be found. To a representative of the New York *Tribune* Dr. Simkhovitch declares:



HEAVILY JEWELED MANUSCRIPT COVER.

The left side is eighth-century work; the right represents the ninth.

"I am acquainted with all the important manuscripts of the world. I have handled most of them. And I can say that the great collections of neither Munich nor London could produce such an exhibit as that which you see here. It is not the number of items, but their individual quality, that makes it so remarkable. Practically every period in the history of the Christian Church is illustrated by one or more finest specimens—and mark that I say 'finest.' Out of every important period the most important thing of that period is seen here. Yonder, in one of those heavily jeweled Byzantine bindings, is a fragment of a seventh-century manuscript. . . . Very few people remember to have seen even the manuscript."

The exhibition comprizes about three hundred and fifty books and nearly one hundred manuscripts. The writer goes into these rhapsodies:

"Massive jeweled manuscript covers, a thousand and more years old, are there, and marvelous hand-illuminated manuscripts, their gorgeous colorings and exquisite workmanship the result of years of toil by ancient monks and medieval artists. Many of them were once the dearest pride and delight of kings and emperors and popes. Only potentates such as these could command the services of the men who produced most of the Morgan manuscripts—men whose talents and skill were the rarest of their time, and a few of them true masters whose gifts to the centuries have yet to be surpassed.

"Dr. Simkhovitch's 'No' was sufficient to damn any manuscript that was being offered for sale to Mr. Morgan; and, by the same presents, no more than the Columbia professor's 'Yes' was needed to persuade him to back a medieval missal to the limit.

"When Dr. Simkhovitch leans his nose close to the pages of an ancient and very rare Spanish apocalypse, in order to examine closely the direction taken by the feathers on the wing of a minute dove in the marginal decorations that surround a hand-illumined portrait, you know he is going to tell you whether it really dates from the early twelfth century—(and Spanish manuscripts of any century are extraordinarily rare, he explains)—or is merely a copy, of inferior merit, made a few score or hundred years later, and therefore of no great historical or artistic importance. The soft brown folds in the gown of a nun who adorns the pages of a thirteenth-century Bible surprize you by remaining motionless when touched by the light breeze from an open door behind you. Dr. Simkhovitch has not spoken, but when he pauses before this bit of art there is something in his attitude that keeps you as quiet as tho he had raised his index finger and whispered 'Hush!' He has grown to know these monuments of an ancient art more intimately than any man living who has seen them—and you feel that it has only deepened his wonder."

A few of the gems from this collection are described with Professor Simkhovitch's comment—

"It is in one of these cases that Dr. Simkhovitch shows you the Byzantine bindings he has just referred to, and with them points out an extravagantly bound tenth-century manuscript, the famous 'Evangelia Quattuor,' turned down to show both upper and lower covers. The upper one is a splendid example of Carolingian art—the finest of the ninth century, when this half of the cover was made. It is all worked over with carved and hammered brass and silver relief-work, in which are roughly set more than one hundred and thirty jewels—rubies, emeralds, pearls, garnets, and so on. The lower cover, explains Dr. Simkhovitch, exhibits the only known combination of four different processes of medieval decoration—namely, 'garnet' or jewelry work, cloisonné, enamel, and Irish chiseled metal. Just how this rare grouping came about is a tantalizing mystery, but the date of its making is definitely fixt as in the year of Our Lord 750.

"In the case beyond is a gorgeous manuscript of the eighth century, known as the 'Golden Gospels.' Its great pages of vellum—dyed a rich purple with a craft unmatched to-day—bear in letters of gold the text, which Dr. Simkhovitch describes

as 'the most important collection of the kind in existence.' In its later days this volume was presented by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. of England, whose royal arms were then inscribed on the fly-leaf. There are some ninth-century manuscripts in this case—one of them illumined with miniatures—and then, right in front of you and just below the blazing 'Golden Gospels,' you notice something for the first time—an entire bound volume in the handwriting of Martin Luther. The hand is small and cramped, the ink a bit pale here and there, plenty of marginal notes and an occasional word scratched out—the whole volume might be squeezed into your pocket, always providing, of course, you had a right to put it there.

"'I doubt if any other complete volume in his hand exists,' is Dr. Simkhovitch's comment. 'Nor do I know why I placed it here—just my fancy, perhaps—but there you see it,' he adds, with a slight gesture toward it of his hand, palm up, and then moves on to another case, leaving you to wonder just how firm his belief may be in the divine right of kings.

"Oldest exhibits of all, marking the span of Biblical records, are two Babylonian bricks, 'probably from the library of Ashurbanipal,' and dated in the reign of Ammi Zaduga, about 2,000 B.C. One of them bears the earliest known version of the Deluge, and the other the oldest extant record of the story of Adam. Flanking the bricks are two baked clay cylinders, made by order of King Nebuchadnezzar between the years 604 and 561 B.C., and containing, among other records, some account of the attempted repairs on the Tower of Babel. Aside from these four hoary records, the exhibit is designed to cover only the life of the Christian Church.

"Only a very few complete tenth-century Bibles exist; one of them is in the Morgan collection, and fills three huge volumes in a case all by itself. Several Bibles and apocalypses in French, Greek, German, or English, and dating variously from the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, are shown. On one page of a French apocalypse of the thirteenth century appears an illumined portrait of King Louis IX., for whom it was made, and three others—his mother, the artist of the work, and the caligrapher, respectively.

"The 'Windmill Psalter,' in an adjoining case, on account of the miniatures, especially the small ones, as well as the pen-and-ink decorative drawings, that embellish nearly every page of this manuscript, is declared by Dr. Simkhovitch to be 'the finest monument of the thirteenth-century English art.' Here also is the famous 'Huntingfield Psalter,' the first forty pages of which are devoted to miniatures depicting scenes from the Old and New Testaments.

"Hard by is Wyclif's English version of the New Testament, written on vellum. It formerly belonged to Thomas Roper, the son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, and was an heirloom in the Roper family until Mr. Morgan bought it.

"An exhibit that Dr. Simkhovitch regards as a special prize is a Brevarium Romanum, a Flemish manuscript, written and illumined toward the end of the fifteenth century by David Geraerd and his associates. It contains twenty-five large and thirty small miniatures, and the whole was executed for and later purchased by Eleanor, Queen of Portugal. Dr. Simkhovitch once wrote an article for the *Burlington Magazine*, in which he pointed out that this manuscript contains many miniatures identical with the Brevario Grimani, the famous treasure of St. Mark's, in Venice, and that it has, besides, 'many conclusive proofs' that the Venetian manuscript was largely copied from the one in the Morgan collection. Dr. Simkhovitch at once found himself the center of a swirling storm of argumentative protest at what may have seemed to some well-nigh heresy."

FRENCH ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT.

Work of the Court painter, Jean Bourdichon.

A JAPANESE VIEW OF OUR PIETY

ALL OUR EFFORTS to Christianize Asia are considered a failure by some Christian Japanese, because our religion is too practical, or, as they deem it, too worldly. This idea is clearly set forth by Mr. Kanzo Uchimura in *The Christian Work*. That the writer is a "devout Christian Japanese," who speaks for many of his fellows, is admitted by the editor of the New York weekly, tho he expressly states his own dissent from much that is said, and asserts that "many Japanese take just the opposite view as to the success of American missions." The Japanese critic of "Americans as religionists" observes, first, that this country has produced no really great thinker or artist. Then he continues:

"A great religion can not develop in a country where there is no great art or philosophy. America has never had one great theologian, except Jonathan Edwards, whose greatness has not yet been recognized by most Americans. Religionists of America are, as a rule, persons who awake society; that is, so-called revivalists. Theodore Parker on Unitarianism, Moody on Evangelism, have no difference in respect of pragmatism."

Perhaps our greatest weakness, in Mr. Uchimura's eyes, is that we "do not recognize the value of religious work which can not be shown by statistics." The religion of Americans, he complains, "is in substance worldly."

"When they preach Christianity they do not put so much stress upon truth itself as upon the influence which truth has upon politics and society. Their logic is always *a posteriori*, but not *a priori*. When they have their statesmen prove the truth of Christianity, they consider they have got the greatest possible proof. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Bryan are great authorities in religion.

"To Americans nothing is more powerful than the fact of personal success as embodied in successful men. Therefore they can not understand mystical religion. In praising Luther, they refer to his works, but never touch upon his profound faith; they can comprehend Luther the reformer, but not Luther the

Christian. It seems that Luther's delicate idealistic conception of religion is beyond the comprehension of Americans.

"In their eyes Count Zinzendorf is not one of the foremost religionists, and the religious greatness of Honen and Shinran, founder of the Honganji, can not be recognized by them. The communion with God apart from the earth and body is called a dream by their religionists.

"Kierke-gaard advocated the Christianity which needed no church institution, but it has received no attention from them as impracticable. The Bible teaches that God is a spirit, but Americans do not believe in his power if it is not shown by forms and statistics. When they see me, they never ask, 'What do you believe in?' but always inquire, 'What church do you belong to? How many copies of your magazine are published? How many followers do you have?' When I say I commune with God under the shade of a grave, or by the small stream, they scornfully reply, 'Very poetical, eh!'"

So, with all our boasted religious activity, it seems to this Japanese observer that "lack of piety" is a fundamental American trait. It appears, we are told, in the very activity of our missionaries:

"They consider it of little consequence to break down others' faith and feel a triumph in having others throw away their hereditary religion. They do not understand that all religions are sacred. The missionaries want to impose their will upon others, and when they get others to believe just like themselves, they call it a missionary success. They who love liberty so intensely are not contented unless others have the liberty which they themselves enjoy. They interpret tolerance only politically and do not put it into practise in matters of religion.

"The spirit of tolerance is to respect others' faith, but they do not know tolerance in this sense. Thus, altho Americans profess liberty loudly, they are great tyrants in religion.

"They do not burn heathens at the stake, but they don't care at all to make light of and tread down the beliefs of so-called heathens. Not profound and not truly pious, Americans have never succeeded, tho they propagate their faith all over the world. When they converted the Hawaiians to Christianity they took possession of their land. They are proclaiming Christianity in India, China, and Japan, but they have never effected spiritual reform in them, only destroying the old customs and religions."

Hence it is, concludes Mr. Uchimura, that "American missionary works abroad are a failure on the whole." As he puts it:

"Americans who lack piety do not know the way to approach the mind of heathens, and they have no faith strong enough to meet the demands of heathens. Orientals are believers in 'future life,' while Americans care only for this world. The former are meditative, while the latter are expressive; and the former are tender, while the latter are vigorous."

MOHAMMEDAN SCORN FOR STATISTICS—It would seem that even to-day, among typical Moslems, scientific curiosity is an unknown attitude of mind. Indeed, according to incidents related by Miss Isabel Blake, of Aintab, Asiatic Turkey, and given to us in the current *Missionary Review* (New York), it is considered irreverent even to seek to know the facts of the universe. "Allah knows; why should I seek to understand?" is said to be the answer one ordinarily receives when asking questions in Turkey. For instance, we read:

"A curious American asked a Turkish camel-driver how long camels live. The reply was, 'How should I know? Allah knows. When Allah wills to take a camel he takes him. Who am I that I should inquire?'

"A French statistician wrote to the vali of Aleppo and asked these four questions: 'What are the imports of Aleppo? What is the water supply? What is the birth-rate? The death-rate?' The vali replied: 'It is impossible for any one to know the number of camels that kneel in the markets of Aleppo. The water supply is sufficient. No one ever died of thirst in Aleppo. The mind of Allah alone knows how many children shall be born in this vast city in any given time. As to the death-rate, who would venture to ascertain this, for it is revealed only to the angels of death who shall be taken and who shall be left. O Son of the West, cease your idle and presumptuous questionings, and know that these things are not revealed to the children of men.'"

TO MEND THE BROKEN SABBATH

IF THE PARTIAL BREAKDOWN of the American Sabbath is to be repaired, if the American people are to come to a realization of "the theft they are practising on themselves, to say nothing of their iniquity toward God, in the reckless abuse of Sunday, which dissipates their energies and lowers the tone of their lives," the first move must come from the Church, declares the editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*. It is indispensable to this end, he says, that Christian people should "recognize the spiritual values lying in the proper distribution of their time on Sunday." For,

"If they were more evidently convinced that the primary requirement of the day for themselves is an uninterrupted fellowship with God through prayer and meditation, to be followed by the unspeakable advantages of community worship in a temple dedicated to the Lord, the proper disposition of the balance of the day would be insured. If we begin the day with the notion that a fortunate pause in the hurrying activities of the week has been granted us for the mere purpose of festivity, the sanctities of the day are likely to be ignored. . . . . .

"We have no desire to suggest a schedule for Sunday which would make the day irksome with artificial restraints upon a normal and happy life, but we are very certain that there has been a gradual diminution of the spiritual purpose of Sunday on the part of Christian people, which ought now to be strongly resisted, lest it sweep on to further abuses of the finest institution ever devised by God for the protection of the human race."

That the Church is largely responsible for the fact that this is a "Sabbath-breaking generation," *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati) agrees. In the opinion of this Presbyterian weekly, the question is, Do we keep the Sabbath, or only Sunday? There is much in a name in this case, we are told—"no man has any right to be called a factor for Sabbath observance who is so weak in backbone and knee and speech that he does not call it the Sabbath." We read further:

"Every one who cares for sacred things sees that there is a terrible growth in Sabbath desecration. To great masses of people the day is simply given over to worldliness, in the way of sleeping, feasting, visiting, theaters, picnics, excursions, automobile and bicycle and carriage riding, baseball, and other games, while the Church and religion are neglected and trampled under foot. The Sunday paper takes the place of the Bible to multitudes, and God is not in any of their thoughts.

"But how can we expect them to do otherwise? Why should they observe the day as a holy day and not as a holiday? Simply because it is the Sabbath, and God requires it. It is right. It is a sacred duty. It is the law of God. It is God's holy day. But they are not told that it is. Many of them never hear it called the Sabbath. It is only Sunday to them. Many children never hear the Sabbath-school called anything but 'Sunday-school.'

"And why should they have any more regard for Sunday than for Monday, unless it is God's holy day and they are taught that it is, and are taught to observe it? Until Christian people have enough respect for God and for his day to call it the Sabbath, they need not expect the world to pay any attention to it."

The great difficulty, we are told, is not with the sects which refuse to recognize the first day of the week as the Sabbath, but "with those profest Christian people who believe in the Sabbath so slightly and so weakly that they never call it the Sabbath, or assert the sacredness of the day by using the name which divinely designates it as the holy day of God." The editor of *The Herald and Presbyter* concludes with these emphatic sentences:

"We did not expect to say so much on the subject just at this time, but Sabbath desecration is a sin that in God's sight is as deadly and as hateful as murder or theft. It is one of the peculiarly aggravated sins of our own times. Christian people should stand up and protest against it. They should advocate and defend the cause of the Sabbath. If they do not do so, more vigorously, by life and word, the Sabbath will increasingly become to the world merely Sunday, a day with a heathen name, and then . . . simply Sunday, to be trampled under foot and desecrated with impunity."

Stevens-Duryea

"Nearly a Quarter Century of Leadership"

The Stevens-Duryea makes instant appeal, by its very appearance, to those who seek luxury, distinction, and refinement, in all their appointments.

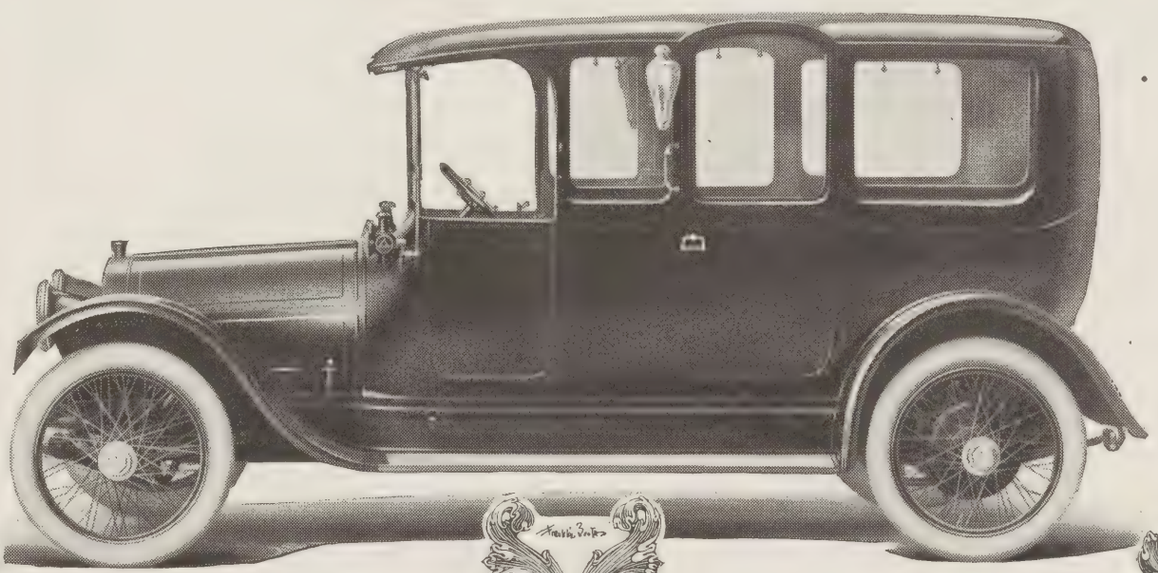
From the shapely hood, which curves artistically upwards and outwards to meet the fore part of the body, to the gently rounded surface at the rear, there is not a harsh angle to mar the harmonious symmetry of the car.

The aristocratic exclusiveness and courtly style of these Stevens-Duryea innovations of to-day are destined to become the mode of to-morrow.

Limousines and Berlines $5750 to $6200

Stevens-Duryea Company Chicopee Falls Mass

"Pioneer Builders of American Sixes"



Four

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Jeffery
Kenosha, Wis. U.S.A.

$1550

Can it Be Done?

ONE big motor car dealer said when he saw this Jeffery Four: "It can't be done. You can't build it to sell for $1550—it's too good."

We proved to him that it can be done—by a manufacturer with the experience, capital and equipment. Three days later he wired us an order for eight hundred cars.

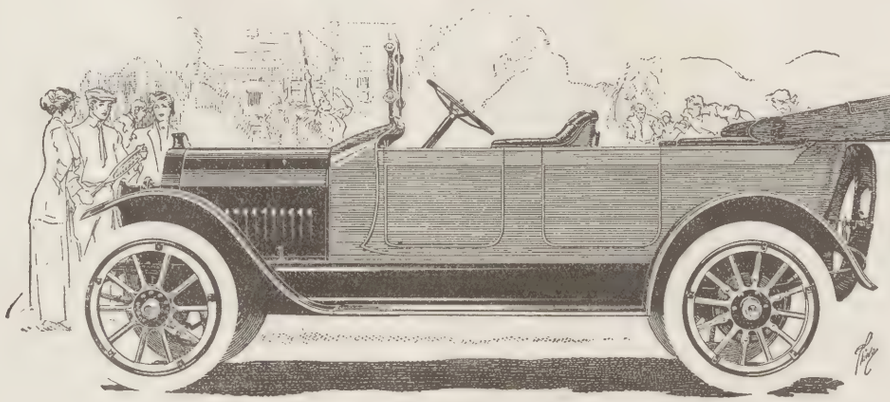
Now we have done it, and here it is. The highest grade car in all its elements, and sold at $1550.

This is the first public announcement of this astonishing car. We know it's astonishing, because when the dealers heard of it and saw it they placed orders for more than fifty per cent of the output of this factory for the next twelve months. It's a manufactured car—produced in a plant backed by forty years of manufacturing experience and five million dollars in assets.

It would be impossible to build a car like this to sell for $1550 without the factory, capital and equipment to produce in great quantities.

The Jeffery Four is the product of the best European experience—therefore a little in advance of the best American practice. Watch for the attempts to imitate this car.

We have given it the name of Jeffery because we want the world to know that Jeffery built it. The world already knows the reputation behind that name.



The Jeffery Four, $1550

If it's in the Jeffery it's High Grade

Fifteen Features of the Jeffery Four

THE Jeffery high speed mono-bloc motor is powerful, light and economical. It will travel, without vibration, twenty miles per hour on low, forty on second, fifty on direct and fifty-five on fourth.

The oiling system is the latest—combination force feed and splash. Oil is carried in the crank case and pumped to the bearings with dips for lubricating the cylinders.

We made this car light in weight and light running to reduce fuel consumption, vibration and tire expense. Economy is the result.

This car has speed, snap and go. It will remind you of a wiry western pony. You can speed up the Jeffery Four to forty miles, shut off your engine and coast half a mile.

With Imported annular ball bearings throughout, it rolls so easily. The mere pressure of forty-five pounds will start it rolling on the floor.

All manufacturers know that the U. S. L. starting and lighting system is the most expensive and is protected by exclusive patents. We know, by experience, that it is the best for the Jeffery. Another car, selling for $3250, charges $200 extra for this equipment, which we include in our $1550 price.

The leather universal between the clutch and transmission marks a great step toward silence and efficiency.

Daimler proved that to the satisfaction of Europe. We tested it for thousands of miles before we adopted it on the Jeffery Four and Six.

Rothschild of New York designed the bodies of the Jeffery Four and Six. Only the eye can sense the lasting impression of beauty that is theirs. It cannot be described.

Brewster Green predominates in the color. The doors are extremely wide, 23½ inches, the seats so broad, the upholstery so deep and the little conveniences so many that uncommon comfort will be yours. The back of the front seat is faced with the finest leather.

Dash attachments include gasoline pressure gauge, oil pressure gauge, speedometer, dash lamp, combination lamp switch and two compartments for gloves or valuables. Power tire pump, $25 extra.

Gasoline pressure tank carried in rear distributes weight properly—safer and easier to fill. Pressure pump operated from cam shaft.

High speed mono-bloc motor, European type. From nothing to forty miles in twenty seconds—high grade.

U. S. L. starting and lighting system—high grade. This car could be sold for $100 less if equipped in any other way.

Imported annular ball bearings throughout—high grade. Standard on the world's best cars.

Spicer universal joints—high grade. Ask any mechanic.

Combination force feed and splash oiling system—high grade. The most economical we know.

Four forward speed transmission—high grade. Control lever directly over transmission.

Full floating type rear axle on imported annular ball bearings—high grade. Same quality as used by all the highest priced electric vehicles.

Body designed by Rothschild of New York—high grade. The hit of the Paris show.

Leather universal between clutch and transmission—high grade.

Vanadium steel springs and front axle—high grade.

Rayfield carburetor—high grade.

Left drive and center control.

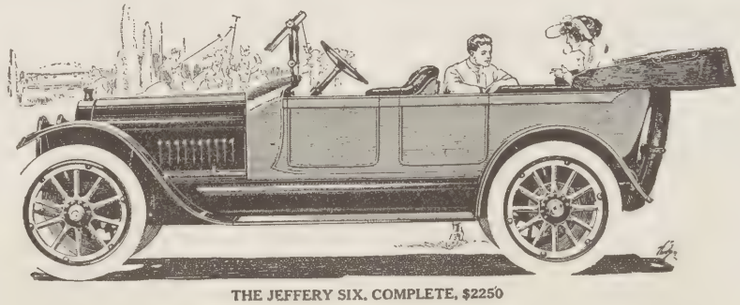
Pressure feed gasoline tank in rear and pump operated through cam shaft—high grade.

Bosch Duplex ignition—high grade.

Solar lamps with dimmer—high grade. Operated by four-position switch—the simplest ever made.

High Grade Features of Jeffery Six

Forty-eight horse power motor, cylinders cast in pairs, 3¾ x 5¼.
Extra large bearings.
Bosch Duplex ignition.
Rayfield carburetor.
Imported annular ball bearings throughout.
Four forward speed transmissions.
Warner speedometer.
U. S. L. starting and lighting system.
Power tire pump.
Wheels and tires 36 x 4½. Wheel base 128 inches. Demountable rims.
Rothschild body with extra wide doors and low, deep seats.
Pressure feed gasoline tank.
Full floating rear axle. Price, $2250.



THE JEFFERY SIX, COMPLETE, $2250

THE Jeffery Six has many of the best features of the highest priced car. It's light—actual scale weight 3700 pounds with full equipment. It's a duplicate of the wonderful Jeffery Four except for size. We built it for the man who prefers a car of this type. We made it luxurious without making it extravagant. It's economical because it is light. It is beautiful to the eye and a delight to drive. It's smooth, flexible and responsive.

We believe that a better Six cannot be built, for the simple reason that parts of better quality have yet to be produced.

There is a vastly entertaining story to be told about the production of these two cars by this company—it's a book full of pictures and interesting sidelights on this great industry. Write and ask for it.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

We may not make customers of all our friends, but we do make friends of all our customers

I offer you FREE upon your request The Holmes Co. Catalog—the most splendid catalog of *Jewelry* and *Silverware* ever put through a printing press. This catalog is our *actual representative*—it silently tells the *whole* truth *all* the time. **Send for it today.**

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE SECOND ISABELLA OF SPAIN

Gribble, Francis. The Tragedy of Isabella II. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 308. Boston: Richard C. Badger.

MR. GRIBBLE intentionally avoids the biographical solemnity of the preacher whose duty it is to point a moral, or of the historian who would uphold the dignity of history and his own, or that of the friend of the family who finds the situation shocking. Having exhausted in previous volumes the love affairs of men and women of genius—George Sand, Rousseau, Madame de Stael, Chateaubriand, Byron, Shelley—Mr. Gribble is obliged to descend to a lower level and study a woman whose only claim upon attention is the accident of a crown.

It seems not without significance that while the newspapers are reporting the real tragedy which is saddening the heart of the present Queen of Spain through the afflictions of her children, this record of the license of Spanish court life two and three generations ago should be published. "Virtue was not—as people say 'in the family.'" Isabella's father opprest his subjects, and enriched himself by plundering the Navy. Her mother chose as her "favorite" the common soldier on guard beneath a palace window, and she was even accused of stealing spoons. The husband imposed upon her was vacuity personified. "Socrates of old raised the question whether virtue can be taught, but the experiment was not tried in Isabella's case," and so this queen, because she "never had a chance," was most unwise in her choice of the partners with whom she gaily danced away a kingdom.

It is a pitiful story for all its gaiety—the life history of this "spoiled child, incapable of growing up, incapable of perceiving that she had duties—except to the Church—as well as rights: a creature of impulse who always acted in impulse, without regard to consequences, even to the point of squandering her patrimony, and pitching, or tempting others to pitch, her throne out of the window." She is not the kind of a great-grandmother which one would select, if he had the privilege of choosing his ancestry, on eugenic principles, and she was equally unfortunate in her own predecessors. The events of the nineteenth century in Spain, as seen from the palace windows or behind the doors of diplomats, add their value to this record of a gay and reckless queen.

NEW YORK IN 1679-1680

Danckaerts, Jasper, Journal of, 1679-1680. Edited by Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson. Maps. Cloth, pp. xxi–313. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

The arrival of a distinguished stranger at the port of New York is almost sure to be marked by an inquiry as to how he likes America. One of the very earliest of these visitors—landing from the *Charles,* of Amsterdam, Captain Singleton, on September 23, 1679—has saved reporters the trouble of an interview by recording his impressions very distinctly in his published journal. The manuscript of this was first found and edited by Mr. Henry C. Murphy in 1864 and 1867. The present edition, a revision and correction of Mr. Murphy's, with the addition of much editorial matter, is published in the series "Original Narratives of Early American History."

Danckaerts and his companion, Sluyter, were two agents of the Labadist sect sent to find a place to which the community in Holland might emigrate. The journal covers the voyages across the ocean, travels in New York as far north as Albany, and through New Jersey as far as Delaware Bay, with a short visit to Boston. The quaint detail of the descriptions will be of great interest to present-day New Yorkers, whether they live in "Neu Haerlem," "a tolerably large village" on the island of "Manathans," or in the "Vlacke Bos" [Flatbush], or commute from "Ahakinsack" and "Gamoenepaen." Another familiar mark is his statement that on the road from Bergen Point to Elizabeth "nowhere in the country had we been so pestered with mosquitoes as on this road."

No less interesting are the journalist's comments on the persons he meets, for he combines piety with an acrid humor, and his transparent self-satisfaction has a last word for almost everything English. At Boston, "as it was Sunday, which, it seems, is somewhat strictly observed by these people, there was not much for us to do to-day," but the captain of the ship took them to his father's, where evening worship was being held. "The prayer was said loud enough to be heard three houses off, and also long enough, if that made it good." He also remarks of Boston that he was "never in a place where more was said about witchcraft and witches." Tho Danckaerts' piety did not include lengthy prayers, he made use of it in the religious instruction and reproof of his hosts by which he considered that his debt of hospitality was paid. Altogether he has given us one of the most quaint and spicy narratives of easy American travel to be found and one of as much interest to those as who live within the districts he visited as to the student of American colonial history.

THE PROFLIGATE DUKE OF WHARTON

Melville, Lewis. The Life and Writings of Philip, Duke of Wharton. 8vo. Pp. 336. New York: John Lane Company. $4.50.

This is a brilliant biography of a remarkable man—a daring Jacobite, libertine, and courtier, remarkable for his personal beauty and cowardice on the field of battle. When he called upon Lord Stair, the British Ambassador at Paris, he astonished the guests at a dinner party by drinking the Pretender's health. He became a powerful debater in the House of Lords and was notorious as president of the Hell-fire Club. When the King published a proclamation against the club Wharton played a strange farce. He took an old family Bible into the House of Lords and, protesting that he was no blasphemer or profligate, he proceeded "with a sanctified air" to read several texts from it. During the winter of 1725–1726 he openly espoused the cause of the Pretender, "James III.," and was outlawed by the King's command.

He was, however, equally admired and execrated, "for," says Mr. Melville, "while the Duke's profligacies disgusted many of his easy-going contemporaries, yet his gifts were so remarkable that his excesses were overlooked." Richardson had him in mind, we are told, when he described the character of Lovelace. It is also suggested that he is the Lorenzo of Young's "Night Thoughts." The scathing portrait of "Wharton, the scorn and wonder of his age," drawn by Pope in his "Epistle to Sir Richard Temple," can not be considered exaggerated when read in the light of history. It runs as follows:

"Thus with each gift of nature and of art,
And wanting nothing but an honest heart;
Grown all to all; from no one vice exempt;
And most contemptible to shun contempt;
His passion still, to covet gen'ral praise,
His life, to forfeit it a thousand ways;
A constant bounty which no friend has made;
An angel tongue, which no man can persuade;
A fool with more of wit than half mankind;
Too rash for thought, for action too refined;
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves;
A rebel to the very king he loves;
He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, flagitious, yet not great.
Ask you why Wharton broke through ev'ry rule?
'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool."

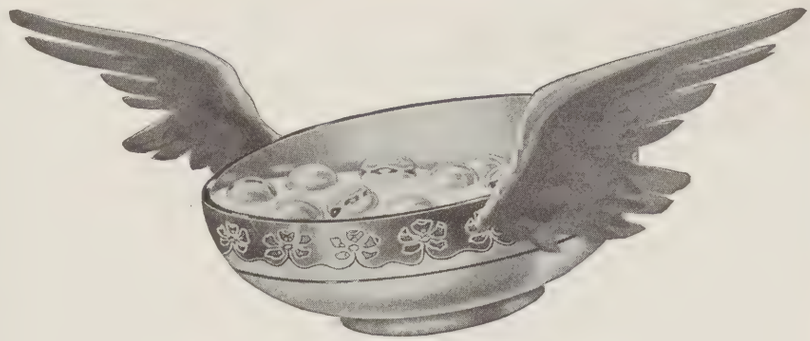
Mr. Melville has done his work well in delineating the life of a man who in so many ways was typical of his age. This clever biography gives axioms from the writings of a man who could make an epigram as well as a speech. Among these writings we find many letters and the Duke's defense of Atterbury, the gifted bishop of Rochester, who, however, was found guilty of treason as a Jacobite and banished. But he that breaks must pay, and, deprived of his estates and reduced to beggary, Wharton wandered for three years through many parts of western Europe. Finally, after his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church, he joined the Franciscans and died in their monastery at Poblet in the thirty-second year of his age. There are seventeen choice and somewhat rare illustrations in this handsome volume, which is equipped with a copious index, while the care, erudition, and laborious minuteness of Mr. Melville's production are shown by the list of authorities given in the preface.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN CALIFORNIA

Johnson, Arthur T. California. 8vo. Pp. 346. New York: Duffield & Co. $4.50.

The subtitle of this book is "An Englishman's Impressions of the Golden State." Of Mr. Johnson's personality we know nothing, we can only say he has written a piquant volume. Yet, as he confesses, he has steered clear of "California's politics, and hardly touched upon her commercial aspects or the vexatious question of alien immigration." He has but "skirted the fringe of sociological problems," but his book, handsomely manufactured and profusely illustrated, reminds one of the account of Martin Chuzzlewit's journey to Eden or Mrs. Trollope's description of United States society in her "Domestic Manners of the Americans." For the writer's principal subject throughout the volume is "The Native Son"—the California man, of whom he ungrammatically remarks, "If no one understands the American character—and I do not think they do—it is equally certain that the American himself does not." Of his own

(*Continued on page* 827)



If You'll Call They'll Come

If you will call on your grocer for Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice, there will come to your table tomorrow morning the most delicious foods folks know.

Grains steam-exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. Airy wafers, bubble-like and thin. Grains that taste like toasted nuts.

Ready to serve with cream and sugar, or mix with any fruit. Ready to melt at the touch of the teeth into almond-flavored granules.

They will bring to your people a food delight.

They will bring scientific, whole-grain foods, easy to digest. The only cereals in which every food granule has been literally blasted to pieces.

And a thousand breakfasts, in the years to come, will have added joy when you know these foods.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

At Night

For a supper dish, or at bedtime, these crisp, brown grains will come to you floating in bowls of milk. Crisper than crackers—four times as porous as bread.

Whole grains made wholly digestible. The most inviting morsels ever served in milk.

You will use them in candy-making—use them to garnish ice cream—use them as wafers in soup. You will crisp them in butter so the children may eat the grains like peanuts.

These are Prof. Anderson's foods—the foods that are shot from guns. No other foods are in any way like them. It is due to yourself that you know them.

At every grocery they are at your call. Call now and see what comes.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(471)

Why Repair Shops Keep Busy

NO wonder automobile repair shops have so much to do, for—

—The automobile is the most severely used piece of machinery in all the world.
—It suffers the most and worst shocks and strains.
—It receives the least expert care in operation.

Because of this, the automobile **ought to be** the most carefully designed and the most carefully built machine in all the world.

But **it is not,** in most cases.

Here Are the Plain Facts

Four-fifths of the makes of cars on the market today are **neither** designed nor manufactured by their so-called makers. They are **not** even designed as complete, unified **cars,** but are collections of many groups of finished **stock parts**—bought here and there, wherever they can be secured most readily and cheaply.

It is nearly a miracle if these parts happen, in any instance, to form a balanced, harmonious, durable complete car—for these parts, remember, are designed and finished, **not** for some one particular car, but—

—as separate, unrelated units,
—by separate, unrelated groups of men,
—in different factories,
—at different times;
—these designers having no knowledge of what other parts are to be used in any particular car assemblage.

80 per cent—Think of It

Eighty per cent of American automobile "makers" are gatherers and assemblers of finished parts, made under these conditions. That is the cheapest method of "manufacture." Furthermore, it is a method not practiced and not countenanced in any other branch of the machinery-producing industries.

Locomotives, stationary steam engines, electric motors, machine shop equipment, printing presses—machinery that men buy with careful judgment and at big prices—are **manufactured** (not assembled) products. They've got to be designed and manufactured as ONE UNIT in order to have precise balance, and uniform strength and endurance, to withstand severe use, to be **right.** A railroad would refuse an assembled locomotive as it would refuse lead rails.

Only One Safe Method

Machinery manufacture is an old, stable, and experienced industry. And the machinery industry says that the only safe way to build an enduring product is to have that product designed and manufactured under the roofs of a single plant, and to have the whole work supervised by some **one** richly qualified and able man.

The principle is as old as the hills. Three hundred years ago, Descartes, first of modern philosophers, wrote: "There is seldom so much perfection in works composed of many separate parts, upon which many different hands have been employed, as in those completed by a **single** master."

WINTON SIX

Long stroke motor, left drive, center control, electric lights, self-starter, finest mohair top, easily handled curtains, rain-vision glass front, best Warner speedometer, Waltham eight-day clock, Klaxon electric horn, rear tire carriers, four-cylinder tire pump, demountable rims, full set of tools, German silver radiator, metal parts nickel finished. Fully equipped, **$3250**

Here's a ONE-UNIT Car

The Winton Six stands out as a distinctively and enduringly excellent automobile because it is produced on the same plan that the greatest and ablest of machinery makers adhere to so zealously.

It is designed and manufactured in **one** comprehensive plant. That plant has but one product—the Winton Six car, made in **one** single model.

Every part of the car is designed and manufactured to harmonize and coordinate with every related part.

From start to finish, the production of Winton Six cars is personally supervised by **one** man, Alexander Winton, founder of the gasoline motor car industry in America, and the world's most experienced six-cylinder specialist.

What's the Result?

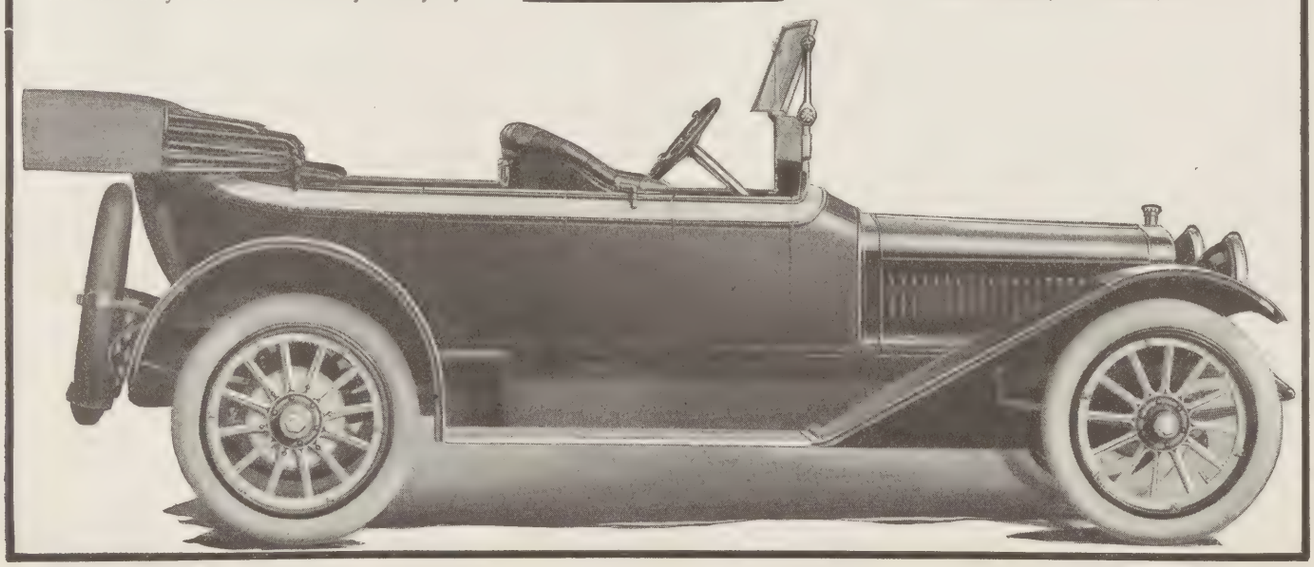
That's why the Winton Six, alone, was able to change high-grade demand from four-cylinder cars to Sixes. That's why the Winton Six withstands the hardest of service and holds the world's lowest repair expense record—29.2 cents per 1000 miles. That's why the Winton Six is the finest possible specimen of ONE-UNIT Construction, which means that it is precisely the kind of car that fully satisfies the most exacting purchasers.

Let us send you a catalog.

The Winton Motor Car Co.
77 Berea Road, Cleveland, O.

Caution

Be careful in selecting a car—this year more than ever before. There are startling reasons why. Read them in our Book No. 16



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 825)

account of the "Native Son," he makes the following admissions:

"If in dealing with some of the characteristics of his daily life, I may seem to have hit the Native Son rather hardly (*sic*), it is, as the reader will observe, because I feel strongly, not so much against the individual, but against what one may call that atmosphere of illusion, self-deception, and malfeasance which he, as a community, fosters, often perhaps unwittingly."

The slovenly and ungrammatical style of this extract pervades the book. We wish the writer had confined himself to such indulgence of what he oddly calls his "vagrant taste for idling and roadside observation" as is manifested in his sketch of Santa Barbara. The sketch is wholesome, and in spite of its stumbling and confused style, is really something more than

> "a tale
> Told by an idiot, full of sound and furry,
> Signifying nothing."

We quote the passage referred to as follows:

"What visitor does not remember those pleasant streets, which seem to have hit that happy medium which lies between the dismal incompetency of poor shops and that other extreme, the distracting hustle of department stores, dazzling hotels, ruinous taxicabs, and the rest? Or, shall we say that Santa Barbara is a half-way house between the strait-jacketed respectability of prim Pasadena and San Francisco, as seen by a Primitive Methodist hastening home in the dark? Where is the visitor who can forget the exhilaration and accessibility of those mountain drives, with happy children cantering in the peculiar lope of the country on their long-necked steeds; the restful parks; the sweet pastures along the cliffs; the number and variety of wild birds, often so absent in California; the quiet dignity of the old mission? which latter is neither a crumbling ruin, nor yet a patched-up relic uncomfortably modernized, but an old church which is still cherished and loved by the Franciscan brethren who dwell beneath its venerable roof. Just as the pines and eucalyptus-trees of that rugged bluff to the west of the promenade infuse the sea airs with the fragrance of their sun-warmed boughs, so, across the wide pueblo lands upon which Santa Barbara lies, does the quietude of an earlier age, an older country, linger like the peace of some old English cathedral town. For these features of Santa Barbara shall I ever have a fresh and abiding memory."

We sympathize with the old lady who sold Mr. Johnson a pound of "English walnuts" at Santa Barbara, and on learning that he had been in California only "six months, remarked: 'My! but you have learned to speak the language pretty good in so short a time.'" But to which we would add, "and to write it pretty badly."

THE CHEVALIER D'EON

Rieu, Alfred, [Translator]. **D'Eon de Beaumont, His Life and Times.** 8vo. Pp. 275. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $3 net.

The portrait which the Chevalier d'Eon sketched of himself for Duc de Praslin at a turning-point in his own career is in the main a true one. He said, "If you want to know what I am, Monsieur le Duc, I tell you frankly that I am of use only for thinking, imagining, questioning, reflecting, comparing, reading, writing, or to run from east to west, from north to south, to fight over hill and dale. Had I lived in the time of Alexander or Don Quixote, I should certainly have been Parmenio or Sancho Panza. Taken out of my element, I will squander the whole revenue of France in a twelvemonth without committing a single folly, and afterward present you with an able treatise on economy." It is needless to say that he had no such opportunities in France under Louis XV. and England under the régime of Pitt. So far he was born out of time and only destined to cut a figure as a swashbuckler and charlatan of the first water.

D'Eon de Beaumont was born at Tonnerre, a small town noted for its medieval buildings and situated on a steep eminence about twenty miles from Auxerre. His life as diplomat, soldier, and plenipotentiary in London, where he brought about the peace treaty of 1763, and as secret-service agent to Louis XV. and Madame du Barry, is a strange story of intrigue, bickering, and recrimination, through the storm of which he passed with singular courage and effrontery. When Louis XVI. discontinued the secret service, d'Eon, prest by his creditors, was struck by a new idea. He assumed female attire and passed himself off as a woman. It was not until his death in great poverty in London that the mystery which surrounded him was solved. His latter life had proved an enigma, baffling the sagacity even of Voltaire and Beaumarchais.

No romance writer has been bold enough to describe or imagine such a story as that of this daring and brilliant adventurer, who played so dashing a part in the court and political life of Paris, London, and St. Petersburg. Bets were freely made and taken regarding the question of his sex, while he was caricatured in London as drest half in man's and half in woman's clothes—one leg in knee-breeches, the other in flounced farthingale. A mass of his unpublished papers, giving details regarding persons and events during an exciting period of European history, were discovered after his death in 1810. They had been hidden in an English bookseller's shop for nearly a hundred years. The record of his life is an interesting one and the volume before us is of unusual attractiveness. The portraits of d'Eon, both as a man and as he masqueraded in female attire, are interesting. His temperament and appearance favored his strange and elusive impersonation, which probably was suggested to him by the pamphleteers, who declared that "his dragoon's uniform concealed a woman or a hermaphrodite." His "frail appearance, small stature, slender figure, and the delicate features of his almost beardless face lent color to the idea."

RECENT FICTION

Wallace, Dillon. The Wilderness Castaways. Pp. 322. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company. $1.25 net.

This is a real "Boy's Story," full of vigor, excitement, and interesting facts. It holds up manliness and courage in attractive light. Two wealthy New Yorkers hire a vessel for a hunting and fishing trip in the far north, and, as an accommodation to a business friend, Paul Densmore is invited to become one of the party. While Paul has the instincts and breeding of a gentleman, he has always been a "pampered pet" and has no conception of the hardships and duties of a hard-working self-supporter.

(*Continued on page* 829)

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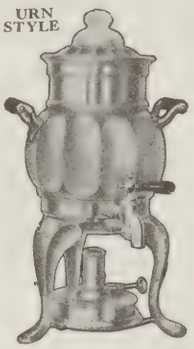

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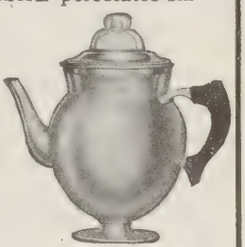

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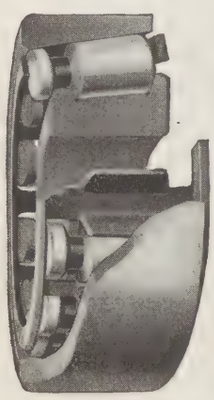
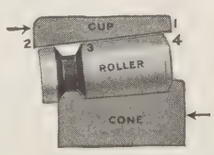


Timken Bearing partly cut away to show construction



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 827)

His selfishness and heedlessness cause him to be lost with his sailor companion, Dan Rudd, on the ice in the arctic region, and he spends a strenuous winter among the terrible dangers of forest and sea. Hungry, weary, sometimes almost freezing, the boys battle their way to the post at Winnipeg, often barely escaping death. Their experiences make a wonderful change in the luxury-loving New Yorker. Even grown-ups will enjoy the descriptions of the hair-breadth escapes and the exciting scenes, which culminate in safety for the boys and material advancement for all concerned.

Tappan, Eva March. The House with the Silver Door. Pp. 184. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

This is a collection of three "Once Upon a Time Stories," with all the mysteries, magic, and wonderful adventures of the old-time fairy tales. It seems a bit early to think of the holiday season, but this will make a delightful gift book for the little "kiddies" at Christmas time. There is not much choice between the title story, "King Haensel the First," and "The Star Princess," but they are pretty little tales, told quite fluently and with convincing charm.

Edganton, May. A Modern Eve. Pp. 351. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Company. $1.25.

Eve's other name was Ellen. She had red hair—a fact which the author never lets you forget. At the age of thirteen on a Canadian hillside she meets a young embezzler who has eaten her lunch while she slept. She promises to deliver a letter for him. Curiosity causes her to read the letter. It frightens her and she suppresses it. This causes certain necessary entanglements in the threads of the story. Later Ellen's parents move to England that she and her brother Ingram, a prig if there ever was one, may receive a better education. Leaving college, Ellen allies herself with the suffrage party and insists on working for the cause even with insufficient remuneration. Unreality and insincerity characterize much of the story. Her attitude as a college-educated girl is untrue and overdrawn. The situations and experiences with the two men who come into her life are impossible and exaggerated. Melodramatic episodes abound, and in the end Ellen listens to her heart and forgets the "cause." It is a story more entertaining than convincing or satisfactory.

The City of the Purple Dreams. Pp. 411. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co. $1.30.

There is usually a great and appreciable difference between a vagabond tramp and a multimillionaire financier, but in "the City of Purple Dreams," otherwise Chicago, all things are possible. Daniel Randolph Fitzhugh finds it easy to change from a dirty, ragged tramp to an eloquent anarchist, later to the noted Hugh Dan Fitzrandolph, "King of Wheat," of unlimited power and means. This change is the culmination of many melodramatic episodes, tragic and startling. Esther Strom, a socialist, and the beautiful and wealthy Kathleen Otis play important parts in the wonderful and meteoric career of the histrionically endowed, but friendless, young man. Credibility and plausibility are strained to the utmost in the construction of the story, but there are thrills enough to interest the casual reader.

Bailey, Temple. Glory of Youth. Pp. 331. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $1.35.

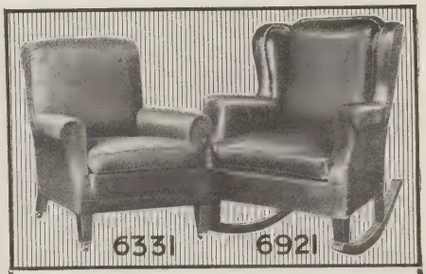
This complicated love-story, before the clouds are dispelled at the latest possible moment, comes perilously near being a "Tragedy of Errors," but its characters are interesting and lovable. The complications are exciting enough to arouse the curiosity of the reader. The technic of the book is good enough to hold one's interest. Dr. Anthony Blake had always worshiped Diana Gregory, but she went abroad still undecided about her own feelings, and while there became engaged to a foreign count. By the time she came to her senses and was ready to throw herself into Anthony's arms, he had already pledged himself to little Bettina, who had been left in his care by a dying mother. The author claims great wisdom for Diana, but she has a strange way of showing it. She made her first mistake when she failed to appreciate Anthony; her second when she advised Bettina to keep her engagement secret, thus causing many false situations; and her third—well, she made many, but that is the story.. Justin Ford, a young aviator, helps in the solution of the difficulties, as he does in the complications, but the dénouement is very satisfactory. The reader is left to decide how far one should be bound by a loveless engagement.

Hay, Jan. Happy-Go-Lucky. Pp. 365. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

This is an original story, told in an original way, with wholesome humor. From "Book One," in which the characters are introduced as school-lads at a final dinner before separating for the holidays, to the end of "Book Three," when everything ends satisfactorily, we read interesting tales about interesting people. Much is left to the reader's intuitive perception instead of being labeled with "he said" and "she said." Richard Mainwaring, "the Freak," was certainly happy-go-lucky, but he did the right thing at the right time and had a most engaging personality, so that the story of his love and his other affairs involve some very amusing incidents which prove engrossing. It is a most enjoyable book to read aloud, a comedy with romance well developed.

Herrick, Robert. His Great Adventure. Pp. 408. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

After reading this adventurous and well-nigh incredible story, one will hardly dare pass unaided a man fallen by the wayside, about whom there can be the slightest possibility of doubt as to the cause of the trouble. Edgar Brainard, a would-be dramatist, down on his luck, was the only one of the onlookers to doubt the drunkenness of the man who lay in convulsions at his doorway. After carrying the stricken man to his room, and sending for the doctor, he proceeded to make him as comfortable as possible. In dire straits we take great chances. Believing that he could not live, "H. Krutzmacht" dictates a power of attorney to the young man and charges him with an astounding mission—and with his wallet which contains thousands of dollars. This mission is the "Great Adventure" and it forces the young rescuer to go West blindly, to loot safes, travel with immense and hidden treasure through Arizona, Mexico, to Paris and back, always in search of "Melody" whose fortune and interest he considered a sacred charge. The book ends happily.



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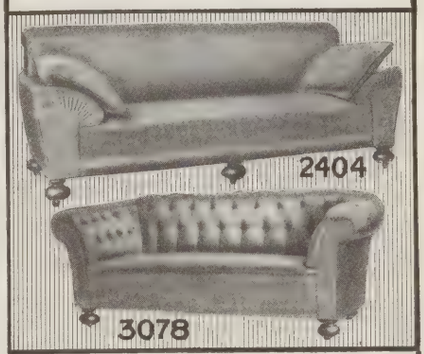

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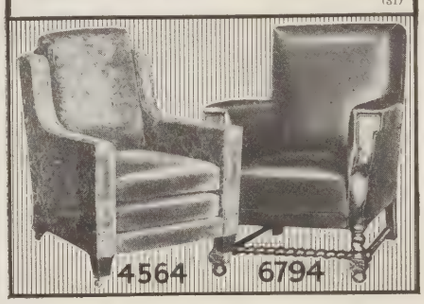

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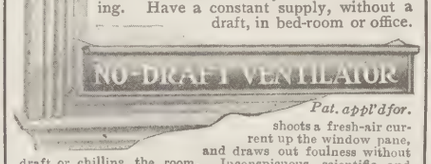

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CURRENT POETRY

POEMS to statues seldom are of serious importance. Take, for instance, the great amount of verse—enough to make a fat octavo volume—which M. Rodin's sculptures have inspired. Of all this, only one poem is still of interest, Mr. John Jerome Rooney's admirable interpretation of "Le Penseur." But there is a sort of poem, nominally inspired by a statue, which really does not belong in this class. That is the poem in honor of a great man written with his statue as immediate cause. Perhaps the best poem of this sort written in recent years is the late Lionel Johnson's "On the Statue of King Charles in Charing Cross." We are reminded of this poem by some lines in Mr. Benjamin R. C. Low's "A Wand and Strings, and Other Poems" (John Lane Company). "The Washington Statue in Wall Street" is sincere and dignified poetry; the last stanza is unforgettable.

The Washington Statue in Wall Street

By Benjamin R. C. Low

Immortal more than bronze, in bronze he stands,
Through all our tumult unperturbed, sedate;
Coming, clear-eyed, out of the scorch of fate,
Rough reins and sword-hilts calloused in his hands.

How large he looms beyond this troubled hill!
How, lost in balancings of life and death,
He heeds the flutter of his country's breath,
And bids, "I crave you, gentlemen, be still!"

This was the man who stemmed through brutal seas
And broke the dreadful shadow of a throne;
Who supped with swords, and watched all night alone,
Far off, in some great silence, on his knees.

Here is another of Mr. Low's poems, less heroic but equally sincere. "Livery of smiles" is a jarring expression, but as a whole the sonnet is effective.

To an Old Family Servant

By Benjamin R. C. Low

Dead?—but I can not think it; he who wore
His livery of smiles undimmed to sight;
Our childhood's fellowship who kept, of right;
Whose loyalty . . . no belted earl had more.
He stood so often at the stable door,
Lifting his lantern, signaling "Good-night!"—
To follow me half home with friendly light:
I can not think . . . he never failed before.

Yes, it is I who stand, good friend of years,
Blinded with shadow, where your footfalls fell;
To cast the glimmer of my childhood's tears
Beyond the dark, beyond the funeral bell,
Beyond the silence; I—God grant he hears—
Who lift the lantern, now: good-night!—farewell!

Surely it is time for a new volume of Miss Amelia Josephine Burr's poems. There was some very distinguished verse in "A Roadside Fire," the volume which George H. Doran Company brought out over a year ago, and since this publication her work has steadily gained in strength and charm. *The Bellman* prints this attractive apology. Miss Burr's point of view may not appeal to all, but unquestionably her lines are beautiful.

Children of the Night

By Amelia Josephine Burr

Blame us not, ah, blame us not, ye folk who love the sun,
Whose longings haunt the fields at noon, the ingleside at night;
For we are of another blood, and feel our pulses run
As run the tides to meet the moon, and leap beneath her light.

We sit beside your hearthstones with our faces to the fire,
But our hearts within are straitened—(do ye ever understand?)
For we long to turn away—yet dare not yield to the desire—
Where the moonlight at the window beckons, beckons like a hand.

The household phrases come to us as in a tongue unknown;
We gaze at you unseeing, for our thoughts are far away,
Like scattered flakes of star-dust on the flying cloud-rack blown
Beyond the placid vision of the children of the day.

Blame us not, ye quiet ones who crouch beside the flame,
And rule it as ye rule your souls, with measured, tranquil hand.
Nay, but my words are idle. Give us neither praise nor blame—
Only be blind forever, since ye can not understand.

The rimed editorial seems to be gaining in popularity. Mr. Viereck and Mr. Le Gallienne have discust various political and economic topics in verse in the editorial columns of *The International*, and Mr. Richard Johnson Walker, editor of *The British Review*, recently put his usual four pages of chronicle and comment into the form of a sonnet-sequence. In the October *British Review* he prints, among his editorials, this excellent sonnet. There are so many poems telling the advantages of the country as a place for spiritual activity that it is pleasant to find the opposite idea exprest, and exprest so skilfully.

Two Voices

By Richard Johnson Walker

Here, where the woodland air is clear and clean,
And 'neath the boughs sunshine and shadow trace
On the sward a flickering pattern of live lace
In white and black, each touched with tenderer green,
Comes a sure sense of sovran things unseen,
A savor of a more than earthly grace,
A rapture, and a knowledge that the place
Is as the presence-chamber of a Queen.

But where the city hums with trade and strife,
Where poor men mope and rich men rue their wealth,
Where few find happiness and none find health,
Who will may there learn truth no whit less well.
Nay, in the common commerce of man's life
Speak to the wise God's greater oracle.

The October number of Mr. Stephen Phillips's *The Poetry Review* contains a brief essay by Mr. S. M. Ellis on "A Lost Poet and the Poetical Attitude to Death." The "lost poet" is Herbert Kennedy, who died in 1910 at the age of eighteen. The

(*Continued on page* 832)

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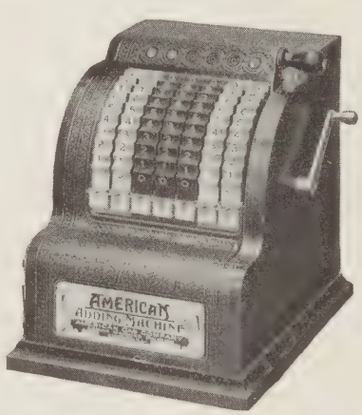

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SIDNEY SUSPENDER COMPANY, B-3, Attleboro, Mass.

CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 830)

samples of his work given in this essay seem to justify Mr. Ellis's praise. Keats himself would not disdain this lovely fragment.

Moonlight

By Herbert Kennedy

Bright as the golden lily, ripple driven,
Floating beneath the hawthorn flowers of June;
So, stargirt, in the purple pool of Heaven
Swam the low glory of the desert moon.
And all the earth lay trembling in a swoon
Of slumbering loveliness; until my brain
Thrilled through with joy and the desire to weep,
A perfect pleasure blent with perfect pain:
And earth sank from me into sleep.

Sweet music sounded; ghostly hands upraised
My head, slow stealing from the shadowy vast;
And through the moon-kissed veils of sleep I gazed
Down the dim aisles of the forgotten past.

And this, too, is exquisite, a reflection of the "beautiful brevity of spring."

The First of June

By Herbert Kennedy

Sweetly smiles the sunset, through dark boughs golden gleaming,
Tenderly to westward, faint and far away,
Up into the glory of the sky my heart drifts dreaming,
Dreaming in Earth's wonder hour at closing of the day.

Sadly sighs the sunset, as lost winds wander weeping,
Weeping with the nightingales for the morns of May,
May, whose fragrant loveliness in the grave is sleeping,
Sleeping in that Heaven of dead, sweet things that can not stay.

. . . . . .

Dead and gone the sunset: and, as night is falling,
Faint with June's first sweetness, when the lilacs sway,
Dim with far sweet memories, the voice of May is calling
Sadly to my twilight heart at closing of the day.

Miss Travers gives a graphic sketch of the Cornish coast in the lines which we quote below. We take them from *The New Witness.*

In Cornwall

By Rosalind Travers

At twilight I came upon a little quiet bay
Of slow blue waters, when the tide swung full.
The clear skies over it were following the day;
The clear stream, welling from a wide brown pool,
Dropt down in silver to the silence of the shore.
All along the headlands there hardly was a sighing;
The waves lay hushed, and the wind had given o'er.
Folded into gentleness, the vales low-lying
And the rough, sad moorland were one forevermore.

Faintly down the valley came the notes of a song:
A young girl singing to the broad stones gray,
And the bracken in the meadow, as she lightly went along.
The words of her ballad were scattered on the way:
Evening only gathered up the echoing refrain.
"Come back to your true love, as trusty as a brother;
Your friend and your comforter, in pleasure and in pain,
Come back to your true love! you'll never find another,
The wide world over, so good to you again!"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HE FIGHTS FOR THE HOUSELESS

WE have our "Bill" Haywoods and Elizabeth Flynns to champion the causes of the lowliest of the poor, but there is nobody in this country who could be likened to M. Cochon, leader of evicted tenants in the city of Paris. The French capital is famous for its great variety of class struggles, a fact as much due, perhaps, to the picturesque men who lead in the uprisings as to the peculiar conditions which prevail there. In a very short time M. Cochon has become one of the most-talked-of men in France. The story of his stormy career is told by Louis Sherwin in *The Metropolitan Magazine:*

Just three years ago this man was an obscure artizan, a journeyman upholsterer earning forty-two francs a week—rather less than eight dollars and a half. To-day he is one of the best known and most popular men in Paris. His appearance, unaccompanied, and in the plainest of clothes, will be greeted by rousing cries of "Vive Cochon!" in quarters where the entire French Cabinet and the Academy in full uniform would excite only a mild interest. To be sure in such cases Cochon is usually arrested for the uproar his popularity causes. He has been arrested more than two hundred times in three years. And there is not a janitor in Paris who will not bar the front door if he sees Cochon coming.

Cochon's official title is "Secretary General of the National Federation of Tenants." He is the man to whom every tenant in Paris runs when he has trouble with his landlord or janitor. If you are about to be evicted, Cochon will come to the rescue with several other pairs of lusty and willing arms. He will save your furniture from the greedy paws of the court bailiffs. Furthermore, if you are so poor that you have difficulty in finding a place to lay your head, Cochon will find you shelter—even if he has to storm Notre Dame to do it.

What he has accomplished he has done single-handed. In one year, almost at one blow, he compelled the attention of all France to one of the worst ulcers on the body politic—the outrageous, pitiable condition of the poorest class of tenants in the big cities. He has compelled the Government to make a grant of 200 millions of francs toward the building of model tenements and workingmen's dwellings. Only a drop in the ocean, to be sure, but at least more than was ever done before. He has, in fact, forced not only the municipal, but the national, authorities to pay much belated heed to the crying problem of the housing of the poor.

Few Americans, even among those who have lived in France, can have any idea of the squalor and misery of the Parisian tenement. Without the slightest exaggeration, it is at least three times as bad as the worst of its kind to be found in New York. (This is not to be taken by New York landlords as an excuse for not improving the hovels from which they draw such ex-

(*Continued on page* 834)

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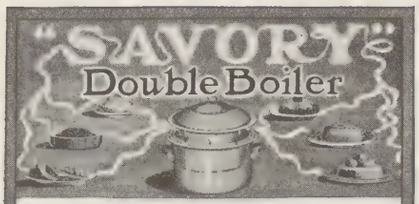

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 832)

orbitant rents.) What makes the state of the Parisian tenant so much worse than that of others is the fact that the French landlord is entrenched behind such a bulwark of special privilege and protective legislation. Not one of them has ever been able to explain why, for instance, he should be the only one among a man's creditors who can attach the very tools by which the man earns his livelihood, tools which even the State can not attach for arrears of taxes. Thanks to Citizen Cochon this state of things will not last long in France. The agitation against it has reached a point where both Chamber of Deputies and Senate have been obliged to consider a law which will render the tenant's furniture and effects unseizable. He has secured sufficient pledges, including those of a number of the extreme conservatives, to insure the passing of this law.

Cochon is one of the cleverest press-agents that ever lived. He "gets away with" stunts that by comparison make the tricks of our American theatrical press-agents look like the puny efforts of amateurs. He is so simple and direct that a good many people wonder if he is not just a practical joker. And some of his tricks make all Paris laugh—all but the tenement-house owners and hapless police officials. Mr. Sherwin goes on:

It was by his own hardships that Cochon's unofficial task was thrust upon him. Until three years ago he was pretty much the same as any other moderately hard-working Parisian artizan. Then one day the landlord raised the already exorbitant rent for his meager two rooms and kitchen in the Rue Chabrol. His neighbor, unable to pay, was about to be thrown on the street with his entire family, while the furniture, such as it was, was to be seized. So Cochon and the comrade began to see red. Before the bailiffs from the court or the janitor had time to gasp, the two tenants, with the aid of seven other devils, moved the household goods of Cochon's neighbor into Cochon's apartment. "Get out," said the landlord to Cochon. "Put me out," said Cochon to the landlord. "That's easy," replied the landlord.

But it wasn't.

The landlord forgot that building barricades is quite an ancient and honorable Parisian custom. The Cochon home became literally a castle. In two days the Parisian press had christened it Fort Chabrol and was watching the proceedings with gleeful interest. The garrison was victualed by means of ropes lowered through the windows. Harness policemen, "bourriques"—alias plain clothes cops—Republican guards and court bailiffs conducted the siege on behalf of the landlord while the hilarious crowds cheered the defenders. Of course, eventually the landlord won—that is to say, the Cochon party evacuated the fortress with all the honors. Furthermore, Cochon had made a great discovery. He had found out the secret of publicity. This one episode had agitated the landlord-and-tenant question as months

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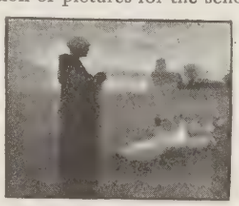

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of writing and debating had not been able to do. So the National Federation of Tenants came to be organized, with the avowed purpose of employing just such methods.

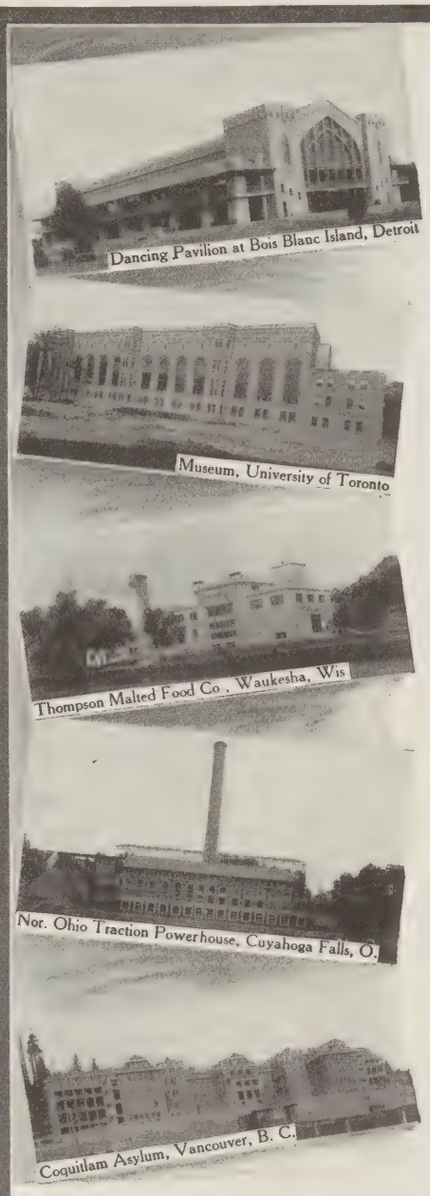
The most serious problem Cochon had to tackle was the housing of the poor. For it is easier to snatch an unfortunate evicted person's furniture out of the landlord's paws than it is to find a lodging for that person after he has been evicted. Squalid and miserable as Parisian homes of that class are, the demand exceeds the supply. Cochon is doing his best to solve it for the time being in behalf of the members of his federation by the same sensational methods that he employs against landlords. He had no funds, no influence, nothing but mother-wit and a corps of brawny volunteers willing to attempt anything that entailed violence and the discomfiture of the bourgeoisie. So one day he exclaimed to a crowd of evicted tenants—for all the world in the language of a resourceful real-estate agent: "*Messieurs et dames!* I have the very thing for you. A large, airy, well-lighted, spacious room. Just vacated." And the next day he conducted his clients, bag and baggage, lares and penates, to the Chamber of Deputies! Here was a joke that tickled all Paris. Of course, they did not remain very many hours in that august hall. But the trick achieved results. It focused the public attention on the problem. It forced the authorities to find temporary quarters for the homeless until some benevolent persons came to the rescue. On another occasion he attempted to storm the Elysée Palace, saying: "This is a public building. It belongs to the people. It is much too large for M. and Mme. Fallières, who are simple and unextravagant bourgeois. Why should not some of its superfluous space be used by those of the people who most need it?" He actually succeeded one day in installing a couple of families within the sacred precincts of the Madeleine.

Cochon has the sympathy of every soul in Paris who does not own real estate. Everybody hates the landlord, whether in Paris or Peoria; individually and privately, even persons in authority like Cochon, altho he makes them a terrible deal of work. That is why he is able to get away with some of his humorous effects.

Take for instance the time he was besieged in the Rue Vaugirard. (He has been besieged at least six times.) Some police Dogberry had used unnecessary violence toward friends who tried to visit Cochon in his fortress. Reporters had been knocked about and the same sort of idiotic police methods employed such as prevailed recently in Paterson. Cochon hung out a large red flag from his balcony. This is a criminal offense in Paris. When put on trial for this Cochon pleaded that it was not a revolutionary flag, but merely a warning to his friends that the neighborhood was unsafe. According to French law, whenever the street is impassable or unsafe a small red sign must be displayed to warn passers-by.

"But," said the president of the court, "this was not a small red sign. It was a regular flag, measuring four feet by three at least."

"Monsieur le Président, I was on the top story," replied Cochon. "If I had hung out a small red sign people in the street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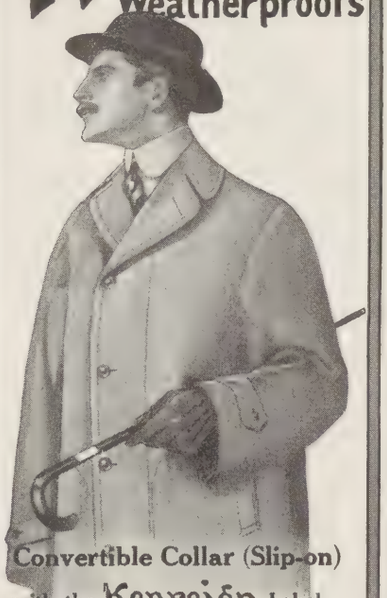

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would have thought it was an undershirt hung out to dry."

Cochon himself is a very serious, sincere man. Physically he is tall, broad-shouldered, of muscular build, with handsome features and an ample, blond mustache and blue eyes. Rumor credits him with having made money out of his activities, but it is not true. Not only has he no money, but his furniture is almost entirely dilapidated from frequent moving. He carries on his work from a tiny, bare office in the Rue des Martyrs, at the foot of the hill of Montmartre. As an orator he is simple and direct, and talks convincingly but without any rhetorical effects. Politically he is a Socialist. But his organization is independent of any party, and welcomes members regardless of whether they are anarchists or extreme conservatives.

EDDIE COLLINS, ALL-ROUND STAR

It probably will be several baseball seasons before Tyrus Cobb ceases to be the most conspicuous player in the business, but Eddie Collins, second baseman of the world's champion Athletics, certainly is climbing toward first honors. Just after the completion of the world series John J. McGraw, manager of the defeated New York Giants, remarked that "Collins is the best ball-player I have seen during my career on the diamond," and "he did more to beat the Giants out of two world's championships than any other member of Connie Mack's team." The New York *Evening World* uses McGraw's opinion as the text for an article extolling Collins, and adds some strong evidence to prove the contention that the Athletics' star excels them all. We read:

No one will question McGraw's ability to judge a ball-player's worth or value, but the leader of the Giants is not the only expert who concedes Collins the right to the leading niche in the hall of fame. Frank Chance, Fred Clarke, and, in fact, all of our baseball generals have seen Cobb, Wagner, and the rest of the stars in action, but all develop a weakness, no matter how unimportant, during a season. Collins, however, is perfect in every department of baseball. He always hits far above the .300 mark, is one of the greatest workers that ever trod the infield, and is really faster on the bases than Cobb.

In looking back over the three world's series that Collins was active in, we find that he did more toward making the Athletics famous than any other man on the team.

In the series just ended Collins was always to the front. In the first game at the Polo Grounds he cracked the ball for a triple and two singles. This hitting, combined with the fastest kind of base-running, was directly accountable for three runs. He scored three times himself.

The third game found Collins again in the front ranks of the offense. In the first inning his single developed into a run. His safety in the second scored two. He punched out a triple in the seventh that sent a runner across the rubber and he scored himself a few minutes later. Help-

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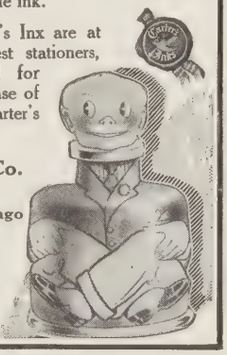

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Buffalo, N. Y.

ing his team to five runs in a single game is a fine day's work. In the final game he helped to push around three runs.

Playing baseball comes natural to this young star—he is only twenty-six. He was a star from the day he joined the Athletics in 1907. Collins is a product of Columbia University. He was at second base for the varsity when one of Connie Mack's scouts discovered him.

Collins was primed for a law course, but forgot all about law when a Philadelphia scout, during the summer of 1906, asked him how he would like to play ball for Connie Mack. Collins jumped at the offer and accompanied the Athletics on their last trip West. Here is where Collins had to do a little cheating. He did not want to impair his amateur status at college, as he was booked to captain the varsity team in 1907, his final year at school. He played in several games on that trip under the name of "Eddie Sullivan," and the critics were so greatly imprest with the playing of the "kid" that pictures and complimentary articles were printed in the Western papers, telling of the new phenom that Manager Mack had uncovered.

Collins returned to college, and the next spring when the varsity men, reported for practise he was called before one of the faculty, who produced a Chicago paper and showed Collins his picture. Collins refused to answer when asked if he was the "Eddie Sullivan." Then came the notice of his disbarment. He was told that he was not eligible to play ball for Columbia. Collins accepted the punishment in good grace and remained at school until June, when he received his degree and then hiked for Philadelphia, and has been with the Athletics ever since. This briefly tells of the early career of the world's greatest player.

Collins was born in Millertown, N. Y., on May 2, 1887. He is five feet ten inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds. He was a good football-player, one of the gamest that ever represented Columbia. Indeed, in every sport that he took up he displayed the same aggressiveness and gameness that mark his career as a baseball star.

Since 1909 he has never batted under the .300 mark; for several seasons he led Ty Cobb in base stealing and can cover more ground in the infield than Hans Wagner ever did. He is one of the surest men on bunts that ever handled a bat. He stands close to the plate, so that a pitcher can not work the corners.

Ray Collins, the Boston pitcher, says that Collins is the hardest man in the business to pitch to. Every other pitcher that ever faced him will admit the same thing. He will wait out a pitcher like a hawk. Not so with Cobb. The latter when he makes up his mind to hit will swing at anything. Collins, however, may have two strikes. He will then wait and get three balls. On the sixth pitch he will crowd the plate, and if it isn't right over the heart of the slab he'll walk.

Collins has absolutely no weakness as a batter. He is about the only man in the game, since Keeler retired, that can hit into right or left field. He is likely to take one close to his hands and rip it into right field or he will go after one on the outside and drive it into center or left field. Collins is a left-handed hitter.

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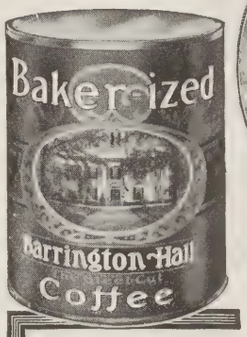
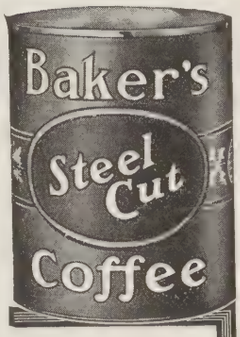
35¢ Eastern Basis



Delicious



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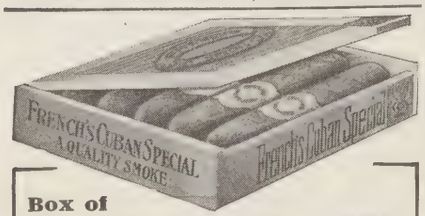

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And when he gets on base he invariably steals second. His speed is too much for the average catcher.

Collins believes that a good education helps a ball-player. He says that it helps a man to think quickly. Collins married two years ago, and has a home in Clifton Heights, outside of Philadelphia.

REAL WILD MEN OF BORNEO

Those who have been saddened by the discrepancies between circus bill-board advertising and what they have actually seen in side-shows may learn from Daniel Denison Streeter, field agent of the United States Biological Survey, that there are really and truly some wild men of Borneo. Mr Streeter knows, because he has been all the way across the island and several times felt the sensation of being so near death at their hands that only a superstition or two saved him. The biologist visited and mingled with people whose chief amusement is collecting the heads of members of rival tribes. He observed female fashions that were a good deal more striking than those he was accustomed to seeing in this country. Some of the women he saw in the jungles were willing to suffer far more physical discomfort for the sake of personal appearances than the women of civilized countries; they underwent torture every few days for ten years in order to look just right. Mr. Streeter left his home in Brooklyn in April, 1912, for Africa and the Far East in search of specimens of rare beasts and reptiles. Failing to find what he wanted in Africa, the Malay Peninsula, or Sumatra, he went to Borneo. He experienced many thrills during the journey, and tells about some of them in an interview with a Brooklyn *Eagle* reporter, from whose article we quote:

My landing-place was Kuching, but I proceeded across the bay to the mouth of the Rejanj River, along which I continued for about ninety miles to the island of Sibu, where I met the only American I was to find during my entire travel across Borneo. He was a former missioner, who had given up hope of converting the indifferent natives, and was conducting a prosperous rice-growing plantation, having imported about 4,000 Chinese for the purpose. Proceeding eighty miles farther, I reached Kapit, where I obtained canoes and engaged thirteen natives as guides for my trip into the interior. They represented three different tribes and comprized one Punan, who was a tree-dweller and head-hunter; two Kayans, and the rest Lanans. For two months' assistance I gave the band what would in American money aggregate $15, and of all the natives who aided me in my Borneo travel they were the only ones that asked compensation. They were typical of the Borneo tribesmen, about five feet tall, good looking, with straight black hair and with remarkable muscular development.

The women, strange to say, were far

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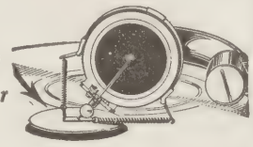

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more homely than the men, and I saw but one good-looking girl during my entire trip across Borneo. She was the wife of a Kayan raja, and he, with the deference that my strange appearance excited, offered her to me as a present.

As we proceeded to penetrate farther into the jungle, where no white man had ever passed, it was necessary to send the natives ahead with their peculiar knife-like blades, and to hew down the heavy underbrush and soft but thickly growing trees, for in such surroundings, where it was impossible to see a foot on either side, it would have been obviously impossible to have made any advance. It was by cutting down the trees, too, that the reptiles and animals, frightened at this first intrusion into their dense woodland domain, would dart across the cleared area, and thus make possible their capture.

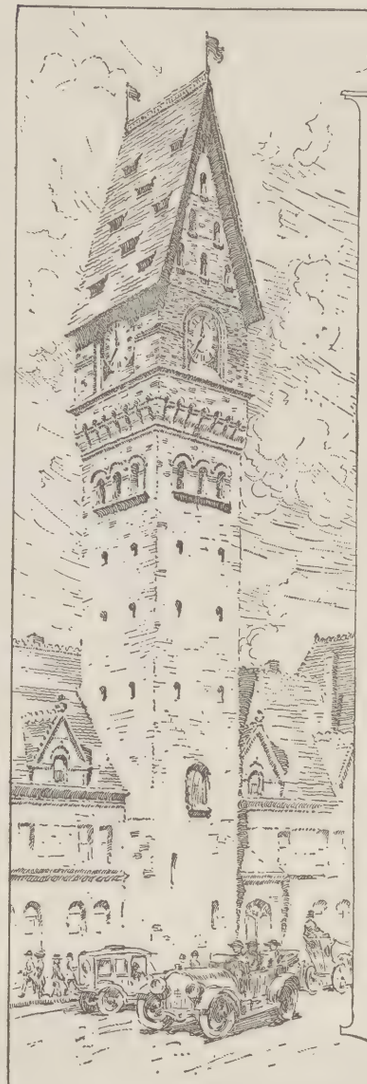
For weeks we continued thus, and I shall never forget, as we approached the heart of the interior, the sensation that was mine, when, through the jungle blackness, we suddenly saw an opening ahead, and came upon one of the strangest of strange villages, to be found only in such a land as Borneo.

The first object to meet the eye was a long, grotesque-looking house, built of wood on piles about fifteen feet off the ground, an elevation necessary, as I afterward learned, not only to lessen the danger from floods, but also to prevent the attacks of wild animals, such as elephants and rhinoceroses, reptiles, and the sudden invasion by rival tribes of head-hunters. Each village contains one house, and each house shelters from twenty to three hundred brown-skinned natives. Throughout the length of the long house is a narrow hallway with crudely constructed doors leading to the various rooms. Each family occupies one room. Occasionally one will find a larger village having three such houses, which may contain as many as a thousand natives; but these are rare. A pole, in which notches had been cut, served as a ladder, reaching to the house. The supporting beams and the main doors were magnificently carved, showing that even with their roughly made blades these animal-like natives, who had never known the influence of civilization, were master artizans.

As we approached the house the natives came swarming out in numbers, and while they paid little or no attention to my brown-skinned escorts, they gazed at me in utter wonderment. As to whether the natives or myself had the greater misgivings I am unable to say. My sensations were indescribable. Here I was, in the heart of Borneo, surrounded by a horde of strange, brown-skinned men, leading animal-like existences, and whose chief diversion seemed to be proving themselves brave warriors by chopping off the heads of rival tribesmen and passing them down to posterity as trophies of their valor. I knew that they had never seen a man of white skin before, and whether they would make a sudden dash to claim the honor of my head was a matter that gave me some little concern.

Soon I was being examined from head to foot by the entire band. They ran their fingers through my hair, for it is light and somewhat wavy, while theirs was straight and black; they seemed to take particular delight in feeling of the white skin of my

(*Continued on page* 846)



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TRADE AND STOCK-MARKET CONDITIONS

WHILE trade reports in the week ending October 18 manifested some irregularity, *Bradstreet's* found that they "quite generally agree that business is in excess of that done at this time last year, when activity was well-nigh superabundant. There were "urgent calls for prompt shipment of textiles, of which there is a marked scarcity." In a number of trades men were busy in "adjusting prices to new tariff schedules," and this factor had tended to cause "more or less hesitancy." But there was "a general feeling" that the tariff reductions "would be met" and that "because of obvious advantages domestic interests will more than hold their own." These conditions had "made optimism quite pronounced." At the same time misgivings were encountered "here and there."

On the stock market, prices among the more active shares had been carried down from 2 to 3 points. This decline had occurred without any fundamental change in the attitude of our industries, in trade, the tariff, or in the currency legislation situation. Among the adverse factors were an advance in the Bank of England rate and a reduction in the price of finished steel. There was also anxiety in Europe over the outcome of matters in Brazil, and the Mexican situation had been a factor of some consequence. *The Wall Street Journal*, discussing causes, says:

"If the new tariff is suggested as the principal cause, the objection is at once raised that the substance of the important schedules has been known for months, and that business, according to the commercial agencies, has sustained no severe setback. If the Currency Bill is brought forward as a bear factor, the objection is made that the prospect of material amendment to the bill is becoming brighter. If the reported anticorporation policy is suggested, the point is made that it was known last spring that Bryan was to be influential in the new Administration and that the new Attorney-General would go as far as he could. The income tax is similarly disposed of by the reply that this, also, was long ago appraised as a matter of market force. The high money abroad and the New Haven's difficulties are not so easily passed off by the incredulous critics, nor is the Mexican situation, but it is insisted that in these affairs, too, there is nothing novel enough to break prices, and it is insisted that the difficulties of the railroads have long been known."

As to the future of prices, the same journal remarks that in New York what pessimism there was "seems to be confined to the territory below Fulton Street." North of that thoroughfare optimism prevails. The pessimism below Fulton Street is declared to be "as deep as it has been at any time—almost as deep as it could be under any circumstances." The optimism elsewhere is now "more pronounced than at any other time this year." Some pessimism prevailed in mercantile circles a few months ago—there was, in fact, quite an amount of it—but it "has now entirely disappeared." Merchants have come to the conclusion that tariff changes "will not produce any real disturbance and that the Currency Bill is not their affair."

Lack of speculation in stocks is explained by a writer in *Investments* as due to want of money. He says there is "absolutely no money available at the present time for speculation." That fact, coupled with the present state of mind of most bankers, means that "there won't be any speculation." When any rise in prices is undertaken it will be checked until something has been done with the appeal of the railroads for an advance in rates. Arguments in the case are expected to be made before December, and a decision is looked for early in the new year.

Investments believes that, whatever the decision may be, it will have "a big influence on the price of railroad stocks." While the effect of an adverse decision would be serious for many stocks, a favorable decision would mean "that railroad stocks are going to become more valuable than they are now." The writer makes a guess as to what the decision will be. It is that the rates asked for will be granted. He gives two reasons for his guess—first, that the railroads "seem to have the right on their side"; secondly, "the country seems at last to be in a frame of mind to do the railroads justice." He believes the roads will be able to make out a very strong case, and this opinion prevails, he finds, in many quarters.

In 1911, when the petition of the railroads was refused, the roads were asked to go ahead under the old rates and see if they could not increase their net earnings. It was believed then that more efficient management might produce better results. The result, however, since 1911, has been that net revenues, instead of increasing, "have shown a further alarming drop." In 1912, net revenues declined 20 per cent. over those for 1911. In 1913 they have declined 15 per cent. over 1910.

Of quite as much importance is the change that has come over public sentiment toward the roads. In 1911, public sentiment was distinctly hostile. Since then, shippers may not be any more anxious than they were in 1910 to pay higher rates, but the country in general has come to realize that the railroads "have not been getting a square deal." Moreover, it is seen that if matters go on conditions may eventually "react most harmfully on general business." Another point is that, with a strong popular demand for steel equipment in cars, it has been demonstrated that it would be impossible for the roads to provide steel equipment on the present basis of revenue. The problem before the public therefore is, "Would you rather pay what you are paying now, ride in wooden coaches, and stand a chance of getting killed, or pay a little more and give the railroads a chance to provide steel cars and safety?"

WOOLEN GOODS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

George W. Perkins, on returning recently from Europe, gave to the *Odd-Lot Review* an interview in which he spoke of the effect of our new tariff on importations of foreign woolens. He had learned that American

tailors using high-grade cloths had received notice from British manufacturers that prices on new orders "would be a shilling per yard higher than before the law went into effect"—an increase which just about represents the reduction made in the new tariff.

Mr. Perkins cited this fact as evidence of the supreme ability in trade matters of English manufacturers. We in America, he said, "are babes in arms" when it comes to conquering the world's markets. British manufacturers act in concert, and their entire industrial strength is at one time brought to bear on a single point. The way in which British woolen manufacturers have prepared to meet our new tariff is a fair illustration of the methods by which they generally set out to conquer the world's trade in any commodity. Mr. Perkins believes that one of the good things we shall learn from the new tariff is "the supreme effectiveness of unity" in commerce, as well as the effectiveness of lack of unity such as prevails with us. If we do not wish our foreign trade to be dictated from London, Paris, or Berlin, our industries, he says, must be organized as theirs are organized—on a national basis.

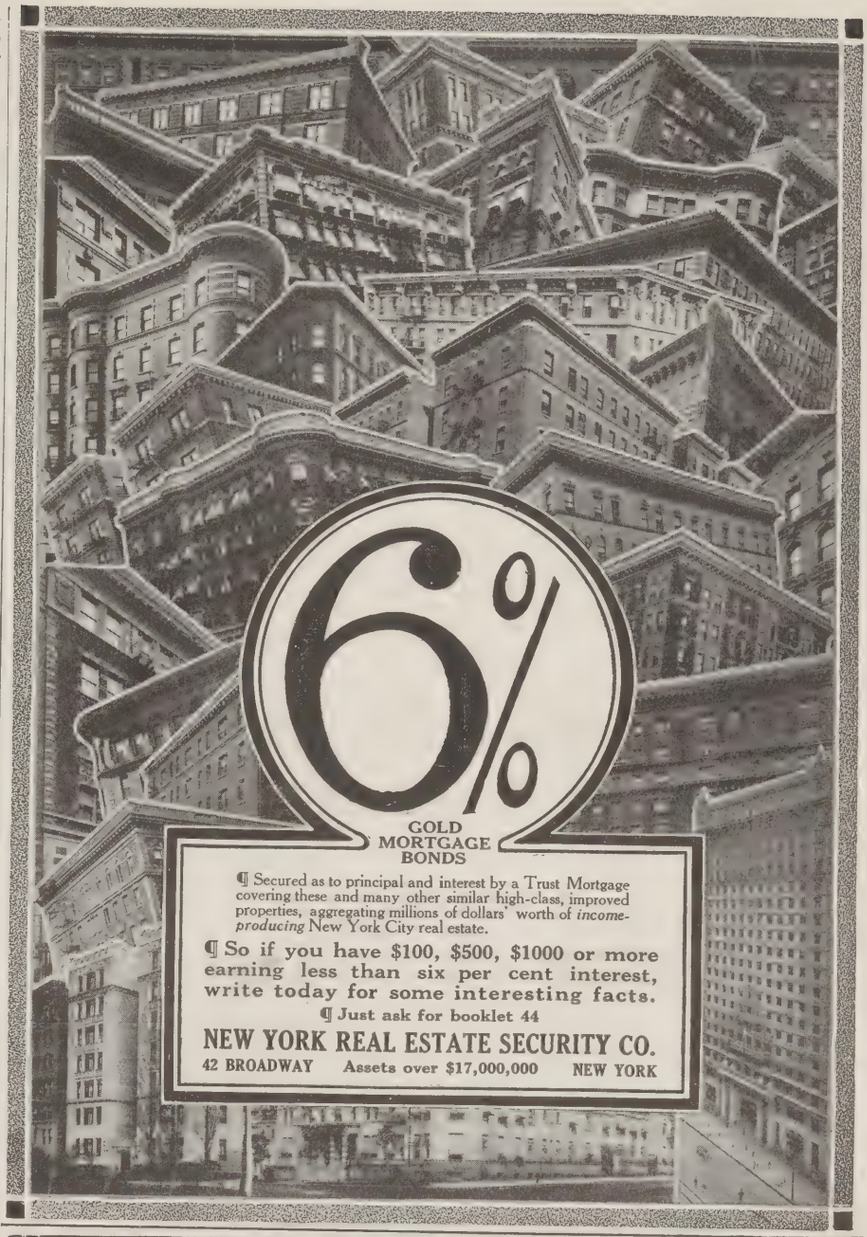
Other reports as to woolens are that an advance of 20 per cent. will eventually take place in the price of foreign goods. That opinion is said now to prevail in leading dry-goods houses—at least *The Wall Street Journal* so understands. An advance of 5 per cent. has already been made and other advances are expected to follow. The head of one of the largest woolen importing firms in the country is quoted as saying, "There is every prospect of an advance of 20 per cent. on foreign woolen goods." He believed that, with the lessons the tariff will teach them, foreign manufacturers will seize the opportunity it offers them to raise prices. He would not be surprized to see in the end an advance of 40 per cent.

THE UNTHRIFTY AMERICAN

That the Americans are an extravagant people has passed almost into an axiom—at least in Europe, where judgment is based on what is learned of Americans from those who travel abroad. That Americans who stay at home, and especially those of moderate or extremely limited income, are extravagant has not so generally been commented on. A writer in *The Investor's Magazine* contends that "it is possible to show in cold figures that we are the least thrifty nation in the world"; we rank below even "such poverty-stricken nations as Italy and Japan," while if comparison is made with countries in which thrift is systematically practised, "the comparison is one to make us ashamed." Dr. Henry Smith Williams is referred to as having recently compiled figures which show that ten leading European countries average 373 savings-banks depositors for every 1,000 in the population, whereas in this country there are only 99 per 1,000. Dr. Williams's table, showing the number of depositors per 1,000 in each of these countries, is as follows:

Switzerland	544	Holland	325
Denmark	442	Germany	317
Norway	415	England	302
Sweden	404	Australia	300
Belgium	397	Tasmania	280
New Zealand	360	Japan	270
France	346	Italy	220
United States			99

In the European countries above named "there is at least one savings-bank de-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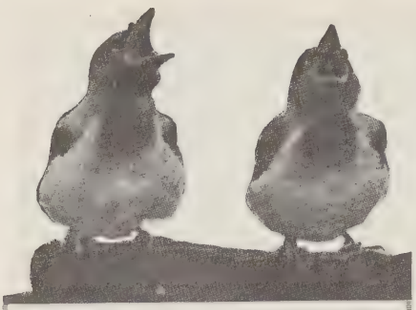

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positor for every family." Switzerland does even better; in that country are five depositors for every two families, while this country has only one depositor for every two families. Dr. Williams is quoted further:

"If we were to seek further evidence that life is not elsewhere quite so strenuous for the average man as in America, we might note that 27 per cent. of the inhabitants of Japan and 30 per cent. of Australians are savings-bank depositors.

"The population of the United States is greater than the combined population of England and France, yet these countries together have more than twenty-seven million savings-bank depositors. We have a little over nine millions. Germany with seven-tenths our population has more than twenty millions.

"Now note this suggestive sequence. Of the four great industrial countries of the western world:

"(1) France has the lowest wage-scale and the highest per cent. of savings-bank depositors (34.6);

"(2) Germany has a slightly higher wage scale and a slightly lower savings-bank percentage (31.7);

"(3) England has a wage-scale still higher and a savings-bank percentage correspondingly lower (30.2);

"(4) America has by far the highest wage-scale and by far the lowest savings-bank percentage (9.9).

"Trade for trade, the American wage-scale is often not far from three times the French scale. Contrariwise, the percentage of savings-bank depositors is three times as great in France as in America. This may be a coincidence, but it is at least a suggestive one. The fact seems strongly to suggest that extravagance grows and thrift decreases with the increasing wage-scale."

The writer in *The Investor's Magazine* notes that Dr. Williams's figures, showing 99 depositors per 1,000 in this country, refer only to depositors in savings-banks, no mention being made of deposits in State, private, and national banks, or in loan and trust companies. It is much more the custom here than in Europe for a person of moderate means to keep money in one of these banks rather than to put it in a savings-bank. In fact, few Americans with cash resources, or any substantial income, now fail to have money in a bank where it may be drawn against by check.

WHAT STANDARD RAILS YIELD

The year's decline in quotations for standard railroad stocks has brought them to points where they yield handsomely on the cost. In case none of these roads reduces its dividend, purchases made now will prove extremely profitable. *The Wall Street Journal* has printed a list of twenty-three stocks which sold in October at prices to yield from 5 to 7 per cent. Six of them at those prices yield 7 per cent.; seven yield more than 6 per cent., and eight yield more than 5. Notable among those which show a high earning power on the market price are Southern Railway and Erie. Twenty stocks in the week ending October 18 were down to a level within three points of the lowest for the year, the lowest having been reached in June.

Roads which give the highest yield, and these yield exactly 7.1 per cent., are Chesapeake & Ohio, New Haven, Southern Pacific, and Kansas City Southern pre-

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ferred. Two of these four reduced their dividends within the present year—hence the low prices. The fact that Southern Pacific yields so high a rate is due largely to the depression in the present market price, as brought about by the enforced distribution of $88,000,000 of its stock formerly owned by the Union Pacific. A table gives the recent market prices, dividend rates, yields on market price, earnings for dividends, etc., as follows:

	Price	Div.	Yield	Earn. 1913	Earn. on Mkt Pr.	High 1913
Atch.....	92	6%	6.5%	8.6%	9.3%	106⅜
A. C. Line...	113	7	6.2	11.0	9.7	133⅜
B. & O.....	92	6	6.5	7.1	7.7	106⅜
Can. Pac....	225	10	4.4	19.6	8.7	266¾
C. & O.....	56	4	7.1	5.2	9.3	80
St. Paul.....	99	5	5.1	8.6	8.7	116¼
C. & N. W...	126	7	5.6	9.6	7.6⅜	138
Erie.....	26	..	..	4.2	16.1	32½
Gt. Nor. pf..	121	7	5.8	11.6	9.5	132⅝
Ill. Cent.....	106	5	4.7	6.0	5.6	128⅞
Leh. Valley..	149	10	6.7	16.9	11.3	168⅜
Lou. & N....	131	7	5.4	11.6	8.8	142¼
Mo. Pac.....	28	..	..	1.8	6.4	43⅝
N. Y. Cen...	94	5	5.3	6.2	6.6	109¾
N. Haven....	85	6	7.1	4.9	5.7	129⅞
Nor. & W....	102	6	5.9	10.6	10.3	113½
Nor. Pac....	105	7	6.7	8.6	8.1	122⅝
Penna.....	110	6	5.5	9.3	8.4	123¾
Reading.....	159	8	5.0	17.5	11.0	171
Sou. Pac.....	85	6	7.1	9.6	11.3	110
Sou. Rwy....	21	..	..	3.4	16.2	28⅝
Union Pac...	148	10	6.8	15.0	10.1	162¾

FACTS AS TO CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS

The annual report of the New York Clearing House for the year ending September 30 last shows totals for the year, as well as for daily averages, "well above last year's figures." At the same time, the totals were below those for 1910, 1909, and 1906. The New York *Evening Post*, commenting on the figures, prints the following table in which is given a summary of the year's exchanges and the year's average daily exchanges in New York for each year beginning in 1900:

	No. of bks.	Clearings	Daily Av.
1913.....	64	$98,121,520,297	$323,833,400
1912.....	65	96,672,300,863	319,050,497
1911.....	67	92,420,120,091	305,016,897
1910.....	50	102,553,959,069	338,461,911
1909.....	51	99,257,662,411	326,505,468
1908.....	50	73,630,971,913	241,413,022
1907.....	54	95,315,421,237	313,537,569
1906.....	55	103,754,100,091	342,422,772
1905.....	54	91,879,318,369	302,234,599
1904.....	54	59,672,796,804	195,648,514
1903.....	57	70,833,655,940	233,005,447
1902.....	60	74,753,189,435	245,898,649
1901.....	62	77,020,672,493	254,193,638
1900.....	64	51,964,588,564	170,936,146

In further comment on the report the same paper says the largest daily clearings in the year occurred on October 2, 1912, when the total reached $603,188,791, while the smallest daily exchanges were $152,-471,224, on March 22, 1913. These records compare with other years as follows:

	Highest	Lowest
1913.....	$603,188,791	$152,471,224
1912.....	572,932,728	166,564,908
1911.....	586,956,644	150,307,198
1910.....	736,461,548	130,436,161
1909.....	610,961,165	126,833,166
1908.....	440,527,496	106,833,749
1907.....	678,719,314	141,988,656

Attention is called to the fact that the report showed the kinds of money used by New York banks in paying their Clearing House balances—that is, how much in gold or gold certificates, and how much in legal tender, silver, etc. Balances are usually settled in gold or gold certificates, but last year $1,949,490,000 silver certificates were used. This was much the largest ever shown. Below is a comparison with recent years, the 1908 total of $528,710,000

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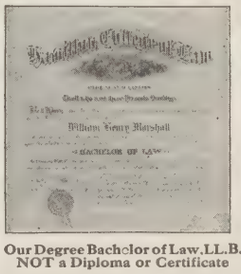

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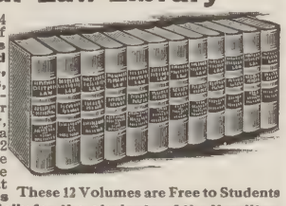

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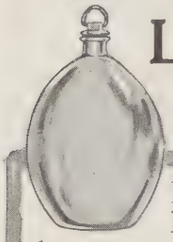

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1912	3,806,530,000	1,244,732,291
1911	3,733,347,000	655,216,000
1910	3,702,790,000	492,503,966
1909	3,678,854,000	515,680,028
1908	2,804,411,000	76,511,271
1907	3,813,769,000	157,108
1906	3,832,469,000	152,024
1905	3,953,723,000	152,974
1904	3,105,653,000	205,576
1903	3,315,230,000	286,487

Following is an analysis of the distribution of outstanding loans given in the report of discounts on September 24, 1913. The figures are based upon the transactions of thirty of the largest banks and trust companies, each having approximately $20,000,000 or more of loans and discounts and aggregate loans and discounts of $1,226,974,500:

Loans to Wall Street brokers for account of correspondents	$174,945,900
Loans to Wall Street brokers direct	264,383,800

Other loans and advances, distributed geographically:

Eastern States (east of the Ohio)	$617,830,800
Southern States	174,140,500
Western States	167,720,600
Foreign (Canada, etc.)	2,898,800
Total banks' own account	$1,226,974,500

It is interesting to learn from this statement that the Wall Street loans made by the banks for their own account "form but 20 per cent. of the total." Nearly one billion of the twelve hundred million was "loaned outside of Wall Street, of which nearly 342 million was loaned to points in Southern and Western States."

U. P., S. P., AND C. P.

The long-promised suit of the Government soon to be undertaken to divorce the Central Pacific Railroad from the Southern Pacific means that the Southern Pacific will lose, in case the suit goes against it, 2,162 miles of trackage, the total trackage in the Southern Pacific system being 11,695 miles. This action by the Government, combined with the placing on the market of more than $80,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock, caused in October a decline in the market price of Southern Pacific to 84½, the lowest price since the panic of 1907, a price, moreover, at which Southern Pacific now yields a purchaser over 7 per cent. on his investment. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* gives in detail the following facts as to the relations of Central Pacific to Southern Pacific and to Union Pacific:

"Union Pacific acquired control of the whole Southern Pacific system in 1901, simply to get hold of the Central Pacific's 871 miles of track between Ogden and San Francisco, and thus complete its own main line to the Pacific Coast. E. H. Harriman testified on the witness-stand that Southern Pacific's ownership of Central Pacific was a case of the 'tail wagging the dog.' That Harriman did not overstate the facts is evident from the last annual reports of the two companies, showing that while Central Pacific's main line made up less than 8 per cent. of the Southern Pacific's total mileage, that company's gross earnings made up nearly 40 per cent. of those reported by the whole system. Hence, Southern Pacific would feel the loss of Central Pacific more than the Union Pacific missed the Southern Pacific. It is by no means certain, however, that the Southern Pacific will be ordered to dispose of the Central Pacific. In declaring the Union Pacific-

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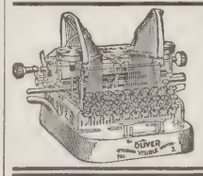

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Southern Pacific system a combination in restraint of trade, all that the Supreme Court said regarding the Central Pacific was:

"'The Attorney-General suggested, at the oral argument, in response to a query from the Court, that the decree, while destroying the unlawful combination, in so far as the Union Pacific secured control of the competing line of road extending from New Orleans and Galveston to San Francisco and Portland, might permit the Union Pacific to retain the Central Pacific connection from Ogden to San Francisco, and thereby control that line to the Coast, thus effecting such a continuity of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific from the Missouri River to San Francisco as was contemplated by the acts of Congress under which they were constructed. Nothing shall be considered as preventing the Government or any party in interest, if so desiring, from presenting to the Court a plan for accomplishing this result, or as preventing the Court from adopting and giving effect to any such plan so presented.'

"Thus the Supreme Court declined to express any opinion as to the legality of Southern Pacific's ownership of Central Pacific. In divorcing the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific system a plan was devised for turning Central Pacific over to Union Pacific for $104,189,941, the price at which Central Pacific is carried on Southern Pacific's books; but the Western Pacific, backed by the California Railroad Commission, objected, on the grounds that the Central Pacific, with the Southern Pacific's California Benicia cut-off, would give the Union Pacific an advantage over other roads. Southern Pacific declined to allow the Western Pacific to use the Benicia cut-off, whereupon the whole deal was abandoned.

"Whether those negotiations will be resumed depends first upon whether or not the Supreme Court can be convinced that the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific system is a combination in restraint of trade, and next upon the attitude that will be taken by the California Railroad Commission regarding the lines under its jurisdiction, in the event that the Government wins its suit. Harriman admitted on the witness-stand that he had used Union Pacific to reach out and control the transcontinental railway situation south of Great Northern. In acquiring control of Central Pacific, however, Southern Pacific had no such object."

Bradstreet's, in commenting on the suit, says it seems to have been inferred that the enforced sale of the Central Pacific would be adverse to the interests of the Southern Pacific and that at the same time it might work in a moderate degree to the advantage of Union Pacific. There can be no doubt that the stock market awaits with much interest the action of the Attorney-General and its outcome. Segregation of the Southern Pacific's interest in the Central Pacific might be secured by placing the latter "in an independent position as to ownership and management." This possible outcome, rather than an actual sale of the road to Union Pacific, is believed by this paper to be "something which merits attention."

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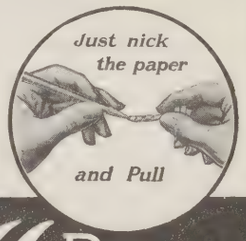

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page 839*)

face, and could not believe it was real. They felt of my ears and nose, of my arms, hands and fingers, my legs, and even my shoes, the significance of which was beyond their grasp.

For a moment a consultation was held among themselves, and somehow I felt my fate lay in the balance. Then, with their tribal incantations, they began lavishing upon me presents of many kinds—rice, fruit, and even chickens, which are both scrawny and rare, their use being reserved for strictly ceremonial occasions. Then I learned that I was a god who had come into their midst on the propitious mission of increasing their crops and healing their sick; that, at least, was the conclusion of the natives, and as the verdict was somewhat better than that of decapitation, I accepted it gladly and entered upon my duties and dignity as a divinity.

As a libation fitting to what they considered a sacred personage, the savages brewed a special liquor made of rice and called "arrak." This drink is indulged in only on extraordinary occasions. Mr. Streeter found the concoction sweet, thick, and colorless, with a flavor somewhat like "Bénédictine," and not overintoxicating. He gave them little trinkets, which strengthened their belief that he had supernatural powers. They carried their sick to him and begged him to heal them. To continue:

In my medicine-chest I had a large quantity of quinine, alcohol, fever pills, and antiseptic solutions, and these I found of invaluable worth. Loathsome disease, not unlike leprosy, was the scourge of the interior, and three-fourths of the population, from children to aged people, were afflicted with it. Tho a novice at medicine, I treated as many as fifty natives a day, and over a thousand during my entire stay. Malaria and kindred ailments, caused by mosquitoes, centipedes, and various insects, had caused much sickness among these natives, over 200 miles in the interior, and my medicines were constantly in demand. Quinine, despite its bitter flavor, the natives ate like candy. The "white man's medicine," they called it, and so great was their fondness for it that even the well would feign illness to obtain it. Observing that I used alcohol without evidencing pain after being tattooed, they attributed it to magic powers and begged that a little be applied to their arms.

Their religion seemed to be a vague one. I observed a few totem-poles, but these were apparently offered for a propitious rice crop. For their dead the greatest respect is shown, and they speak of their departed reverentially, and in hushed tones. They care tenderly for their sick, and after death the remains are placed in coffins, handsomely carved and decorated, on the top of trees.

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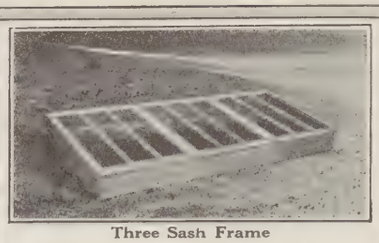

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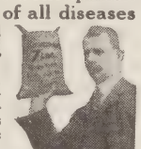

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only article of wearing-apparel used by the natives, who are, I believe, more modest and moral than many civilized people in metropolitan centers. Their time is consumed generally in raising rice or hunting. The women work with the men, take care of the rooms in the "long house," and carry water and firewood. The men, armed with spears or long steel blades skilfully made of metal ore, will go on hunting expeditions or venture forth after the heads of some rivals against whom they have a grievance, and remain six or nine months.

For all their wild surroundings, the natives are unusually keen and eager for learning. They like to talk and ask questions, and, tho they have no written language, are anxious to learn of strange lands and people. They are fond of tatoo designs, which are made with India ink and tobacco juice. From this combination many die of blood-poisoning. Special designs are arranged for the neck, the shoulders, the arms, the chest, and the legs, each tribe having its own emblems. While the men are tatooed at various places over the entire body, the women are distinguished by strange-looking emblems extending from the waist to the knees. The entire process takes over ten years, and the pain suffered is intense.

To provide for further ornamentation, a child, on reaching the age of six months has the lobe of the ear punctured and a stick inserted. More splinters of wood are gradually added, until at the age of two years a circular mass of splinters can be seen in the child's ear five inches in diameter, and having but a thin rim of flesh about it. A little earring is then inserted, and larger ones gradually added until the child has reached the age of 13, when he has three or four large bone pendants hanging to his shoulder.

Anxious to press on, I sent my original guides back, because they were afraid of a tribe of especially savage head-hunters who lived in trees somewhat farther into the interior, and, provided with a new band of volunteers, left the village where I had been so royally treated. By following the river route in crude, native canoes, my progress was expedited, but the heat was so intense that it was necessary to jump overboard about every half hour to prevent a heat stroke. As the river was full of man-eating crocodiles, there was considerable risk, but the danger was minimized by the natives, who kept splashing the paddles, in that way frightening the crocodiles away.

Leaving our canoes, we resumed again our inland travel, through a wilderness of palm and beetle-nut trees from 300 feet high and 5 feet in diameter to smaller trees but 20 feet high. The underbrush was still dense and heavy, and it was impossible to see even our feet. Thorns and vines were encountered, but the greatest source of annoyance was from the wood leeches, 1 to 3 inches in length, that would drop into your shoes or over your body. The sting was accompanied by a persistent burning sensation, like that from a red-hot iron. While not poisonous, an itching irritation develops that continues for months afterward. We found it very difficult, owing to the jungle wilderness, to obtain the specimens we were after, but by chopping trees and clearing a path, I managed to get about 100 snakes, frogs, and lizards, and my persistency was subsequently rewarded

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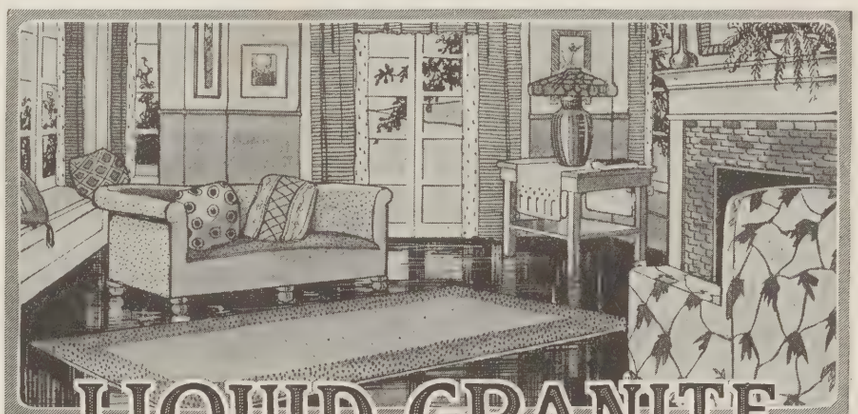

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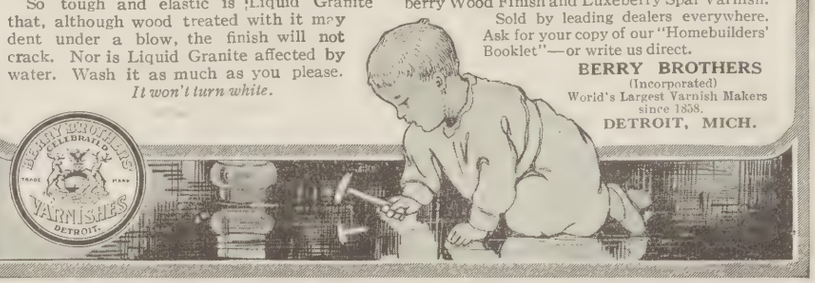

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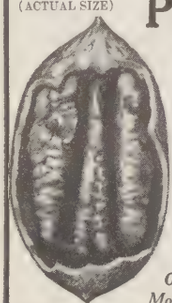

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by the finding, in their deep, isolated jungle lair, my much-sought-after "clouded leopards."

My native escorts, who were ahead of me, suddenly turned back in evident fear, and peering ahead, I discovered rude, thatched huts in the trees, but a short distance away, the homes of the fiercest, yet most cowardly, savages of entire Borneo; and it was with much difficulty and coaxing that I could prevail upon the natives to go forward. My presence caused much excitement among the tree-dwellers, who peered down, with their shining black little eyes, but their wonderment soon gave way to curiosity, and they were soon subjecting me to an examination similar to that I had previously received. My rifle was to them also a cause of much wonder. They treated me kindly, yet they were palpably of a lower order, and more animal-like, than those of the village I had previously visited. They were somewhat smaller, wilder, and, from the rows of heads that were weirdly drying over a fire, much more savage than their rival tribesmen. Their entire jaws were tatooed with hideous designs.

Their main weapon of defense was the deadly "blowpipe," through which arrows, with poisoned tips, can be blown with deadly accuracy a hundred feet in a single second. I have brought some of these arrows home. They are about five inches long, as thick as a match, and have a piston and appliance for catching the air when blown from the seven-foot pipe used by the savage. So expert are the Dayaks, or tree-dwellers, in their use that they can hit a bird on the wing, or invariably strike a vital spot of a wild boar or a human being. The virulence of the poison at the tip of the arrow is such that death will result in seven seconds. The poison is obtained from a resinous gum.

The Dayaks also have long, narrow stiletto-like blades, made from steel ore, and these are used generally in their attacks on rivals at night. Their desire for the heads of rivals is fanatical. With characteristic cowardice, they will make their attacks generally under cover of darkness, or when a rival tribesman has his back turned. Old men working in the rice flats are often the object of attack by the savage Dayak, who will suddenly dart out, slash off a head, flit back into the woods, and be gone within a few seconds. Returning to his village, he will triumphantly display his gruesome trophy, and will be acclaimed a warrior forthwith.

Before he can marry or be considered adult, the Dayak must bring home at least one head. The more he obtains the higher is his standing in his village. The night before I arrived five rival tribesmen had been decapitated, and their heads were being subjected to the drying process when I made my appearance. One of the favorite methods pursued by the Dayak in acquiring his trophy is to wait in a tree until a member of another tribe chances to pass, and then suddenly drop upon him. Their most highly prized trophy, however, is the head of a Chinaman. Many Chinese arrive in Borneo as rice workers, and frequently penetrate far into the interior, where almost certain death awaits them. So great is the glory of taking a Chinaman's head and pigtail that a special feast is arranged in honor of the warrior who has performed the deed.

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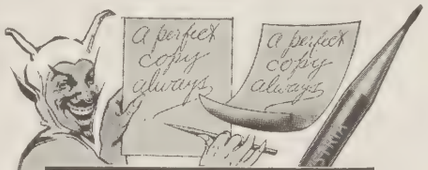

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me probably saved my life and undoubtedly saved the lives of my fifty-two native escorts, for they were from a rival tribe, and nothing else could have saved them from swift and merciless death.

ANSWERS THAT MISS

A PARTY nominee for superintendent of schools in a Middle Western county in which a large city is situated had to take an examination at the State capital to test his qualifications before the law would permit his name to be placed on the ballot. He passed the examination, but with none too high an average. In the midst of the campaign the incumbent, a woman, who did not like the candidate any too well, got hold of his examination-papers and turned a copy of them over to an opposition newspaper. His answers to a number of questions were very laughable, but one of them was regarded as particularly amusing. The aspiring educator-politician defined "jeopard" as being a strange animal, a sort of cross between a ferocious member of the cat tribe and a rhinoceros. A cartoonist on the opposition newspaper drew pictures of the candidate's "jeopard" that made the whole city and county laugh. Many said that if they were in the politician's place, they would withdraw from the ticket and leave the State. But he did no such thing; he stayed on the ticket—and was elected. He admitted that the joke was a big one, but said it did not necessarily stamp him as incompetent, as such things frequently happened. Among the most recent stories of this kind is one from Scotland, and we find it in the London *Daily News:*

Some amazing "howlers" are mentioned as given in answer to examination questions in the report just issued on secondary education in Scotland. "Mammon" was quite commonly confounded with "manna" and also with "mammoth," "Mormon," "Mohammend"; Job with Jonah, and "muses" with "mutes." One definition was, "A worshiper of mammon means a bigamist," another that it "means an Israelite, since the people of that tribe were fed by mammon in the wilderness."

Muses, it was stated, were often seen at funerals in the olden days. A "Job's comforter" was described as "a woolen muffler worn round the throat," as a thing to give the baby the patience of Job," and as "something very pleasing, for Job was placed inside the whale's belly and it was very pleasing for him to get out again." There was a tendency to represent Isaac as "the fatted calf" who was to be killed, or to see in the phrase an equivalent to other familiar sayings like "the fat is in the fire," or "to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs."

But the acme of absurdity, it is declared, was surely reached by the candidate who stated that "Vanity Fair was a fair held in the time of Moses, where all the people gathered together and sold their goods—'Moses at the fair.'"

The paraphrase of Gray's well-known "Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat"

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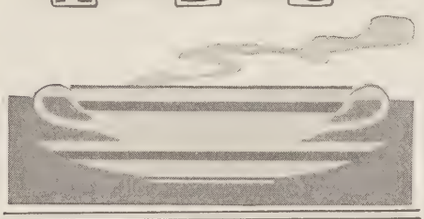

proved rather subtle, and girls as a rule did it better than boys. In widely separated schools the odd mistake occurred of describing the "hapless nymph" as "a goldfish with no clothes on." In an essay on flowers the word "nature" was sadly abused—"All Nature dies in the autumn," or worse still, "All Nature leaves us when winter comes."

Of the pairs of characters in poetry proposed for comparison, Macbeth and Milton's Satan were first favorites. There was a strong tendency to treat Satan, not as a fallen angel, but as an erring mortal. "He resembles Macbeth," said one candidate, "because both were misled by their wives." "Placed in another walk of life," said a candidate, "Satan would have been a good man."

Some interesting blunders were found in the history papers. George Washington was confused with George Stephenson, Mr. Gladstone with David Livingstone, and Franchise with Franco-Scottish. One boy, after reference to the Boer War, solemnly stated that "Lord Roberts died last year at a good old age, and was head of the Salvation Army."

Two noteworthy definitions of franchise were given—"Franchise is a kind of cotton imported in bales," and "Franchise was the gold and silver treasure which the Spaniards in days of old got at the isthmus of Panama." The event most often misdated was the foundation of the House of Commons; some regarded it as simultaneous with the passing of the Parliament Act! It is remarked as extraordinary that many children defined Presbyterianism as government by priests or by bishops.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

On the Jersey Central.—BRAKEMAN—"Elizabeth!"

AUNT ELIZA—"Yes."—*Life.*

A Turned Crank.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is a genius?"

PAW—"A genius is a successful crank, my son."—*New York Sun.*

The Careful Waiter.—GENT—"Is there any soup on the bill of fare?"

WAITER—"There was, sir, but I wiped it off."—*California Pelican.*

Mere Foliage.—BARON SANS DOUGH—"What do you think of my family tree?"

MR. MUCHGOLD—"The tree may be a good one, all right, but looks to me as if the crop was a failure."—*Judge.*

Business Wo.—HAMLET—"Why is it, Simon, that they always have bloodhounds in an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' show?"

SIMON LEGREE—"To find the manager on salary days, my boy."—*Puck.*

Nothing Left.—REPORTER—"I would like to get some details of yesterday's wedding."

MRS. PARVENU—"I'm sorry, but everything is eaten up."—*Brooklyn Life.*

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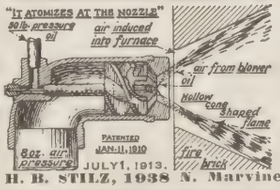

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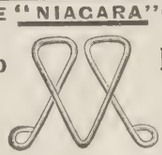

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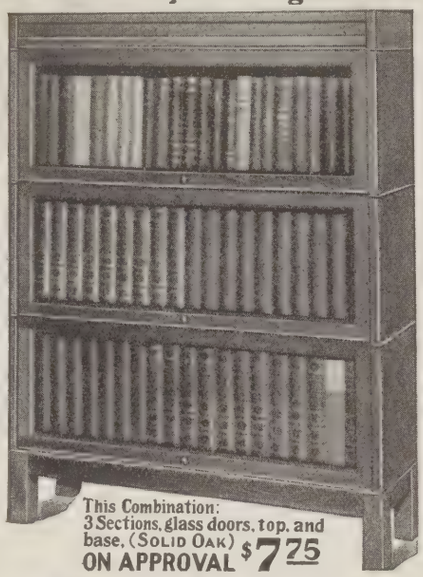

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SECOND O. F.—"First class; how are you?"

F. O. F.—"Steerage."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Lesser Evil.—BRIGGS—"You must have a lot of trouble keeping your wife drest up in the height of style."

GRIGGS—"Yes, but it's nothing to the trouble I'd have if I didn't."—*Boston Transcript.*

Either Way Would Do.—"It would be nice if everything one touched turned to gold, wouldn't it?" asked the dreamer.

"Yes; or if every one one touched turned over gold," suggested the deadbeat.—*Buffalo Express.*

A Tip for Him.—THE PREACHER—"Do you know where little boys go who fish on Sunday?"

THE KID—"Yes, sir; all us kids around here go down ter Smylie's crick below the bridge."—*Brooklyn Life.*

One Advantage.—"There's one consolation about the present drama."

"And what's that?"

"When I get old and am a grandmother I don't believe my grandchildren will be able to take me to a play that will shock me."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Punctured.—The attorney for the gas company was making a popular address.

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Voice of a consumer from the audience: "Oh, what a charge they made!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Partially Answered.—In that part of Kansas where they need rain, certain church congregations have united to petition for it.

"Didn't I see your husband going to church to-day?" one Kansas woman inquired of another.

"Yes, he went to ask for rain."

"His faith must be pretty strong."

"Yes, he wore his raincoat and took his overshoes and his oldest umbrella."

"It didn't rain."

"No; but he brought back a much better umbrella than the one he took away."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

What Stunted Emerson.—Emerson's period of literary production might have been considerably longer had he followed the light-breakfast régime advocated by *The Lancet.* In one of Mr. H. J. Warner's letters to his wife he writes: "We are all human and we all need cheering cups—but no pie at breakfast! It was pie at breakfast that broke down Emerson prematurely; no human being, however well, can live long and keep his mind unclouded on pie at breakfast. Emerson lost his mind—or memory—at a much earlier period than he would have been likely to lose it owing to the vicious habit of pie at breakfast."—*London Chronicle.*

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Sugar beets are money getters. They produce a heavy tonnage here, with high sugar content, and the premiums paid increase the profit.

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Blood Will Tell.—One morning a loyal Irishman was at work near the top of a telephone-pole, painting it a bright green, when the pot of paint slipt and splashed on the sidewalk. A few minutes later another Irishman came along. He looked at the paint, then at his countryman, and inquired with anxiety in his tone, "Doherty, Doherty, hov ye had a himarrage?"—*Louisville Masonic Home Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 16.—Twenty thousand persons are rendered homeless by fire in Shanghai.

The rebels in Santo Domingo resume war operations despite the prohibition of further civil war by the United States

Henry Van Dyke, the new United States Minister to the Netherlands, presents his credentials to Queen Wilhelmina.

October 17.—Twenty-eight men, all except one German naval officers, are killed when the *L-2*, the latest and largest of Zeppelins, exploded at Johannisthal.

Brigands murder 300 persons and burn two American mission churches in the province of Fokien, China.

October 18.—The Dutch Government appoints Chevalier W. F. L. C. Van Rappard to succeed Jonkheer J. Loudon as Minister at Washington.

October 19.—Sir Rufus Isaacs, British Attorney-General, is appointed Lord Chief Justice, in succession to Baron Alverstone.

October 20.—The Servian Government announces that in accordance with the Austrian ultimatum it has ordered its troops to withdraw from Albania.

October 21.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrives in Rio de Janeiro and is welcomed by high Government and municipal officials.

October 22.—Nine are killed and 15 hurt in a railroad wreck at Sudbury, Ontario.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 18.—President Wilson opens conferences with Republican Senators with a view to insuring unanimous support of the currency-reform measure.

Arthur Yager, of Kentucky, is appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

A bill, introduced by Senator Clapp, to prevent the dumping of campaign funds into doubtful States on the eve of elections is passed by the Senate.

October 21.—Cablegrams are sent United States Senators Oliver and Saulsbury, now in Europe, ordering them to return to this country to establish a quorum.

The Post-office Department notifies all postmasters to cooperate with State and county good-roads projects.

October 22.—President Wilson signs the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, which contains a clause abolishing the Commerce Court and giving the Justices positions as Circuit Court Judges.

GENERAL

October 17.—The High Court of Impeachment removes William Sulzer as Governor of New York by 43 to 12, two not voting. Martin H. Glynn, Lieutenant-Governor, takes the oath as Governor.

October 19.—A Mobile & Ohio troop train carrying 175 enlisted men of the 39th U. S. Coast Artillery is wrecked near Mobile, Ala., and 26 are killed.

October 20.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is released from Ellis Island, following a decision by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in conformance with the wishes of President Wilson, to allow her to enter the United States to fill her lecture engagements, subject to a promise not to advocate militant methods for American suffragists.

Progressives of the Sixth Assembly District in the lower East Side in New York City nominate William Sulzer for the legislature.

October 21.—An indictment charging Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia editor, with having sent obscene matter through the mails, is quashed.

October 22.—Two hundred and twenty-six miners are caught in a coal-mine at Dawson, N. M., as a result of an explosion, and an effort to rescue them is begun.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. G.," Memphis, Tenn.—"Is it correct to say 'I have not seen *or* heard,' etc., or 'I have not seen *nor* heard,' etc.?"

"I have not seen *or* heard" is a less explicit statement than "I have not seen *nor* heard." In the former, *seen* and *heard* are used loosely as quasi-synonyms, and the expression means, "I have not observed, have not noticed in any way." "I have not seen *nor* heard" refers specifically to two ways of observing, and excludes both.

"H. E. D.," St. Charles, Minn.—"Kindly let me know whether the following sentence is correct: 'I have asked different ones *whom* I thought would be willing,' etc. Should it not be 'ones *who*'?"

One should say "*who* I thought would be willing." *Who* is subject of the verb *would be*, not object of *thought*. The object of thought is the whole clause, "who would be willing"; or else "I thought" is to be considered as parenthetical: "who (as I thought) would be willing."

"C. E. T.," Troy, N. Y.—"In a letter from a young friend recently occurred the following: 'I would have liked to have been in Troy to have seen it. It would be a sight to remember.' Will you kindly reconstruct the sentence?"

There are four errors in the sentences you quote. They should read: "I *should* have liked *to be* in Troy *to see* it. It *would have been* a sight (for me) to remember." (Or, "It *was* a sight [for those who saw it] to remember.") The two simple rules applying to the first of these sentences are these: (1) Use *should*, not *would*, with the first person always, unless the intention is to express willingness, wish, or determination. (2) If the infinitive refers to a time coincident with or posterior to the time of the main verb, it must be in the present tense; if prior to the time of the main verb, the infinitive must be in the present perfect tense. In the present case, the *being* in Troy, the *seeing* it, and the *liking* or *pleasure* experienced are to be understood as all taking place at the same time, and hence present infinitives should be used. We see no advantage in throwing the two sentences into one.

"W. E. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly advise me if it is considered entirely correct to use 'Mr.' if you are, at the same time, going to use the title 'President' or 'Secretary'; that is, would it be correct to say *Mr. John Smith, President*, or should it be *John Smith, President?*"

We should write "Mr. John Smith, President," or "President John Smith."

"A. H. U.," Bath, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me if the following sentence is good English and if not, why? 'There was no one there but she and I.'"

"There was no one there but *she* and *I*" is good English. In sentences like this *but* may be used as a conjunction meaning "except that," or as a preposition meaning "except." In the first case, the completed clause would show what case-form is to follow *but;* in the second case, *but* as a preposition must be followed always by the objective. Your sentence, as you have written it, is equivalent to "There was no one there *except that she* and *I* were there." But you could say, "There was no one there *except her* and *me*"—or "*but her* and *me*."

"A. G. F.," Cambridge, Md.—"In THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 26, in the article 'When Adrianople Fell,' appears this sentence, 'That is, if we are to believe Luigi Barzini, correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, who was one of the *two first* newspaper men to enter the city with the Bulgarian troops.' Is this sentence correct? Can there be *two first?*"

Yes, there may be *two first.* The first newspaper men to enter Adrianople may have numbered three, or four, or more. In the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY under *first*, you may read: "The prevalent literary usage (almost universal in Great Britain) sanctions the forms like 'the two *bravest*,' 'the two *strongest*,' 'the two *first*,' 'the two *last*,' etc."

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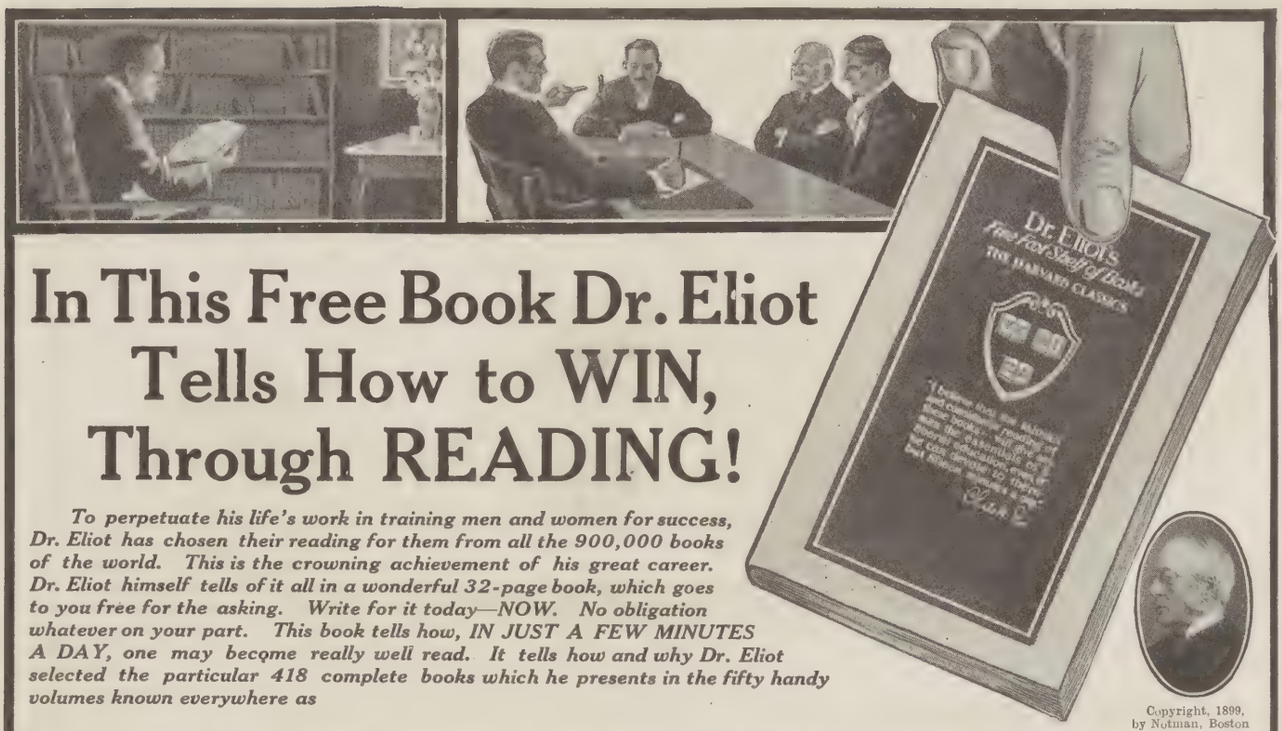

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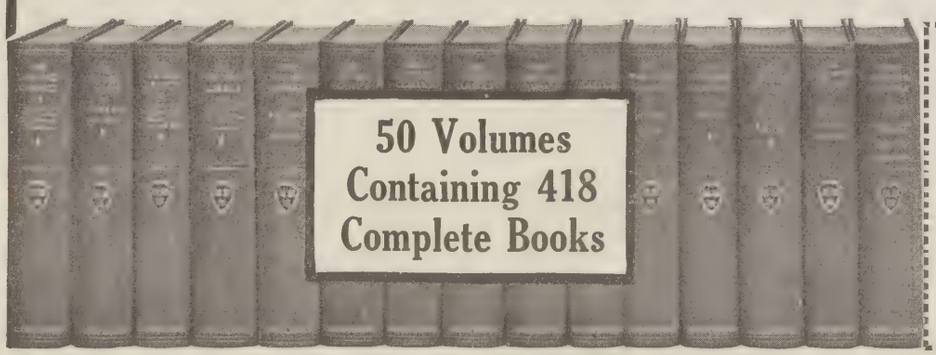

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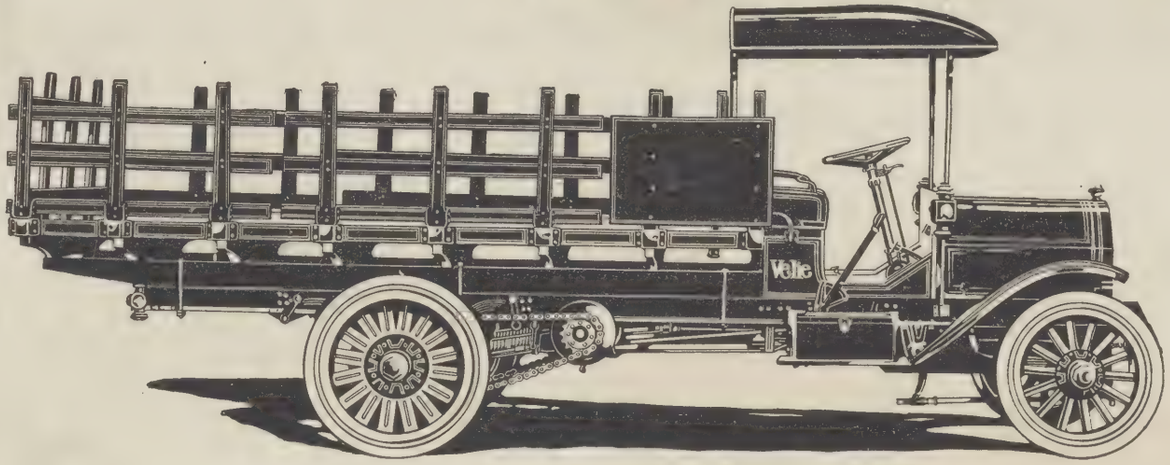

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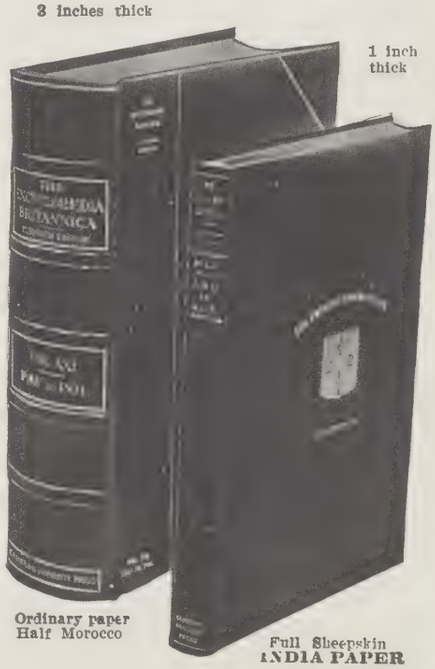

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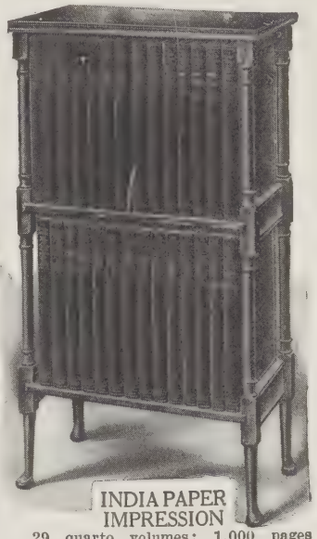

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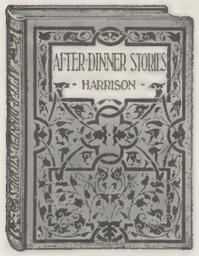

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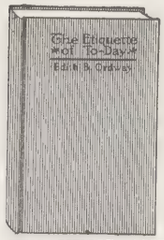

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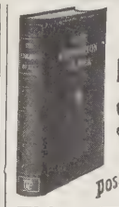

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

IDEALISM AS A MEXICAN POLICY

THE WORKABILITY OF IDEALISM is the problem that President Wilson faces in his Mexican dealings, as the newspaper editors see it, and some of them have serious doubts of his solving it on that basis. His virtual declaration, in his recent speeches in Mobile and Swarthmore, that an uncompromising political idealism is the controlling factor in his much-discust Mexican policy, clarifies the situation for both the friends and the foes of that policy, and largely reduces editorial discussion to the question, "Will it work?" "Morality, not expediency, is the thing that must guide us," insists the President. That will be all very well when we have achieved the millennium, retort the newspaper skeptics, who hold that in the meantime a policy hewn grimly to the lines of abstract right is an ineffectual substitute for a policy of common sense and compromise that is free to adjust itself to the hard facts in the case. President Wilson is "dreaming a beautiful dream," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), but unfortunately "his ideas of governing Mexico do not conform with those of the Mexicans themselves." And another Republican paper, the Hartford *Courant*, does not hesitate to say that the Administration's policy of sacrificing expediency to morality in its dealings with the unhappy situation in Mexico has caused "an increasing disruption of order in that State," and has "cost hundreds of Mexican lives."

On the other hand, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), a very recent convert, declares that the Wilson policy in Mexico "must be admitted to be justified, in view of the obvious fact that the recognition of Huerta by our Government could scarcely have averted the fresh calamities that have befallen our sister Republic in the last month." The same paper goes on to say:

"General Huerta has suppress the legislative department of the Mexican Government and constituted himself Dictator. All pretense of constitutional authority has been abandoned. The promised election, conducted under conditions which indicated that the will of the people, or any part of them, could not possibly prevail, has turned out to be ineffective, and the iron rule of the old soldier in the National Palace has been indefinitely prolonged. No fewer than nine distinct revolutions against the Provisional Government are now in progress, and since Mr. Gamboa, as Foreign Minister, asserted, in replying to the suggestions of Mr. Lind, that Huerta had 80,000 soldiers in the field and would soon restore peace, the danger of anarchy has greatly increased. It has often been said that with recognition by the United States General Huerta might have been enabled to hire more soldiers and end the warfare sooner. But on Sunday he issued an order increasing his army to 150,000 men. He must have money to feed and equip them.

"Obviously Huerta's ambition has not been to establish a government of the people in Mexico, or to permit any interference with his own Dictatorship. As that most outspoken of Mexican statesmen, Manuel Calero, the Liberals' candidate in the farcical elections, remarked the other day, 'the situation is damnable,' and there is no evidence that recognition of Huerta as a matter of expediency would have helped to make it any better. A policy of morality has therefore triumphed over a policy of expediency, and the nations of the world must come in time to approval of President Wilson's method of treating the Mexican situation."

Altho in his speech before the Southern Commercial Congress in Mobile, Ala., the President avoided specific mention of Mexico, undoubtedly that country was uppermost in the minds of his hearers as he defined the attitude of the United States toward Latin America in general, reiterating his earlier declarations of disinterested friendship, and plainly indicating that the European nations were expected to maintain a policy of "hands off." A score of Latin-American diplomats were on the platform with the President as he spoke. Referring to the burden of foreign concessions under which the Latin-American countries labor, he said in part:

"There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin-American States which, I am sure, they are keenly aware of. You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. The work is ours, tho they are welcome to invest in it. We do not ask them to supply the capital and do the work. It is an invitation, not a privilege; and States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions are in this condition, that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs—a condition of affairs always dangerous and apt to become intolerable!

"What these States are going to seek, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise and an assertion of the splendid character which, in spite of these difficulties, they have again and again been able to demonstrate.

"The dignity, the courage, the self-possession, the respect of the Latin-American States, their achievements in the face of all these adverse circumstances, deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world. They have had harder bargains driven with them in the matter of loans than any other

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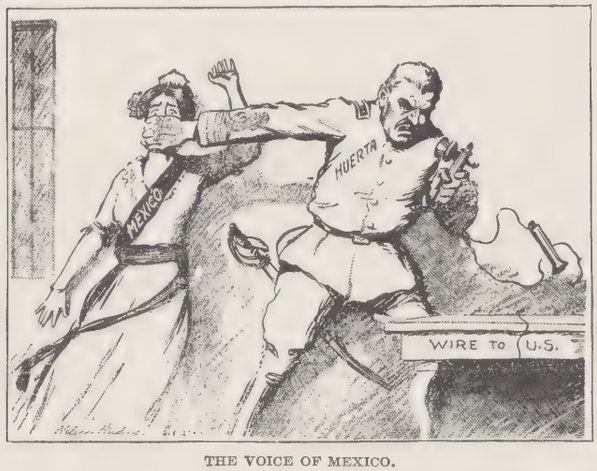
UNITED STATES CAVALRY PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES ALONG THE MEXICAN BORDER.

people in the world. Interest has been exacted of them that was not exacted of anybody else, because the risk was said to be greater, and then securities were taken that destroyed the risks. An admirable arrangement, for those who were forcing the terms!

"I rejoice in nothing so much as in the prospect that they will now be emancipated from these conditions, and we ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation. I think some of these gentlemen have already had occasion to bear witness that the Department of State in recent months has tried to serve them in that wise. In the future they will draw closer and closer to us, because of circumstances of which I wish to speak with moderation and, I hope, without indiscretion."

We must prove ourselves, he continued, "their friends and champions, upon terms of equality and honor." More than this, "we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not," for "it is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in terms of material interest." After defining "the issue we



THE VOICE OF MEXICO.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

now have to face" as "human rights, national integrity and opportunity as against material interests," the President said:

"I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest. She will devote herself to showing that she knows how to make honorable and fruitful use of the territory she has; and she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity. I say this, not with a single thought that any one will gainsay it, but merely to fix in our consciences what our relationship with the rest of America is. It is the relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty. . . . . .

"America is a name which sounds in the ears of men everywhere as a synonym of individual opportunity, as a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best, and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people who think for themselves. A nation of employees can not be free any more than a nation of employers can be.

"So, in emphasizing the points which must unite us in sympathy and in spiritual interest with the Latin-American people we are only emphasizing the points of our own life, and we should prove ourselves untrue to our own traditions if we proved ourselves untrue friends to-day. Do not think, therefore, gentlemen, that questions of the day are mere questions of policy and diplomacy. They are shot through with the principles of life. We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us, and that we will never condone iniquity because it is most convenient to do so."

In his speech at Swarthmore, Pa., the President said he would like to believe that the whole Western Hemisphere is devoted to "the same sacred purpose," and that "nowhere can any Government endure which is stained by blood or supported by anything but the consent of the governed."

As still further illuminating his position, the New York *World* (Dem.) reminds us that in a message to Congress on the 11th of March he said:

"We can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests and ambition. We are the friends of peace, but we know that there can be no lasting or stable peace in such circumstances."

Contrasting this policy with the attitude of the interested European nations, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) remarks that it is an open secret that "none of them cares how Mexico's troubles are settled, provided order is restored and commerce and business are freed from the disturbing influences of revolution." And in this country also, it adds, there are scores of selfish and powerful interests which would like to use the United States as a catspaw to pull their financial chestnuts out of the fire—a fact which makes it "all-important that the American people should not permit their minds to be inflamed by those cunning war propagandists." Returning to President Wilson's attitude, *The Sun* goes on to say:

"It is impossible for the people of the United States to take a view which ignores the spirit in which this government was founded and the principles on which its safety and progress depend. It is not only hostile to our conception of higher national life, but is repugnant to the teachings of common sense and experience. Government by force does not make for stability and order, but breeds lawlessness and perpetual revolution. The foreign Powers, which are considering the subject solely from the standpoint of dollars and cents, might well ponder the point whether, even as a financial investment,

ARTILLERY CORPS OF THE MEXICAN FEDERAL ARMY, THE POWER BEHIND HUERTA.

such a régime as Huerta's will pay them in the end. Merely as a business proposition the only way to settle the Mexican question is to settle it right—to settle it on a basis of justice and ultimate popular freedom. The Mexican masses have yet sore need of political and educational training, but they have among them, as was shown by the Madero revolution, a saving minority of intellectual and unselfish patriots who are capable of leading their people to the light.

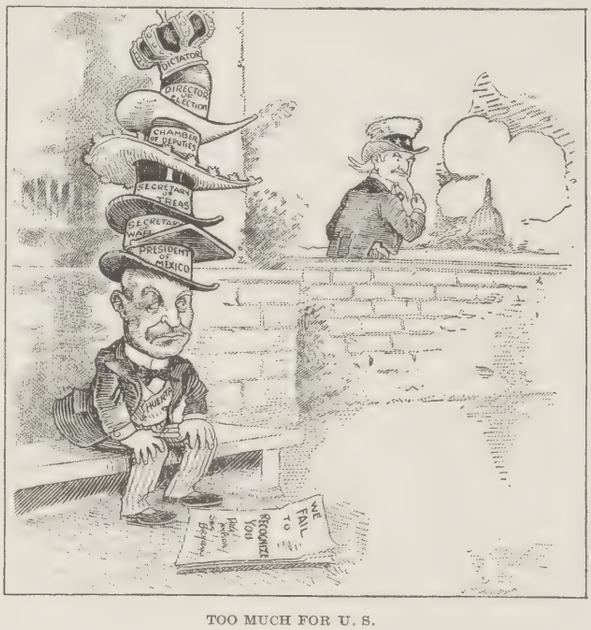
"Whether it is our business to interfere in Mexican affairs under any circumstances, except some act of direct aggression against ourselves, is another question and one which will be answered in the negative by the common sense of the country as well as by its sense of justice. We have no right to interfere merely to overthrow a government which seems to us cruel and repulsive. Such a policy would carry us far afield indeed, and would involve a career of national knight-errantry that would bring ruin on ourselves as well as others. Nor is there any moral or international obligation upon us to interfere merely in the interests of foreign promoters and business enterprises. Why should we spend millions of dollars and sacrifice thousands of lives in order to allow British and French and German investors to make money without let or hindrance in Mexico?"

At the same time the Washington Administration has made it clear to the European Powers that this country is determined to retain its traditional leadership in the present situation. As a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) puts it, "the United States Government is not consulting with the other Powers regarding Mexico, but is merely keeping them informed." And in the meantime we have sent four more battle-ships into Mexican waters. Our attitude is thus tersely defined by the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.): "The United States desires a free hand in dealing with Mexico, and it is earnestly hoping that circumstances will not compel the use of it in the form of a fist." And the New York *Globe* (Ind.) notes that "altho the President pledges his country against conquest, he does not say that it will be indifferent to chronically anarchic conditions."

As to the chances of success for President Wilson's idealistic policy, the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) reminds us that "Mr. Wilson showed in the first few weeks of his Administration that a man may be the purest of idealists and yet not be helpless in the midst of practical men who are anything but idealists." "We have yet to see that, in practise, the ideal which underlies the President's policy necessarily involves the unattainable," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Chicago *News* (Ind.) thinks that "the great nations of Europe, when they recover from the shock of the President's golden-rule diplomacy will hardly stand out against it."

On the other hand, an English paper predicts that President Wilson will soon find himself in a position similar to that of Gladstone, who "after innumerable philippics on the wickedness of a spirited foreign policy, was driven to the bombardment of Alexandria and the addition of the Nile Valley to British responsibilities." And the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) still holds that the President will have to choose "between Huerta and a war of intervention." The Baltimore *News*, another Progressive organ, points out that we have yet to receive any evidence that the Wilson policy finds favor with the Mexican public. The outlook is ominous indeed, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), which pictures special emissary Lind and the Administration he represents as "following the example of Micawber while they sit on the edge of a volcano."

More than one paper expresses amazement at the definiteness of the President's declaration that the United States will never again "seek one additional foot of territory by conquest." "Many people in the United States will resent his



TOO MUCH FOR U. S.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

assumption of authority to bind this nation to a course of action at a date far in the future, when the present Administration will have passed off the stage," remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and in the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) we read:

"Who of us can say that the United States will never again embark on a war of conquest? Who knows? . . . . . .

"If the disturbance below the Rio Grande continues, it is within present foresight that the day will come when our people will assuredly seek to gain territory by conquest, for there will not be long endurance of such conditions when the Panama Canal is open and its safety is menaced by neighboring uprisings."

A PLAN FOR A "PEOPLE'S BANK"

SUSPICION appears to exist in the mind of more than one hostile editor that Mr. Vanderlip's plan for a central bank is merely a clever scheme to delay all currency legislation. A central bank run by the Government would be a "People's Bank," say some, and they favor the idea; but others think we have dallied long enough over this and that currency

THAT BLOODTHIRSTY, MAN-EATING MOUSE.
—Collier in the Chicago *Journal.*

suggestion and should proceed to action. Old metaphors are brought into play. There are those who suspect the president of the National City Bank of New York "of throwing a monkey-wrench into the Congressional machinery," notes the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). And Mr. Carter Glass himself finds in the "fact that the Vanderlip scheme is projected at the eleventh hour of Congressional consideration with the hope of indefinite postponement of currency legislation should the scheme be given serious attention" a reminder "of the fox-chase and the red herring" drawn across the trail. Mr. Glass, indeed, reaches the conclusion in a statement to the press that "this newest currency scheme" is "intended to confuse the question of banking and currency reform, or else it is hoped that, by the adoption of some such scheme of absolute centralization it will be far easier hereafter for certain gentlemen to get control of it for certain purposes than would be possible under the proposed regional-bank system." But over against these alarming words from one of the authors of the Administration Currency Bill must be set the explanation that Mr. Vanderlip's plan was drawn up at the request of the Senate Committee for his "ideal" scheme of currency reform after he had previously referred to the Glass-Owen Bill as "80% good." Furthermore, several members of the Committee—representing both parties—favor the central-bank idea. Many bankers are quoted as approving it, tho there are those who prefer the Administration's plan, and a press dispatch speaks of "the prevalent impression about the Capital" being

"That the banking community of the United States would prefer without much delay currency legislation that did not wholly meet its view of what such legislation should be, rather than have an indefinite postponement of action."

But this very postponement which alarms some is welcome to others. "If Mr. Vanderlip's scheme for the creation outright of a new Federal bank delays action and broadens discussion it will," in the New York *Globe's* (Ind.) opinion, "be doing a valuable work." And the New York *Herald* (Ind.) assures us that "if the injection of this project into the controversy should result in putting the whole question over until the regular session of Congress no harm will be done."

But Mr. Vanderlip declares emphatically that the presentation of his plan "does not indicate that I am opposed to legislation or that I am trying to confuse the political situation." He believes his solution to be wiser than that devised by the framers of the Glass Bill, and he offers it because, as he says,

"Every one who has studied this subject knows that we must have one central-reserve reservoir. The regional-bank scheme only disguises this under a name, but gives to a political board the power to make twelve banks one through forced loans.

"I believe we should have one bank; the stock of this bank should be owned by the people, and not by the banks. The control should be in the hands of public officers; the bank should issue the circulation, but in doing so it will violate the principle held by the Bryan wing of the party that the Government should control the issue and supply the currency.

"A bank owned by the people, fully controlled by long-termed government issues, can be formed which will meet every economic principle and violate no part of the Democratic creed."

From the main outlines of Mr. Vanderlip's central-bank plan as read before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, we summarize the following more essential provisions:

"The Government is to grant a charter to the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States with capital stock of $100,000,000, the charter to extend for a period of fifty years. The bank is to be located in Washington, with twelve branches in other cities. The stock of the Federal Reserve Bank may either be subscribed for entirely by the Government with funds raised by the sale of bonds, or offered for public subscription, the success of such subscription to be insured by requiring all national banks to be liable for the purchase of their pro rata proportion of any stock not taken by the public. The stock shall have no voting power, and no rights of any kind shall attach to it except to receive dividends.

"The Federal Reserve Bank shall be governed by a board of seven directors appointed by the President for fourteen-year terms. After the accumulation of a surplus and the payment of 6 per cent. dividends in case the public subscribes to the

NO HELP WANTED.
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press.*

stock, its earnings shall go to the Government for the purpose of the retirement of the national debt. The Government shall deposit all of its general funds with the bank, and the bank shall be its fiscal agent. The bank shall issue circulating notes having the same qualities as the present National Bank notes, which

shall be redeemable at any branch on demand in gold and shall be an obligation of the bank."

The Vanderlip plan seems to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) "a decidedly better bill than the Glass-Owen measure." And the New York *American* (Ind. Dem.), which is glad that Congress now has two distinct schemes for consideration, looks upon the Vanderlip plan as the "most practical and progress-

POINTING OUT THE MENACE.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

ive." In Washington *The Times* speaks of Senators Bristow (Prog. Rep.), Cummins (Prog. Rep.), Reed (Dem.), O'Gorman (Dem.), and Hitchcock (Dem.), of the Banking and Currency Committee, as having had decided bearings toward the central-bank idea even "before the first appearance of Mr. Vanderlip." The New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent reports their general opinion to be that "the Vanderlip plan not only incorporates the main features of the Administration bill, excepting only the issue of notes by the Government, but excels it in the matter of unifying the banking system of the country, while, at the same time, strengthening the hold of the Government upon it." Mr. Bristow has been heard to declare openly that he favors "a people's reserve bank, rather than the privately owned regional reserve banks of the bill as it passed the House." And *The Times* remarks editorially that

"Not much will be gained by the assumption that such a bank would be the 'Money Power's' instrument. A bank owned by the people, its stock widely distributed among them, would hardly be closer to the 'Money Power' than a chain of twelve banks, each owned by the banks of its vicinage. The Vanderlip plan of control by a government board named for very long terms would certainly not get closer to the 'Money Power' than the Glass-Owen plan does."

This plan of government control is the one thing that the New York *Sun* (Ind.) objects to, yet it can not but recognize "that if this country is to have the superior advantages of a central bank there must be quite as much control of the institution as Mr. Vanderlip provides." He has, thinks *The Sun*, "taken over as many of the features of the Glass-Owen Bill as he could adapt to the central-bank scheme, and political approval of the project may not be so difficult to gain as one might imagine."

But it will be difficult enough, to judge from the tone of the Democratic press. We are reminded of the "blunt affirmation of the Baltimore platform": "We oppose the so-called Aldrich Bill, or the establishment of a central bank." Such Democratic dailies as the New York *World*, St. Louis *Republic*, Philadelphia *Record*, and Nashville *Banner* have no patience with the central-bank theory or Mr. Vanderlip's project for realizing it.

Papers, too, like the New York *Commercial*, Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), feel obliged to set aside any predilections they may have entertained for a central bank because the "people are not ready for it." *The Republican* reverts to ex-Senator Aldrich's condemnation of the Glass-Owen measure as "Socialistic." But in Mr. Vanderlip's "plan for a central bank, capital $100,000,000, with twelve branches, under absolute Government control—here is enough 'Socialism' to sink a ship." *The Republican* sees two main objections to this plan: "that this country is too large territorially for such an institution having the power to fix a uniform discount rate for all sections; second, that the plan is calculated to cause a long delay in securing any legislation whatever." And here the Massachusetts paper hits upon the one great argument that the press make against the consideration of the Vanderlip plan at the present time. As Mr. Vanderlip's distinguished fellow banker, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff puts it, in words echoed by the New York *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*, the introduction of the Vanderlip plan "may, it can not be doubted, prove a serious menace to currency legislation at this time and to the final reaching of the goal which is now in sight and almost attained." For the prevailing opinion in the press seems to be that whatever Senators may think or propose, the House will never accept any central-bank scheme, while the Administration will stand firm for "all the main features of the Glass-Owen Bill." Hence, concludes one Washington correspondent, even those Senators who favor the Vanderlip proposal are likely "to subordinate their individual preferences for the sake of early legislation." It is believed, however, that some of Mr. Vanderlip's ideas may be incorporated in the measure, for instance, there may be an effort to secure more complete Government control of the regional banks. Some of the other modifications which Senators have in mind are thus enumerated by one watchful newspaper man at the capital:

"Reduction of the number of regional banks from twelve to four or five; elimination of the savings-bank provision; removing

"WATCH PAPA TAKE SOME. PAPA LIKES IT."
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

from the Federal Reserve Board the Secretary of Agriculture, Controller of the Currency, and, possibly, the Secretary of the Treasury; reduction from 20 to 10 per cent. in the amount of capital of the Federal reserve banks to be contributed by the national banks."

FINDING FLAWS IN THE SEAMEN'S BILL

SHIP-OWNING INTERESTS may "pick holes" in the La Follette "Seamen's Bill," and faults may actually "develop in the working out of the law," observes the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, but in so far as Mr. La Follette's measure "stands for manhood treatment for the seaman, and tends to equalize him with other workers before the law, he is to be heartily congratulated on its passage" by the Senate. Ship-owning interests have been "picking holes," and there are editors who think they can see clearly what faults are going to develop when the law goes into operation. The Brooklyn *Eagle* contemplates the prospect with "consternation" and warns the public against the bill as "a measure to kill the coastwise and passenger-steamboat interests, a bill to turn over to vessels under the British flag the business on the Great Lakes, a bill that in the long run can only injure instead of benefiting the men for whom it is advocated." Three provisions of the "Seamen's Bill" which, in *The Eagle's* opinion, will have a particularly undesirable effect are stated as follows:

"Sixty-five per cent. of the seamen on any ship must be 'able seaman,' qualified by three years' experience on the high seas, or four years on the Lakes.

"Three-quarters of all employees on board must speak the language spoken by the officers.

"Each ship must carry life-boats to accommodate all on board, and two able seamen for each life-boat."

And the Brooklyn paper thus objects:

"The effect of the first provision is to bar out the Maine and Long Island and other harbor men who have been drawn on for American service on American ships and steamboats. The effect of the second might be to compel all Pacific Ocean ships to take the Chinese flag or some other flag instead of ours. The effect of the third would be paralyzing to all passenger steamboats. For example, the *Christopher Columbus*, giving an all-day service from Chicago to Milwaukee for a 100-day season, and having a capacity of four thousand, would have to carry eighty life-boats with accommodations for fifty persons each, making her dangerously top-heavy, and would have to employ 160 seamen instead of the present deck force of thirty men, conditions not different in kind from those which every other river and lake boat would have to encounter. . . . . .

"*The Eagle*, of course, recognizes the fact that seamen should be fairly treated. They are so treated now on every vessel flying our flag. That is the reason why so few ocean-going vessels do fly the flag. The owners can not compete with other ships which have a lower cost of maintenance, lower food standards, lower wages. We are to-day at the head of the list of nations in protecting seamen. We do not want to go backward. But we do want to prevent the Labor Trust from making competitive running of ships under our flag wholly impossible."

In the opinion of Mr. T. F. Newman, general manager of the Cleveland and Buffalo Line, "the bill, as it passed the Senate, will absolutely suppress most, if not all, of the passenger lines on the Great Lakes." Mr. W. M. Brittain, secretary of the American Steamship Association, declares that the provision that 75 per cent. of the crew of a vessel speak the language used by its officers would mean "the killing of the Pacific trade under the American flag." For, as he explains, our ships in that ocean have to carry Chinese firemen "in order to meet the competition of the Japanese- and Chinese-manned Japanese and British carriers." At present,

"The plan is to have enough of the Chinese fire-room force English-speaking to transmit the orders of the officers. To require that all speak English would mean no more Chinese crews in the fire-room, and that would mean that American ships on the Pacific could no longer compete with their rivals."

This steamship man also objects to the "able-seaman" clause, which would repel "the very kind of young men we would gladly see in the service," while the requirement of two able seamen for each of the life-boats required practically means "the doubling of every deck crew, and it will mean that on the Great Lakes and many coastwise lines vessels will have to carry, feed, and pay a large number of useless men." President George A. White, of the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines, told a New York *Sun* reporter that if "this revolutionary and anarchistic bill" were enacted it would be "the hardest blow that our merchant marine has ever received." And, according to *The Sun*, it is the universal opinion among steamship men that "since the United States had arranged for a conference of nations to be held in London on November 12 to consider many of the very matters taken up by the bill, its passage before the conference would be, to say the least, discourteous."

The only objection that the New York *Tribune* can find to the bill is that its relation to existing treaty obligations would seem "to be open to serious challenge." But this very point is to another daily in the great seaport city, *The American*, a cause for congratulation. It says:

"The passage of the Seamen's Bill involves the abrogation of all treaties wherein the United States, something after the style of the Fugitive Slave Law, is now obligated to arrest deserting seamen and restore them to their ships. This is but another evidence of the growing disposition of the United States to emancipate itself from the hurtful bondage of unwise and restraining treaties, as well as its determination to emancipate seamen from involuntary servitude. . . . . .

"If the Seamen's Bill were passed for no other reason than to secure reforms needed in the handling of life-boats at sea, it would effect a wholesome restraint upon the employment of inefficient seamen, as well as compel vessel owners and the officers who command their ships to establish a far higher grade of seaman efficiency, in which the development of experts in the handling of life-boats will be a most welcome result. Those whom business or pleasure compels to go down to the sea in ships, such reforms as the Seamen's Bill will accomplish will greatly reassure as to their safety.

"If, as owners fear, the bill when enacted will put them to greater expense than they now are in the manning of their vessels and in the accommodations afforded the men who perform the hazardous and exhausting labor required on shipboard, they should be able to extract some consolation from the thought that the better housed, the more comfortably cared for, the seamen are, the more efficient they are likely to be—a result making for greater safety of life and property at sea, in which owners, passengers, shippers, consignees, and underwriters will all substantially benefit."

AUTOMOBILE AND RAILWAY FATALITIES—Despite all we hear about the death-toll of our railways, it seems that as instruments of destruction they are hopelessly outclassed by the automobile. This fact is demonstrated by statistics compiled by Frederic Rex, municipal reference librarian of Chicago, who finds that in 1912 the number of persons killed by automobiles in 22 American cities having 100,000 or more population was 691. These figures move *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York) to point to the railway fatalities of the same year—the number of passengers killed in all ways on all the railways of the United States during that period being only 270. Says the railway organ:

"In other words, the number of persons killed by automobiles in only 22 cities was 64 per cent. greater than the total number of railway passengers killed. It was likewise five times as great as the number of passengers killed in train accidents alone, which was 139; and it was greater than the number of passengers, railway employees, and all other persons, excepting trespassers, killed in all railway collisions and derailments, the total killed in collisions and derailments, excepting trespassers, being 685. The largest number of passengers ever killed in all ways in one year on the railways of the United States was 647, and yet this worst of all records, which was made in 1907, was 44 less than the number killed in automobile accidents in 1912 in the 22 cities.

"The accident record of the railways is being used by some writers as an argument for their acquisition by the public. It is assumed that if the public owned them it would operate them safely. The public already owns the streets and highways, and these figures regarding automobile accidents indicate how safe it makes them."

SANE CHARITY IN KANSAS CITY

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE is a vague-sounding title for a department of municipal government. In some cities it might possibly suggest a sinecure created at the behest of a political boss with friends to supply with motor-cars. But to the people of Kansas City it stands for a commission with a definite humane enterprise, a department under which the work of controlling vice and guarding the interests of the poor is thoroughly organized, if we are to believe Alfred Pittman, who writes about it in the Chicago *Tribune*. The Kansas City Board of Public Welfare is not doing anything that has not been attempted elsewhere; its mission is not unusual; but, according to Mr. Pittman, it is better organized, has a more systematic program, and is obtaining more definite results than any other enterprise of its kind in the country. The idea originated in the brain of Frank P. Walsh, a lawyer, and its success is due largely to his work before he was recently appointed chairman of President Wilson's new Industrial Relations Commission. Mr. Pittman begins his article with a summary of the Board's important achievements:

"The municipal pawnshop, which is putting the extortionate pawnbrokers out of business.

"The welfare loan-agency, which is ruining the loan-sharks.

"The free legal-aid bureau, where the poor man can go to get protection in his legal rights.

"The municipal employment bureau, which got 27,000 jobs for men last year.

"The municipal rock quarry, which furnishes employment for men in the winter until they can find permanent situations.

"The municipal farm, on which prisoners are given wholesome work and where many of them are reclaimed.

"The parole department, under which men have earned for their families $200,000 in a period when otherwise they would have been a charge on the community.

"The inquiry into women's wages, which has thrown a sane and wholesome light where such a light was needed.

"The dance-hall inspection, under which scores of young people are saved each week from coming under evil influences.

"The housing investigation, which has presented facts that are bound to result in a general cleaning up of insanitary conditions."

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HE FIGHTS FOR THE LOWLY.

Frank P. Walsh's work for unfortunates in Kansas City led to his appointment to the chairmanship of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

This group of enterprises, which, in the opinion of Mr. Pittman, have made Kansas City a leader in social betterment work, had its beginning in the Board of Pardons and Paroles, created by ordinance in 1908. The plan had been presented to T. T. Crittenden, Jr., then mayor, by Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walsh had been fighting poverty and its unwholesome results ever since he was a boy, and he hated it as an unnecessary evil. Of thirty boys he remembered in his neighborhood in St. Louis, where he was born and reared, "only three had come through to normal, useful manhood." One of the causes of just such things, he thought, was the harm that was being done in the name of the law in the police courts. The writer goes on:

"The new commission constituted itself a board of second trial. It sat as often as necessary to keep up with all the police-court convictions. It was given ample authority to inquire into all cases in the municipal court and in the house of correction, and it had arbitrary power of parole or pardon.

"It was the Board's conviction in the beginning, as it had been Mr. Walsh's, that too many men were in the workhouse. One of the earliest conclusions of the Board was that there should be no men at all in the workhouse.

"The municipal farm was the result. It is a large place, 150 acres, ten miles or so into the country, where recreative outdoor work is given to such delinquent men as it is believed inadvisable to parole. The earnings of prisoners with destitute families are turned over to the wives and children who are in need. The city paid for the farm and erected suitable buildings. The workhouse as such ceased to exist.

"One of the farm's 'alumni' wrote back recently with such affection for the farm as a man might show for his college. His course there had straightened him up and he had gone West and made good. It is a typical case.

"The pardon and parole work of the Board disclosed a huge opportunity for social service which the ordinance that created the Board did not permit it to perform. After a little more than a year in its restricted field a new ordinance reorganized the board under the name of the Board of Public Welfare. Its membership was increased from three to five, and, besides its parole and pardon power, it was given complete control of all the city penal institutions and full supervision of all public charities and social work."

The Board's success, says Mr. Pittman, is largely due to financial aid from William Volker, a merchant, who was its president during the first three years of its existence. There is, of course, a public appropriation; the private aid is supplementary. No member of the Board is permitted to say where the private money comes from, but it is generally understood that Mr. Volker gives it. Mr. Walsh was counselor and attorney for the Board until he went to Washington, and Jacob Billikopf, superintendent of the United Jewish Charities, has been its expert sociologist since its foundation. Our informant goes on to review the work:

"The Board's welfare loan-agency started about two and a half years ago. Up to April it had lent $120,000 at a nominal interest rate—about one-fifth that charged by the usual loan-agencies and pawnshops—and paid a dividend of 4 per cent. Loan-sharks are the only persons who lose by the innovation.

"The free legal-aid bureau gives free legal aid to those who can not afford to pay for it. In the last year the agency has collected about $10,000 in sums ranging from 50 cents to $5, mostly owed for wages. These small sums never would have been paid, for the washerwomen, hired girls, and others who are often cheated out of their money would have had no way to collect it. This bureau also has brought back more than a hundred wife-deserters, who have resumed the support of their families with a little help.

"A set of rules is imposed by the Board on every public dance-hall, and inspectors are present to see that they are obeyed. If a dance-hall keeper does not cooperate, his place is closed. Agents of the Board personally visited in a year the homes of 276 young girls who have been found in dance-halls unchaperoned and without proper escorts. Only about a dozen of the parents of such girls, it was found, knew that their daughters frequented such places.

"The research bureau of the board is engaged in the investigation of general community problems. Surveys of housing, of

unemployment, of the industrial conditions of men and women in factories and mercantile establishments, and of the social evil have been completed in the last two years.

"One of the results of this investigation has been a new and much improved housing code, and an event which doubtless was hastened by it was the definite and apparently final closing less than two weeks ago of every 'red-light' house in Kansas City. . . . . .

"The parole system, it is believed, has saved the city more than all the work of the Board has cost. The free legal-aid bureau has collected for needy families many thousand dollars more than its cost. The free employment bureau likewise has got positions for men whose wages and salaries have aggregated annually several times what the bureau costs."

WHAT OUR NEW TARIFF DOES TO CUBA

OUR NEAREST NEIGHBORS are not likely to delay long in letting us know what they think of the effects of our new national tariff policy. From Cuba we are already hearing what a difference the new schedules of the Underwood Act will make. In the opinion of the editor of the Havana *Cuba News*, for instance, the whole face of Cuban-American economic and political relations will be changed. This is a sweeping statement, but the writer backs it up with figures and carefully worded statements. American trade with Cuba, we are reminded, has been fostered by the Reciprocity Treaty whereby Cuba grants a tariff reduction of 20 per cent. on American merchandise, and Cuban sugar imported into the United States is favored with a corresponding preferential. Now, with sugar on the free list, the island Republic is looking for some new favor to balance the 20 per cent. preferential "still granted American goods here." The Havana paper, which circulates largely among English-speaking residents in Cuba, continues:

"The Cuban legation at Washington is asking a special interpretation of her relation to the new sugar tariff between March 1, 1914, and May 1, 1916, when that commodity becomes wholly 'free.' Under the old tariff all sugars entering the American market paid 1.68 cents approximately per hundred weight, excepting Cuban sugar, which paid 20 per cent. less—*i.e.*, 1.34. After March 1, now, all sugars are to pay 25 per cent. less than the old tariff, or 1.26 cents, excepting Cuban sugar; the difference of opinion is as to what it should pay. Washington seems inclined to think it should pay as usual, 20 per cent. less than the regular tariff, or 1.008 under the 25 per cent. reduction. Cuba, on the other hand, says that when she entered into the Reciprocity Treaty she got definite privileges, among them a gross preferential of .34 cent below the tariff on sugar. The tariff has been changed, but she desires to retain that gross preferential, and to pay now, that is, 1.26 minus .34 or .92 cent, only."

This is "a question of mills," but, we are told, "it may involve the fate of sixty million dollars' worth of American business with Cuba." For, unless Cuba gets the concessions which "make continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty look worth while," what, "she will ask herself in plain Spanish," is its use to her?

"Spanish, French, German, and British business interests, against which it is a very real discrimination, will become very busy to persuade her that 'there ain't any.' If she should denounce that treaty American trade in this market would be wiped out by the pen-stroke.

"The other concessions Cuba will ask, perhaps now and perhaps not until after 1916, if she secures her interpretation of her treaty privileges under the new tariff, are lower duties on her tobacco, benefited not at all by present changes, and still lower duties on her fruits (pineapples and citrus-fruits)."

Passing from the consideration of these economic changes which the new tariff is bringing about, the editor of *The Cuba News* asks us to observe the ultimate effect on the political relations between Cuba and the United States:

"All agitation there has ever been here for annexation had its root in the desire of Cuban producers (regardless of their individual nationality) and of Cuban consumers as well to get inside the American tariff wall. . . . Now, President Wilson in Washington, enacting his new radical Tariff Bill, and President Menocal, in Havana, busily revising the Cuban tariff downward on necessities of life—food and clothing imported from the American market especially—and on agricultural and industrial machinery, implements, and combustibles—are showing them another way to attain what was their true object—free trade with the United States, which is truly Cuba's only market."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PRESERVING neutrality in Mexico is becoming almost as exciting as war.—*Newark News.*

HUERTA declares the Mexican people can not govern Mexico. Can he?—*Philadelphia Record.*

FEMALE police force for Chicago shows how the women's-club movement is spreading.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Boston *Globe* asks: "Which is the most civilized nation on earth?" Well, which nation has a Boston?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

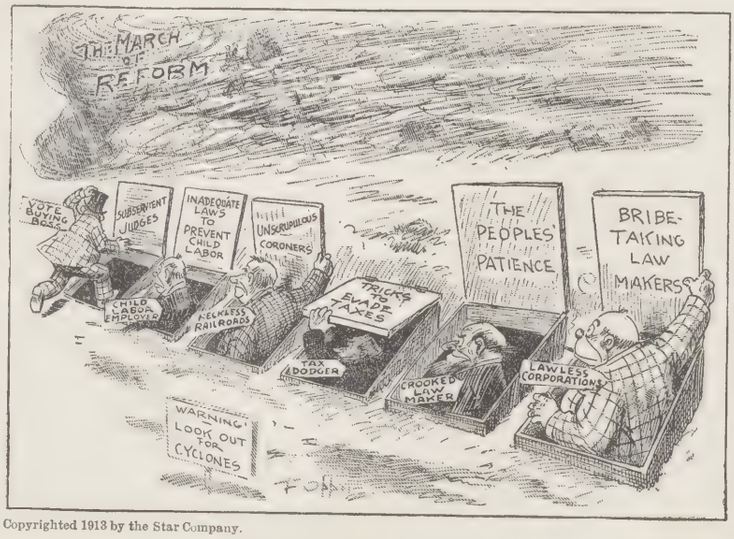
THE continued fighting in the Philippines indicates that many of the natives have not heard of the President's benevolent purposes.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

BISHOP GAILOR says the negro needs something "that will make religion and morality identical." If the negro ever finds it he should pass it along to the white races.—*New York World.*

KANSAS will teach its high-school students to spell it "thru." A new pamphlet on "What's the Matter With Kansas?" is also in process of distribution.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

INCOME tax has at least killed press-agent stories of theatrical salaries.—*Wall Street Journal.*

NOT a few suspicious persons would shy at a Currency Bill that was unanimously approved by bankers.—*Chicago News.*



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THE SIX BEST CELLARS!

—Opper in the New York *American.*

"RIO riotously happy over Teddy's arrival." Of course. Add T. to Rio and you get Riot.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

ABOUT the only thing Colonel Roosevelt has never done is going over Niagara Falls in a barrel.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

IT becomes more and more apparent that Johnny Lind's voice doesn't possess the seductive qualities of Jenny's.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

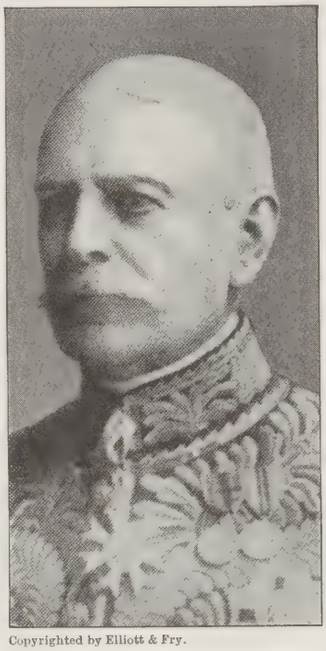
MISSPELLED words in a cuneiform inscription indicate that the simplifiers either were busy or needed to get busy at Nippur forty centuries ago.—*New York Tribune.*

IT is said that considerable apathy was shown by Mexican candidates for the presidency. Also, it is believed that they wore chain-mail undershirts and were unable to get any insurance.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITISH ACCORD WITH US IN MEXICO

FIGS may not commonly grow on thistles, but the fine crop of British good wishes that has followed the uncomplimentary remarks of Sir Lionel Carden on our Mexican policy has the look of some such strange reversal of nature. Sir Lionel is British Minister to Mexico, presenting his credentials the very day after Huerta had clapped a large part of his Parliament into jail, and when this coincidence was called to his attention, he remarked, according to the dispatches, that "it was not incumbent upon him to investigate what President Huerta had done," and he "did not consider it right for foreigners to constitute themselves a committee of investigation into the internal affairs of Mexico." Elucidating his meaning further, he remarked rather pointedly, as reported, that "I do not believe that the United States fully realizes the seriousness of the situation here." Next day he observed that the United States was "working in the dark," and went on to contrast the strength and ability of Huerta with the weakness and disorganization of the rebels.



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AN UNINTENTIONAL HARMONIZER.

Sir Lionel Carden's reported strictures on our policy in Mexico produced a most gratifying outburst of sympathy with us from the British press. Some of them suggest that he should return to his native land.

Several days later the British Embassy in Washington made a formal disclaimer of the authenticity of the interview—altho we have seen no denial of it from Sir Lionel himself—but the importance of the incident lies in the prompt action of the organs of British opinion in telling us that the British people are with us in our Mexican policy. True, considerable doubt seems to exist as to just what our policy is, but whatever it is, they say plainly that they value our friendship more than they do the British gold that is invested in the land of Huerta. "The friendship of the United States is more important to Great Britain than any oil concession," declares *The Pall Mall Gazette;* and the London *Graphic* thinks the British Government should first have assured itself that in supporting Huerta it "did not risk vexing the United States, whose friendship is far more than all Lord Cowdray's railways and copper-mines in Mexico." The London *Daily News* believes that "the interests of our friendship with America require the recall of a Minister who does not appreciate that the maintenance of such friendship is the keystone of British policy," and the London *Telegraph* would also recall British recognition of the Mexican ruler. Comparing what Britain has at stake in Mexico and in the United States, *The Daily News* says:

"What have we at stake in Mexico? What is governing our policy? Simply and solely money invested in Mexico by English bondholders, mine owners, and oil concessionnaires. The higher interests of Mexico are frankly admitted to be out of the purview of British policy there.

"Not all the British capital in Mexico would be compensation for even the risk of losing America's friendship. Under the present circumstances it would be our duty and the plainest common sense to acquiesce in the American policy, even tho we thought it mistaken; but President Wilson's policy is not mistaken. All that has happened in Mexico confirms the keenness of his insight and justifies the courage of his conduct.

"We can only see one explanation of the British policy. We believe this country's Mexican policy is just the Mexican policy desired by a handful of British capitalists, who may have made it more palatable by persuading the British Foreign Office that behind President Wilson is the Standard Oil Company, reaching out for control of the Mexican oil supplies. There is a great deal which we are prepared to suffer at the dictation of rich men, anxious about their speculative investments, but we are not prepared to sacrifice the friendship of the United States; let the Foreign Office understand that."

Sir Hiram Maxim goes even further, and writes in the London *Morning Post* that Britain should stand with us, right or wrong:

"Nothing is so important to England as the friendship of the great American Republic. The destiny of Mexico is inevitable, and it is only a question of time when the great Anglo-Saxon race will enter into possession of the country. This ought to be understood by the Anglo-Saxons of the British Isles, and her officials should not attempt to put a brake on the wheels of progress, especially on the continent of America.

"Rightly or wrongly, England should stand by the American policy in Mexico."

The London *Times* is more lukewarm, and the London *Globe* thinks we are expecting too much when we demand constitutional government in a country like Mexico. We are too idealistic, thinks *The Daily Mail*, and it adds:

"The danger in the Mexican situation is that which is always found lurking where idealism mingles with politics. Idealists seem fated to stir up trouble, and their idealism, if only for its transparent honesty, is more deadly in its effect if there are forces behind it which are by no means idealistic, but are only seeking to use it to serve their own earthly ends."

The Times takes this matter-of-fact view of the situation:

"We have no sort of political interests in Mexico other than those which we have in any other foreign State in which our financial and commercial interests are large. It is no concern of ours by what men or what party the Government is carried on. It does concern us, for the sake of our trade and our capital invested there, that the Government should be able and willing to preserve some measure of order and justice and maintain a regular and stable administration. That is the limit of our interest in the internal affairs of the Republic. . . . . .

"We are awaiting the development of events with a sincere desire to see peace and decent government reestablished in Mexico. Americans, we all know, are inspired by the same motives, but they seem to define their attitude toward any new Government which the elections may bring forth before it has come into being. If they have a practical plan for realizing the immediate benefits which we and they agree that Mexico requires, we shall be ready, we need hardly say, to give it our best, our most friendly consideration. To speak frankly, we do not believe a Government can be established in Mexico in accordance with their ideals. We shall be delighted to find that we are mistaken.

"There has, we repeat, been no friction between London and Washington on the question hitherto; we earnestly hope there will be none in the future."

TURKEY WILLING TO RESCUE MACEDONIA

THE FRIGHTFUL ATROCITIES in Macedonia since the Allies "rescued" it from Turkish rule arouse the pity of the Moslems, who think now that they should rescue the bleeding province from the Christians. It is stated as a fact by the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) that "to-day all the inhabitants of Macedonia, Bulgarians included, desire autonomy for Macedonia under Ottoman suzerainty," and it believes that "this would settle the whole vexed racial problem." The international Carnegie commission that has been making a searching investigation of the atrocities has just ended its labors, and the dispatches state that the commission blames all the Balkan Powers for their inhumanity. The letters of the Greek soldiers relating their atrocities, which were captured by the Bulgarians and denounced by the Greeks as forgeries, are declared authentic, and in addition the Greeks are charged with using the forbidden dum-dum bullets. The Bulgarians, however, are found to have outdone all the rest in atrocity, infuriated by what they considered the treachery of their allies. Turkey, Bulgaria, and Greece gave the commission every facility for inquiry, while Servia "did its utmost to prevent an unhampered investigation." The *Tanine* (Constantinople) remarks that the good name of the Turk is now cleared and the excellence of his rule in Macedonia is demonstrated. It observes:

OMINOUS FOR GREECE.

This photograph, sent to us by the Greek Legation in Washington, shows Mr. Bilinski with his wife and his vice-consul, standing behind the gibbet at Janina on which ten of the Greek notables of the city were executed during the war, condemned by the Turkish authorities. Mr. Bilinski has been appointed to represent Austria-Hungary on the commission which will trace the boundary between Greece and Albania, and Greece considers the appointment grossly unfair. A mass meeting of protest against it was recently held in Janina.

"Since the invasion of the Allies poor Macedonia has been a scene of blood and fire. From every quarter, from Mussulman, Albanian, Bulgar, Serb, Greek, comes one cry of complaint. The Christians, who were to be delivered from Turkish slavery, have found no rest. We can safely affirm that if there was any need of exculpating the good name of the Turks, the Balkan wars have accomplished that. Europe charged us with all the calamities suffered in Macedonia; we were the ones who killed, burned, maladministered, tried to make Turks of Christians. Well, we have retired. Paradise should now be restored there. But instead of a restored paradise, we see confusion, strife, and division run riot, so that the Greeks declare they have suffered more from the Bulgarians in six months than they did from the Turks in six centuries. While the Bulgars are publishing the brutalities of the Greeks, news comes of the slaughter of Albanians by Servians, and of the burning of Servian villages by Albanians, fearful anarchy everywhere. We don't propose to meddle with the business of Greeks, Bulgars, Serbs cutting each other's throats. We stand far off, spectators, and cry to all the world, There! now you see! But, alas, the poor Mussulman Turks are mixed up in the confusion and distress. The Greeks, on retiring from the regions they give up to the Bulgars, burn Moslem villages as a testimony to the justice of Greek rule, and drive the people far away. In Salonika there are many Moslem and non-Moslem merchants who are planning removal to Anatolia to start anew their business there, leaving all business prostrate in Salonika. But to-morrow's state will be far worse than that of to-day

"The hot blood in which old hatreds have fermented will develop brutal passions which will brook no restraint, and the Moslems will suffer most, till they are wiped out altogether. For they have no comitadji, adepts at slaughter, and can not defend themselves. Therefore if it is our duty to plan for the protection of the Moslems in Macedonia, it is also the duty of Europe, in the name of humanity, to consider what is to be done to restore security to the population of those regions, for Europe is in part responsible for present conditions.

"In our opinion, to put an end to the anarchy of to-day and to the wars which will burst out to-morrow, the remedy is to erect Macedonia into an autonomous principality with Salonika as its capital city, under the joint control of the Powers, when all rivalries and hostility shall be suppressed.

"How is this result to be attained? Shall we send our Army to Macedonia to expel the Greeks and establish an autonomous principality? That would be a wearisome expedition, and besides it would subject us to charges which, in the face of our previous protestations, it would be difficult to meet. The work should be done by the united action of the Powers. We need financial aid from Europe, and must not do what will close this door in our faces. As to the settlement of the question of the islands, we have left it to the Powers, and I see no reason why we should be impatient over some delay in reaching that settlement. Is it not better if we wait? The scales are day by day turning in our favor. The dreadnought *Reshadie* will soon be added to our Navy and we shall then be in better condition to treat with Greece."

The *Ikdam* notes what others have also reported, that there is less religious liberty in Macedonia now among the Christian sects than there was under Moslem rule, and it favors a military invasion of Macedonia to restore the sway of the Crescent. It says:

"The Balkan War was to have liberated the various races from galling servitude. It has not so resulted. It has rather resulted in the loss of the rights those races held under Ottoman rule, when the Government recognized the religious and civil officers who were freely chosen by the several Christian communities. But the various elements of the population that have fallen into the hands of the Balkan Government can no longer possess the rights they formerly enjoyed. It is therefore natural that they should, all alike, without distinction of race or religion, desire autonomy under Ottoman sovereignty. This defines the present duty of the Ottoman state, viz., to go forward relying on her military strength and establish Macedonian autonomy. The Greeks have no right to remain in Kavala, or in Salonika, the capital of the new principality. The Ottoman Army should advance beyond Salonika, to Elassona, and enter Thessaly, and cancel the claims of the Greeks to the islands also. This erection of Macedonia into an autonomous principality would serve the interests of Roumania and of the Great Powers of Europe, and make possible a real balance of power in the Balkans, and stop the present deadly rivalry."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "INFERIORITY" OF WOMEN

SUCH IS THE VERDICT of no less an authority than Sir Almroth Wright, who is not only an M.D., an F.R.S., and an F.R.C.S.I., but is the author of the systems of anti-typhoid inoculation and of therapeutic inoculation for bacterial infections. His critics, not dazzled by all this, are asking what he would say about feminine inferiority if he should meet some such specimens as Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, as Deborah and Ruth, as Mary of Bethlehem, as Joan of Arc, and Miss Nightingale, not to speak of the innumerable women who did heroic work in our own Civil War. What the shades of Harriet Beecher Stowe and George Eliot would say of the British scientist's book would make interesting reading. Its title is "The Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage," and it contains the following broad statement: "The failure to recognize that man is the master, and why he is master, lies at the root of the suffrage movement." Upon which the London *Daily Chronicle* comments in the verses of the following lampoon, under the title of "The Master":

Female! Wilt thou court disaster,
Striving hard against the light?
Man declares that man is master—
Man is Wright.

Shouldst thou press for why and wherefore,
Woman's reason thou'lt invite;
Man is boss because he's master;
That's all Wright.

Hence, with thy mistaken "movement,"
Puny, servile parasite;
Status quo and self-improvement
Sounds all Wright.

Almroth thus succeedeth Almroth;
Have we not convinced you quite?
Female! Thou wouldst make a lamb wroth;
That's not Wright.

It will be remembered that last year Sir Almroth wrote to the London *Times* denouncing what he called "the hysteria and folly" of the Pankhurst campaign. He declares that "woman has hitherto stifled discussion by placing her taboo on anything seriously unflattering being said about her in public," so he announces now that he will set aside convention and speak what he conceives to be "indisputable but unflattering proof." He

GREEK SCHOOL AT ALISTRATI, BURNED BY THE BULGARIANS.
From "A Sad Page in Balkan History," published at Athens.

sums up the suffragists as women who want to have everything for nothing—"wives who do not see that they are beholden to men for anything and those who consider that they have not made a sufficiently good name for themselves—in short, all ungrateful women." Woman as a class is pronounced by this learned man to be an "insolvent citizen." "She contributes little to the finances of the state. If she has money, it has been made for her in the vast number of instances by man, and being a dependent of man, it follows that she is not entitled to vote."

"The vote represents physical force, and woman does not possess that force," says Dr. Wright. "The virile and imperial race will not permit any attempt at forceful control by women."

BABY WOUNDED BY THE BULGARIANS AT SERRÈS.
From "A Sad Page in Balkan History," published at Athens.

Viewed from this standpoint of force, "the woman-suffrage measure stands on an absolutely different basis to any other extension of the subject. It would undermine the physical sanction of the laws." Woman, he says, "is intellectually unfit to exercise the vote. Her morality is as defective as her intellect. It is personal and domestic, not public, morality which is instinctive in her." To quote further:

"It would be difficult to find one who would trust a woman to be just to the rights of others in the case with the material interests of her children or of a devoted husband involved. Woman is almost without a moral sense in the matter of choosing or engaging herself to political assistance with the view to influencing votes. In this matter one would not be very far from the truth if one alleged that there are no good women, but only women who have lived under the influence of good men. Even more serious than this sacrifice of public to private morality is the fact that even reputedly ethical women will, in the interest of what they take to be idealistic causes, violate laws which are universally accepted as being of moral obligation."

Sir Almroth proceeds by considering what is the reason for this sudden outburst for woman-suffrage, and he says:

"The suffrage movement has resulted from an excess of female population which has produced economic difficulties for woman, and the severe sexual restrictions which obtain in England have bred in her sex hostility. The real aim of the suffrage movement is to give women the economic independence out of the earnings and taxes of men. If this movement succeeds, if the ambitions of the suffragists could be realized, every assembly, board, university, and learned society would be converted into an epicene institution until we should have nothing everywhere but one vast cock-and-hen show."

The learned doctor closes with an appeal to teachers who must impress upon the minds of girls the fact that individual men will shower upon individual women "every good thing which, suffrage or no suffrage, they could never have procured for themselves."

The question of woman's rights received a somewhat different treatment at the Church Congress recently held at Southampton, where Bishop Welldon, one of the most advanced thinkers in the English episcopate, declared that in his opinion "women

should have equal authority with men in asserting their conjugal and property privileges." The *Daily Mail* (London) takes up the various pleas of the Doctor and the Bishop, the latter of whom summed up his views by saying, "What is needed is that the half-learned lesson of chivalry toward women should be mastered." On which this paper remarks, "We prefer the Bishop's standpoint and temper to the scientist's."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN INDIA

LITTLE as we may suspect it, the occasional visits paid to our country by some of the native Princes of India are having a far-reaching effect upon the advancement of the millions of East-Indians over whom these rulers exercise government in their own name and right, tho subject to some interference on the part of the British-Indian authorities. The Gaekwar of Baroda—his Highness Shri Sir Sayaji Rao III. Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., *Sena Khas Khel* (Commander of the Select Army), *Sham Sher Bahadur* (Illustrious Swordsman), to give him some of his titles—who has come to us more than any other of his fellow chiefs, was so struck by the liberality with which we make provision for the education of our rising generation that he sent orders home to make primary education free for all and compulsory for schoolable boys and girls. This innovation caused considerable annoyance to the authorities of British India, for they fight shy of the expense, not only because to meet it they will have to cut down the huge "white" army kept in Hindustan, but because by investing the natives with knowledge they will make them long for self-government. However, we read in the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Conditions of India During the Year 1911–12 and the Nine Preceding Years," issued by the British-Indian Government, that the reform inaugurated by the Maharaja of Baroda has made remarkable headway. This document, prepared by officials the reverse of friendly to the Gaekwar, says:

AN AMERICAN AT HEART.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, as he appears in Oriental garb and surroundings. While his looks here seem to belie his Yankee predilections, his reforms in Baroda reveal his underlying Americanism.

"The Gaekwar has shown great interest in education, and notable advances have been made. In 1904 an act was passed to provide for the extension to other parts of the State of the system of free compulsory education (up to a certain standard) that had been in force experimentally in one *taluka* (subdivision) since 1893, and in the following year it was decided to extend the system accordingly to all parts of the State, excepting certain very backward tracts. The number of schools was greatly increased in the next few years, special grants being made to some villages whose local boards were unable to open schools for want of funds. The ages between which attendance is compulsory are 7 to 12 for boys and 7 to 11 (7 to 10 previous to 1909) for girls; exemption is allowed on various grounds. At the end of 1910–11 there were 6,906 students in 41 English-teaching institutions and 178,571 in 2,985 vernacular schools. The number of girls attending different schools was 54,497.

"There were various special schools, including four music schools. The expenditure from State funds on education increased from £42,650 in 1902–03 to £92,421 in 1910–11. . . . . .

"The report for 1910–11 (issued by the Baroda Government) states that the Education Department is under orders to open primary schools wherever it is possible to gather together fifteen children, and that on this basis no village with a population of one hundred souls will long remain without a school, save under exceptional circumstances."

The Gaekwar also is advancing agriculture by means outlined thus by the same authority:

"Agriculture has been helped by means of seed depots, by the employment of specialists, and by various arrangements for instruction and demonstration. Three agricultural banks were established in 1899 and subsequent, and two organized in 1910–11 brought the total to five; their operations have been on a rather limited scale, the working capital in 1912 amounting to £11,300. Considerable progress has, however, been made under a Cooperative Credit Societies Act passed in 1905; at the end of 1911–12 there were 122 societies, with 2,815 members, and a working capital of over £13,000."

The Maharaja of Baroda engaged the services of an American expert, Mr. R. Cahoon Whitneck, to advise him on the organization of finance and banking, and as a result a great economic advance has been made. More recently the Maharaja employed an American expert to make a thorough survey of the economic resources of Baroda. We read:

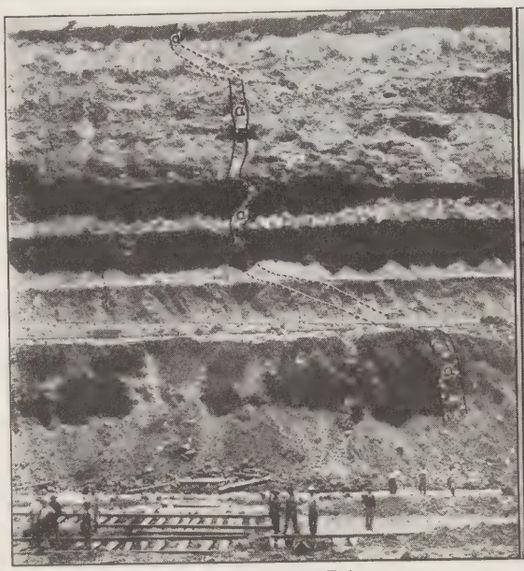
"Manufacturing industries have made some progress. The State cotton-spinning and weaving mill was sold to a company in 1905, and various other companies have been floated. In 1906 an economic adviser was appointed, and the Bank of Baroda, subsidized by the State, was opened in 1908. A geological survey of the State from an economic point of view was carried out in 1908, but no very notable result was accomplished."

Among the other notable reforms made by this enlightened East-Indian, the following are mentioned in the Blue Book:

"Mention should be made of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act, a tentative measure of social reform passed in 1904, which fixt twelve as the minimum age of marriage for girls. The act made provision for exemptions of which advantage has been taken in large numbers of cases, and offenses have been very leniently dealt with."

During the last four years an American expert has been busy at Baroda organizing stationary and circulating libraries at the capital of the Gaekwar's State and throughout his dominions, which had, according to the recent census, an area of 8,099 square miles, a population of 2,032,798 souls, and which yielded an annual revenue of about $5,500,000.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A DIKE OF BASALT (*a*), WHICH CUTS VOLCANIC CLAY ROCK.

This basalt was hot molten lava when it was injected into the clay rock. Since cooling it has been subjected to shearing stresses which have broken and jogged it considerably. The parallel benches mark excavation levels.

REMARKABLE FAULT PLANE (*c*) ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CULEBRA CUT.

The earth adjustments which caused this, and similar breaks or faults, took place thousands of years ago. The rocks on the right of (*c*) dropt downward about forty-five feet, as shown by the fact that (*a'*) is a continuation of the lava flow (*a*), (*b'*) of (*b*), and so on. A minor break or fault plane is shown at (*d*).

By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

EVIDENCES OF DISTURBANCE AT PANAMA.

The Geologist of the Canal Commission says that while it is "not absolutely impossible that a destructive earthquake might visit the Canal, still it is so extremely improbable as to be well outside the range of all practical considerations."

EARTHQUAKES AND THE CANAL

THE RECENT OCCURRENCE of two earthquake shocks at Panama gives special interest to a study of geological conditions on the isthmus and of what they reveal, contributed by the geologist of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Donald F. MacDonald, to *The Scientific American* (New York, October 18). He tells us that while the earthquake belts of Central and South America are approximately co-extensive with the regions of fairly high mountains, there are few, if any, mountain ranges, properly so-called, in the Panama Republic, altho there are high mountain groups. According to the older geographies the North and South American Cordilleras were practically one continuous chain from Alaska to Cape Horn. This, Mr. MacDonald assures us, is quite incorrect, for the mountains of Panama, Costa Rica, and some of the other Central-American republics are younger than the great ranges and had a different origin, for they are not due to folding by lateral pressure, as the mountains of western America chiefly are, but originated from intrusions of volcanic rocks. He goes on:

"Therefore, the Canal is far removed from the great mountain masses, the settling and adjustment of which might cause cumulative stresses that would culminate in rock ruptures great enough to give destructive earth vibrations. Furthermore, the relative weakness of most of the rocks within the Canal Zone region prohibits the accumulation of stresses sufficiently great to cause violent rock rupture, with concomitant earth jars of destructive proportions. Theoretically, then, we would expect the Canal Zone to be well outside the Central American earthquake belt. This is quite in accordance with the facts of observation as given in a long and fairly complete record of the quakes that have occurred from the time of the Spanish conquest to the year 1886.

"In all that time and up to the present only two sévere shocks were noted; one of these, in 1621, destroyed many of the buildings in Panama, and one in 1882 damaged several buildings and bridges, and locally threw the railway track out of alinement. In Colon the latter quake is said to have opened a few crevices, and to have been attended with some fatalities. Very many smaller shocks have occurred, and since the installation of seismographs by the Isthmian Canal Commission, numerous tremors, most of which are detectable only by instrument, are recorded every month. The liability of the Canal to injury and destruction by earthquakes has been proclaimed; but the fact is that no earthquake since 1621 would have inconvenienced it, and the shock of that year, tho severe enough to shake down adobe houses, and even some masonry structures, would have had no serious effect on canal slopes, and little effect on such rock-founded, solid concrete structures as the locks. . . . . .

"Tho not absolutely impossible that a destructive earthquake might visit the Canal, still it is so extremely improbable as to be well outside the range of all practical considerations. In summary, then, the following are the chief resons why it is believed the Canal will never be in any appreciable danger from earthquakes:

"1. The large number of tremors instrumentally recorded every month is evidence that slow adjustments are constantly taking place, and thus no great accumulations of stress, that might later culminate in a big shock, are possible.

"2. The absence from the Isthmian region of high mountains and of geologically recent volcanic activity is evidence in favor of the absence of earthquakes; especially as such high mountains are a striking geological feature of the whole Central American earthquake belt.

"3. The presence of numerous small faults and of the faulted-down conditions of such volcanic cores as Gold Hill and Contractors' Hill is evidence that adjustment here has progressed well on toward the establishment of normal conditions of equilibrium.

"4. The tensile strength of the majority of the rocks within

the Canal Zone is quite low, and they would shear with comparative ease, thus preventing any relatively great accumulation of stress which might result in a comparatively intense shock. However, experience teaches that where earthquakes happen, maximum destructive effects on buildings occur where they are built on loose and friable material. This consideration might therefore subtract a little from the saving benefits of the yielding and preventive qualities of the Canal Zone rocks.

"5. Over three hundred years of earthquake observation shows only two shocks of considerable magnitude, and there is every reason to believe that the severest of these would not have seriously damaged even the most delicate parts of the Canal.

"That many small and harmless shocks will traverse the Canal Zone is certain, but that the Canal is liable to be seriously damaged by earthquakes is contrary to all the evidence."

Illustrations from the London "Graphic."

THE OLD STYLE.

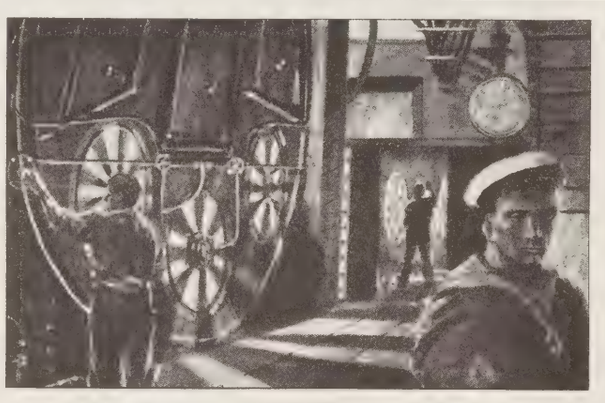
In the stoke-hold of a coal-burning ship. The present stoke-hold is an inferno of heat, noise, dust, and incessant labor.

A NAVAL REVOLUTION THROUGH OIL-FUEL

THE MEANING of oil-fuel in the Navy, as an all-round promoter of efficiency, is explained in an illustrated article contributed to the London *Graphic* (October 11) by Percival A. Hislam. The matter, we are told, has been occupying the attention of the British Admiralty since 1900, when they began experiments with the old cruiser *Blenheim*, and when Winston Churchill became First Lord, a few years ago, there were already 112 British war-ships built or building to burn oil-fuel exclusively. Under the Churchill régime, a further great impetus has been given to this use, and in his first ship-building program—that of 1912–13—every unit will use oil alone to make steam, including five battle-ships, eight cruisers, twenty destroyers, and many submarines. This looks as if the powerful British Navy would ultimately use coal only in exceptional cases. What are the advantages that have induced the British naval authorities to make this great change? Says Mr. Hislam:

"In the first place, when a coal-burning ship has emptied her bunkers the whole crew have to shovel and carry, stow and trim for hours on end. An average armored ship can carry 2,000 tons, and it would be a good performance for six or seven hundred men to get such a quantity on board in ten hours; and for another ten hours after that they would be fit for very little.

"An oil-burner simply goes alongside a wharf, hoses are screwed on to the pipes which lead down from the tanks, and the whole operation of 'oiling' is completed in a marvelously short space of time without the least manual labor. What a vast difference, too, when it comes to feeding the furnaces! In a coal-burning ship when running at full speed the stoke-holds are full of sweating stokers, stript to the waist and shoveling madly but methodically, trimming the furnaces, or clearing one of rubbish. This operation leads to a reduction of steam, so that no coal-burning ship is able to maintain full power for any great length of time. On the other hand, the stoke-hole of an oil-burning ship is as quiet as a reading-room by comparison. A spray leads from the tanks into the furnace, and through this the oil is pumped; and all that the 'stokers' have to do is to see that the proper pressure is maintained, that the oil is burning properly, and that the sand into which the waste falls is occasionally renewed."



THE NEW STYLE.

The furnaces of an oil-fuel warship. The stoke-hold of the future, where all is clean and silent, and little labor is required.

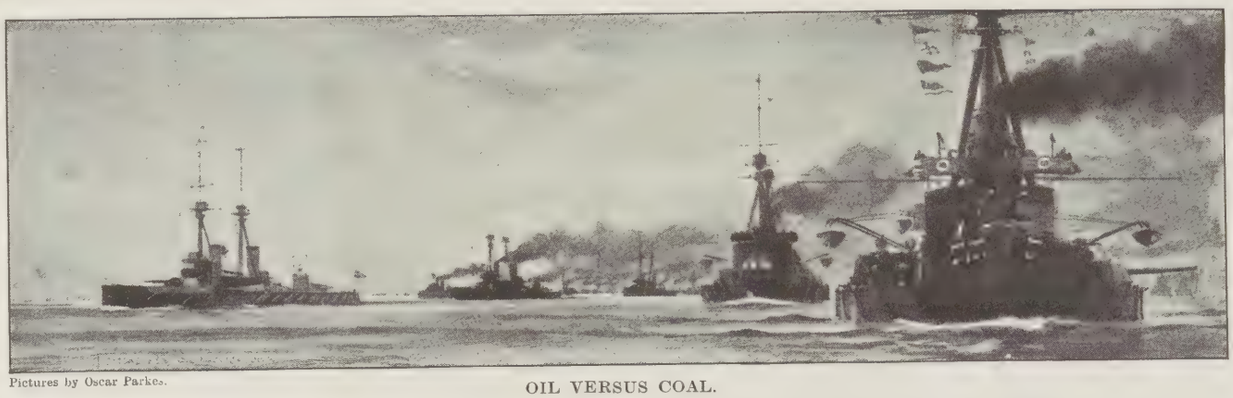
There is, however, one trouble confronting the British Admiralty—that of supply. Supplies must be drawn from oversea, and besides this, prices are being held up by a complicated system of 'rings.' To overcome the first difficulty, the Admiralty is constructing depots for storing oil at an expense of over $5,000,000, and is also building ships for the carriage of oil from the oil fields to these depots. To render the Navy independent of rings, the Government is becoming the owner, or at any rate the controller, of at least a portion of the supply of oil required, now about 200,000 tons a year. To quote further:

"Ultimately, of course—and perhaps very soon indeed—the internal-combustion engine will replace steam as the motive power of even the largest ships, and oil will then be used in the most efficient manner.

"In addition to its many other advantages for naval purposes, oil scores heavily over coal as a steam-raiser. The burning of 1 pound of oil will convert 13 pounds of water to steam, whereas a similar weight of coal converts only 8 or 8½ pounds. This means that a given weight of oil will carry a ship more than 50 per cent. farther than an equal weight of coal; and the liquid has another notable advantage, inasmuch as it occupies only 86 per cent. of the space required for coal.

"Altogether, it is not exaggerating to say that as a means for moving ships oil is at least 60 per cent. superior to coal—that is, while our latest ships can carry sufficient coal to take them some 1,800 miles at a speed of 22 knots, they would be able to travel 3,000 miles if oil instead of coal were burned in their furnaces. This is obviously a factor which may influence naval strategy very considerably. It reduces the value of coaling stations and fuel depots generally by 60 per cent., and consequently those nations which are less favorably situated in this respect than Great Britain will feel the severity of the handicap much less. Germany is a notable instance of a strong sea Power possessing practically no oversea bases whatever, and this has always been held to afford a very strong guaranty of protection to British commerce in the event of war, since a commerce-destroyer can not for long pursue its duties without replenishing its bunkers.

"The substitution of oil for coal, and of tanks for bunkers, will not remove the handicap altogether, but it is reduced by every increase in the endurance of the ship. This advantage is not a one-sided one. The stronger Power acts on the offensive, a policy which involves the absence of its ships from their own bases. With oil instead of coal they would have to return much less frequently for fresh fuel, and, indeed, the necessity for doing so would be obviated altogether, since the oil can be taken out to them by tank-ships and transferred at sea."



Pictures by Oscar Parkes.

OIL VERSUS COAL.

The smokeless oil-driven ship (on left) contrasted with a coal-fuel squadron under its canopy of smoke.

THE USES OF UPSIDE-DOWN FLYING

AT LEAST one authority on aviation thinks that the recent demonstrations of upside-down flying, described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, are likely to do more harm than good. What Pégoud has proved, says the editor of *The Aeroplane* (London, October 2), is that a properly constructed machine, with a pilot who keeps his head, is safe in any position, provided it is far enough from the ground. But he has not proved the stability of the machine, which could only be shown by locking the controls, and then seeing whether it would right itself without human aid. Pégoud's performance is likely to give confidence to pilots under adverse circumstances, but the trouble is that it will probably be imitated by less able pilots on less suitable machines. Possibly it may be well, says the author, with somewhat brutal cynicism, if the first pilot who attempts M. Pégoud's performance breaks his neck, as this will act as a useful deterrent to others. As a sane pronouncement on this question he prints a letter from an English aviator, Mr. J. W. Dunne, which ends as follows:

"Allow me to point out that there are at present three possible lines of development toward safety in flying.

"(1) An unstable machine controlled by a skilled human being. (2) An unstable machine controlled by automatic insentient mechanism, as in the 'Moreau,' with its inevitable risk of failure at some critical moment. (3) A stable machine which does not require controlling at all.

"I believe in the future of the last-named type, and I believe I carry the majority of pilots with me."

The editor's conclusion is given briefly in the following lines:

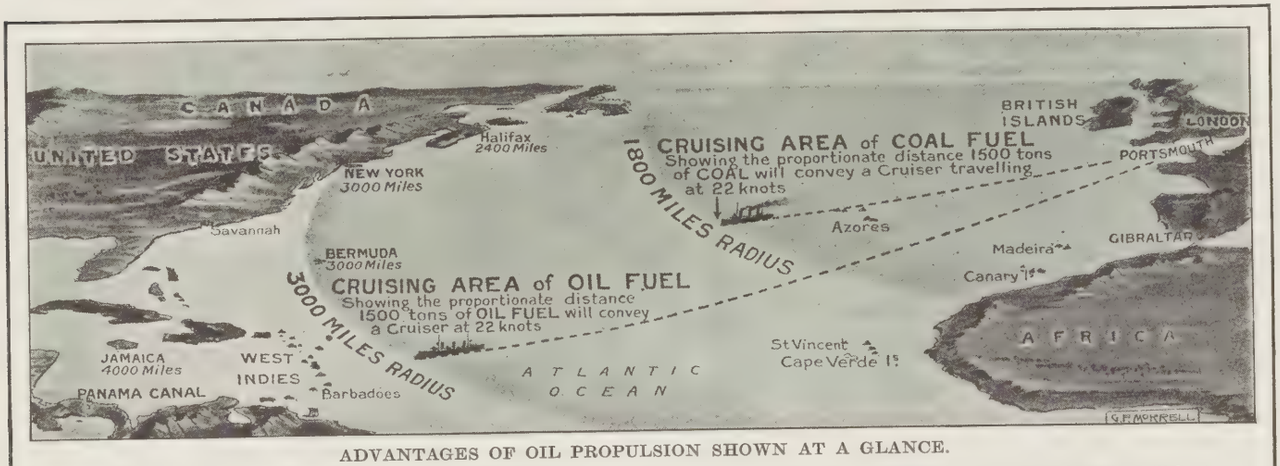
"What is wanted is not a machine which can be righted by the pilot when turned upside down, but a machine which will never turn upside down at all."

A NEW METHOD OF STERILIZING MILK

WHILE PASTEURIZATION effectually destroys germs in milk, it somewhat modifies both the properties and the flavor. A new process invented by Dr. Lobeck, of Leipsic, is said to be free from these objections. Pasteurization consists in heating the milk to a temperature of from 144° to 149° F. The new method consists of a more sudden heating to about 135° F., followed by an immediate cooling, the theory being that harmful bacteria are instantly destroyed by the right temperature, while a change in the flavor and other qualities of the milk requires longer time to effect. In the *Revue des Sciences* (Paris) for September 30 the following description is given:

"The apparatus consists of two cylinders, one inside the other. The milk enters the inner cylinder through a blast-pipe in the form of spray. The space between the two cylinders serves as a heating chamber into which steam enters by lateral tubes and heats the milk to the desired temperature (about 135° F.). The two compartments are closed by tightly fitting lids or caps. The accessory parts are a force-pump, a pressure reservoir, and a refrigerating apparatus. This last is provided with a hood to prevent infection from outside and contact of the air with the cooling surfaces.

"The force-pump draws the milk, and throws it into the reservoir, where it finds a pressure of three or four atmospheres.



ADVANTAGES OF OIL PROPULSION SHOWN AT A GLANCE.

This map is designed to show the relative value of oil as compared with coal for long-distance cruising purposes. The effect will be to render many coaling stations superfluous. In fact, the radius of action of a war-ship would practically extend to the Antipodes.

A regulator prevents this degree of pressure being exceeded and pushes all excess of milk toward the reservoir."

An excellent feature of the machine is the ease with which it is cleansed and sterilized. This is accomplished by the simple method of operating it for ten minutes with very hot water instead of milk. The sterilizer can then be set to work and will run for hours without interruption and without attention. The process is said to be especially effective in destroying the bacilli of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, etc.

TO CONQUER A NEW DUTCH PROVINCE—A new province is to be added to Holland as the certain result of a costly and laborious contest, waged not with human foes, but with the forces of nature—forces that the hardy Dutch have many times met and subdued in the past. The much-talked-of reclamation of the Zuider Zee is apparently at last to be carried out in earnest. Says *The Sphere* (London, October 4):

AMELAND
TERSCHELLING
NORTH SEA
TEXEL
DE HELDER
THE LAND IN THESE PARTS IS FROM 8 to 20 FEET LOWER THAN THE SEA & RIVERS & IS PROTECTED BY EMBANKMENTS OR DIKES.
THE DOTTED LINES SHOW FORMER SCHEMES FOR RECLAMATION
ZUIDER ZEE
Marken
NOW TO BE DRAINED TO FORM A NEW PROVINCE

From the London "Sphere."

HOW HOLLAND WILL WIN A NEW PROVINCE FROM THE ZUIDER ZEE.

"In her speech from the throne at the recent opening of the Dutch Parliament, Queen Wilhelmina stated that a bill would be introduced for the drainage of the Zuider Zee, so as to form a new province. A study of the map will convince one of the immense advantages which must result if this bold proposition is successfully carried into effect. The Zuider Zee (Southern Sea) was formerly a lake surrounded by fens and marshes, its present extent being chiefly the result of floods which occurred in the thirteenth century. Its area is about 2,000 square miles and average depth from 10 to 19 feet. It has always been the work of the Hollanders to recover as much as possible of the land lost to them in this manner in past ages, and in the literal sense they can be said to have half made their country, having reclaimed over 1,000,000 acres from sea, lake, and river since the sixteenth century. Schemes for the reclamation of the Zuider Zee have been at various times discust, and a bill was introduced in 1900, but afterward withdrawn to deal with, first, some 115,000 acres of the southern part at a cost of $40,000,000, and eventually 500,000 acres at an estimated additional cost of $120,000,000. The present measure before the Dutch Parliament is doubtless an extension and completion of those plans."

QUICK LUNCHES AND OTHER MEALS

THE "QUICK LUNCH" has been so vilified, deplored, and objected to that the reader hardly believes his eyes when he actually sees a defense of it in the conservative pages of the London *Lancet*. If a lunch is "quick" merely because it is small, it may be commendable, we are quite reasonably told. A heavy meal bolted rapidly is not conducive to digestion; but one can not occupy much time in eating a biscuit; and a biscuit may be all that one needs. The writer's conditional commendation of the "quick lunch" comes as the climax of an excellent little treatise on the subject of "Meals," most of which we quote below. He says:

"Were the entire food supply of the world equitably distributed, the labors of surgeons and physicians alike would be sensibly reduced, but in the meantime those who eat too much are as frequently the care of medical men as are those who eat too little. . . . The victims of excess or of deprivation can be relieved by treatment, but the advice must be carefully followed, and neither patient necessarily does this. . . . In the case of the man who eats too much, and equally in the case of the man who can not obtain more than two meals a day, it is suggested, we have read recently, that the meal to be sacrificed should be breakfast. The reason offered for this belief is that after the night's sleep the bodily strength, nervous and muscular, is at its highest, and work can be carried on without food. The machine is running strongly, and no fuel is required for the time being. There would appear to be good foundation for such belief, and yet, in this country at any rate, we believe very few people act upon it.

"How many men are in the habit of doing any work before they have breakfast? Very few, we imagine. Yet, as the evidence of some literary men proves, there is no time of day more fitted for the production of intellectual or imaginative work than the early morning hours, which, quiet and refreshing, are friendly to brain-work, breakfast or no breakfast. For manual labor the no-breakfast plan is not so suitable. A little fresh-air exercise to start the day, following the habit of some athletes in training, is a thing that many a professional or business man might cultivate with advantage. . . . . .

"There is a great deal to be said in favor of the 'coffee and rolls' plan, and for men whose day is spent in work which taxes the brain and nervous system generally more than the muscles, the wise course is to relegate anything approaching a hearty meal to the period of relaxation, the evening. But that part of the continental system which involves the eating of a heavy lunch is as objectionable as our own heavy-breakfast plan. It can be excused only if adequate time is given after the meal for the digestion thereof, and most professional and business men can not spare the hour's ease which should follow a hearty mid-day meal. In most continental cities, where the mid-day meal is a heavy one, an hour or so is commonly spent in smoking and chatting afterward. This leisurely proceeding, however, is not possible with the more strenuous business habits of England and America, as the 'quick-lunch' institution testifies. Nor need the quick lunch be severely deprecated if the quantity of food ingested is reduced in accordance with the time taken for its consumption. If the quick luncher is also a heavy luncher, then he combines the evil properties of both the continental and English methods, and will doubtless incur the punishment of

Photographed by the National Geographical Society's Excursion of 1913.

THE GLACIER IN SEPTEMBER, 1913, AFTER THE ADVANCE WHICH DESTROYED CANADA'S NEW HARBOR.

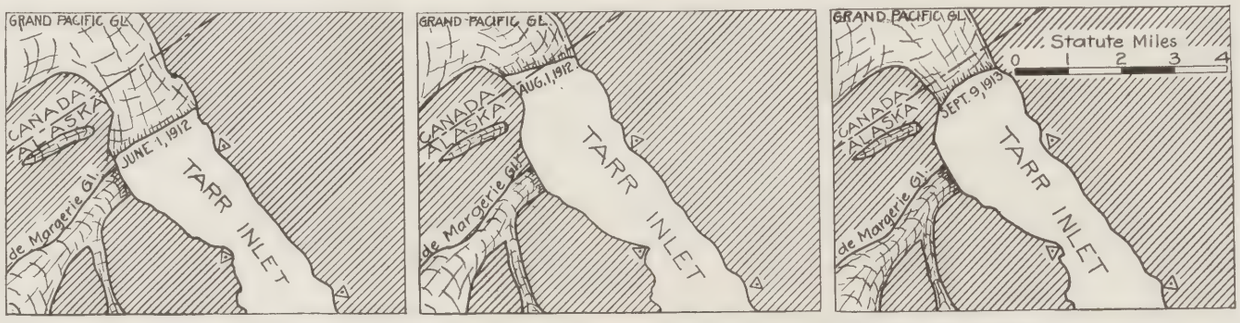


DIAGRAM SHOWING RETREAT AND ADVANCE OF GRAND PACIFIC GLACIER.

In our issue for October 4 we quoted an article by Prof. Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin, telling how the Grand Pacific Glacier had retreated across the Canadian-Alaskan boundary line and given Canada an unexpected harbor. But the glacier reversed its action while the article was in process of reaching the public, and now Professor Martin sends us this photograph and diagram, showing that in September the fickle ice-field had returned across the international boundary and robbed Canada of its midsummer gift.

the dyspepsia which his habits invite. But if the meals during the day be light, we do not think that the worker need be asked to forego either his breakfast or his lunch."

INJURIOUS SOAPS

IT IS APT to be assumed by users of soaps that their only difference is one of cleansing quality and that the quickest and most thorough cleanser is the best. Soaps act, however, largely through chemical properties, and both textiles and the human skin often suffer from the chemical action that they induce. The most widely accepted theory is that soap cleanses because it forms an emulsion with dirt and the liberated alkali removes the fat which causes dirt to cling. The effect of soap upon the skin therefore depends on the sensitiveness of the skin to the action of alkali. A writer in *The Lancet* (London, September 6) cites an interesting contribution on this subject recently issued from the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, entitled "Soaps and their Effect on the Skin." The author, Dr. Frederick Gardiner, points out that among the dearer toilet and superfatted soaps the proportion of mineral ash and alkali is at least as high as in the coarser types. His findings are thus given:

"When an alkaline solution such as that of soap touches the skin there is induced both an excessive secretion of the acid sebum and sweat, and a solvent effect on the protective epithelium. Reviewing the different ingredients found in soaps, he concludes that all soaps from their chemical constitution must be irritant to the normal skin. The effect varies, he states, with the individual skin, and is more pronounced in senile and diseased skins. Cottonseed-oil and rancid fats, according to his observations, are probably largely responsible for the irritant effects in cheaper soaps. Castor-oil soap, he finds, is least irritating, but it has the disadvantage of being too freely soluble, and therefore wasteful, while it is apt to become rancid. Cocoanut-oil soap is decidedly irritating, while palm-oil soap, tho still an irritating variety, is less so, and tallow soap shows a low irritating value. If these deductions are correct, Dr. Gardiner thinks they supply a reason for the bad effects of modern domestic soaps of the cheaper and clothes-washing kinds, as they are made mostly from cheaper fats and the cheap oils, coconut and cottonseed. Formerly tallow and olive-oil were more used, and the evil effects of soaps were not so pronounced at that time. No one can be in touch, he says, with the outpatient department of a large hospital and not observe the economic loss and physical damage due to soaps and soap-powders."

LETTERS AND ART

WHO GETS THE MONEY IN THE THEATER?

SINCE PUBLICITY is the *motif* of modern life, it is apparently thought no failure in dignity or taste to open one's note-books or account-books to public inspection. So we have a "prominent manager" who tells the financial secrets of actors, playwrights, and other managers, showing how the "people's money" is divided up. The implication is not a socialistic argument, tho socialists will doubtless gasp at the sudden rise in lucky "stars" from a wage of $25 to $600 a week with no other explanation than the capricious gift of public favor. The manager whose confidences are given to the public in *The American Magazine* (November) dubs the "show business" "a business of false and inflated values." He tells how the public is bluffed regarding the large sums spent on productions, despite the fact that some real figures loom large. "The $100,000 production probably cost $60,000," he asserts, and out of that sum, "in case of failure, there was a salvage of $10,000." Other large figures may be proportionately scaled down. How much of even this conservative sum the author of a play gets depends on the quality of his reputation. "If the author is new the manager pays him as little as possible to 'bind the bargain,' and promises nothing." But—

"If, on the other hand, the author is a playwright of established reputation, the proceeding is businesslike and usually greatly to the advantage of the man with something to sell. Augustus Thomas, for instance, is reckoned among managers as the shrewdest trader among playwrights. On the acceptance of a script he demands advance royalties of from $1,000 to $2,000, depending upon his own estimate of the play he is selling.

"Pinero will neither write nor consider writing a play until he has been paid a bonus of £1,000. But he is the only playwright I know of who is paid an out-and-out bonus. Many playwrights receive advances which, in case the play is a success, are deducted from their royalties, but Sir Arthur collects his £1,000 and his royalties as well.

"Broadhurst, Klein, Sheldon, Walter, Harry B. Smith, and other American writers are content to gamble on the result, but demand some advance for the work they have done or are promising to do in preparing the play for production. This is to protect them against completely wasting their time in case of failure."

The revealing manager dwells on the "spectacular winnings of a few showmen and a few playwrights" which stand as "stock quotations of the show business, dangled before the eyes of a fascinated public for the same reason and with the same pride that a native of a mining-camp calls attention to the great strike in the Independence, but says nothing of the hundreds of abandoned prospect holes lying round about." Thus:

"Many playwrights gamble with their own plays. That is, they will 'take a part of the show.' A sixth, a fourth, a third, or possibly a half interest. But they seldom put up any money. An author will, for instance, reserve for himself a third interest in his own play, to be paid from his royalties—if any there are. But usually he stipulates that in case of failure he shall not be held responsible for any part of the loss. . . . . .

"George Cohan always has an interest in the plays produced by his firm. From those in which he personally appears in New York he usually draws royalties as author, salary as performer, and profits both as part owner of the attraction and lessee of the theater in which it is played.

"James Forbes, among the younger playwrights, also prefers to gamble with his plays, retaining for himself an interest in them as well as a hand in their management. As a result he has made $300,000 with 'The Chorus Lady,' 'The Commuters,' and 'The Traveling Salesman.' He lost a bit of it last year with 'A Rich Man's Son,' but not much.

"George Broadhurst is said to have netted $120,000 with 'The Man of the Hour'; and 'Arizona,' which was Thomas's firmest stepping-stone to fortune, has probably paid him $175,000. Margaret Mayo, with a flock of companies playing 'Polly of the Circus,' netted $150,000. No one is just now prepared to say how much 'Within the Law' has made for the syndicate controlling it. In one year in New York it probably has cleared $100,000 for its owners and another $100,000 for the theater (the Eltinge) in which it still is playing. Next season it is to be played by five or six companies, covering practically every established circuit of theaters in the country. Unquestionably this play will 'clean up' more effectively than did either 'The Lion and the Mouse' or 'Madame Sherry,' the sensational winners of the last decade.

"It usually is 'The Lion and the Mouse' to which theatrical men point when seeking a basis of comparison for big business. Henry B. Harris produced that play when he had a bank balance of exactly $680, and from it he made a clear $1,000,000 for himself and $300,000 for Charles Klein."

The next peep is into the pocketbooks of some of the favorite actors, and we see how a "cast" is made up "with the least expense compatible with the quality of the production to be made":

"It is the custom for the manager first to cast the play with what he considers an ideal cast. That is to say, he will write opposite the name of each character in the play the name of the actor or actress best suited to that particular type of rôle. This is done, not with any hope of engaging these particular players, but in order to get a line on the type and class of players needed. If, for instance, the hero is a John Barrymore, a Richard Bennett, or a Joe Coyne type the object of the manager is to find an actor who can best do the Barrymore, the Bennett, or the Coyne line of work. If the heroine suggests Maude Adams, Laurette Taylor, or Helen Ware, the search the manager makes is for someone who suggests similar virtues of style, personality, temperament, and appearance. Then he tries to match this ideal cast as nearly and as cheaply as possible.

"To each character he allots a salary of $100. If there are fifteen characters in the cast he figures on a salary pay-roll approximating $1,500, and then tries to stick as closely to that as possible. He knows, of course, that he will have to pay his leading man $200 or $250 at least, but he knows, also, that there are several small characters he is going to fill for $40 and $35.

"It is at this point that the actor's inflated salary first makes its appearance.

"The 'angel' who is to sign checks as the manager proceeds with the production is suddenly called into conference. The manager, knowing a kick is coming sooner or later, would like to ask the angel just what his opinion is regarding salaries. Should they, for instance, try to get John Barrymore for the leading juvenile? Yes, agrees the angel; young Mr. Barrymore is exactly the type they need. What is his salary?

"Six hundred dollars a week!

"The manager considerately places a cushion where it will do the most good in breaking the shock and proceeds to call off a list of leading juveniles. Barrymore, $600; William Courtenay, $500; Richard Bennett, $500; Orrin Johnson, $400; Bruce McRae, $500, and so on until the list of available favorites seems exhausted.

"Then they consider the young fellow who has just come to town. He has had considerable experience in stock, having played in Xenia, Ohio, and at Peak's Island, Maine, and the papers all have spoken beautifully of his work. They can get him for $125, maybe $100. And, if he is pretty well discouraged and footsore, for $75.

"But his name would mean nothing! 'The cast headed by Hiram Smithroyd!' That would never do. Yet, the manager points out, there is an even chance that Hiram might land. If he should they would be getting him for a butler's salary until he found it out. Then Hiram's salary would jump at the rate of one hundred dollars a week. So they agree, after much talk, that it would be much better to get an actor and a name, too, at a reasonable price, but failing in that, to try Hiram and see what happens.

"The same problem occurs in the search for a suitable leading

LAURETTE TAYLOR.

JACK BARRYMORE.

JANE COWL.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITES ON THE THEATER SALARY-LISTS.

It was only a few years ago that $50 a week looked a "pile" to these, but the smiles of chance suddenly bring them where they ask and get $600 a week for their services tho they do not yet rank among the "stars."

woman. If she is young and attractive, if she can wear clothes, look the part and act it, she is worth almost her weight in gold. And if she is a comédienne—if she possesses a real comedy sense in addition to her other virtues—there is hardly any salary she can not demand and receive. For years the ideal for this type was Henrietta Crosman, the Crosman of twenty years ago, when 'Gloriana' was a comedy success. To-day it is Laurette Taylor—Laurette, who for twelve long years remained undiscovered while she played shrieking heroines in all parts of the West and Middle West for $35 and $40 a week, and is to-day, after a part of three seasons in New York, drawing $600 a week and a percentage of the profits of the very successful 'Peg o' My Heart.'

"So, from part to part, manager and backer proceed through the cast. There is an emotional rôle for a woman, the female heavy. What will she cost? Well, we have Helen Ware's name opposite this character, and Helen was holding out rather successfully for $750 a week. Jane Cowl is not quite so heavy, but altho Jane was glad of earning $75 a week four or five years ago, it probably would take $600 a week even to tempt her to-day.

"For the male heavy the manager has scheduled Wilton Lackaye first, and George Nash second. Lackaye, he knows, would not look at the part for less than $500 a week, and if he could get Nash for $350 he would consider it a bargain. There is a character rôle that Henry Dixey could play beautifully, but $500 a week would be Dixey's price. It would take as much, or nearly as much, as that to lure William H. Thompson away from vaudeville. William B. Mack might play it—for $350—but there are so many Mack parts, these days of the crook drama, it would be pretty hard to get Mack. Which, the manager explains, is one serious thing that is wrong with the casting of a drama to-day—there are too many parts named after actors; parts that once a producer has them fixt in his head as representing an actor like Mack, or Bruce McRae, or Julian L'Estrange, no one else seems to fit. That is one of the things that has boosted salaries unfairly.

"The rest of the cast is comparatively easy. There are plenty of butlers and maids and character 'bit' actors, and a good selection of the ordinary ingénue and juvenile types, tho for these last two the prices range from $85 to $150. And finally the manager fixes up a tentative list that reads like this:

Leading man	$250
Leading woman	350
Juvenile	125
Ingénue	100
Heavy (male)	200
Heavy (female)	175
Character old man	75
Character old woman	65
Comedian	125
Butler (and stage manager)	60
Maid	35
	$1,560

TO NAIL THE FAKE OLD MASTERS

THE NEWEST AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE who wishes to become an art expert in three weeks and have a gallery of unquestionable masterpieces may think that fortune has raised up a champion especially for him. Dr. A. P. Laurie, the Principal of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and Professor of Chemistry of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, has discovered a process of microphotography by which the genuineness of old masters may be infallibly tested. A cable dispatch to the New York *Times* asserts that he has used a camera designed by himself to photograph portions of pictures in the National Gallery in London, the National Gallery of Scotland, and at Amsterdam and The Hague. "He found that microscopic photographs, greatly enlarged, revealed character in the brushwork in just the same way as a magnified photograph of a signature on a check showed characteristics of which even the writer was unaware." His test, then, is to compare the magnified portions of an authentic picture with a doubtful one and so establish the identity of the latter with a certainty. Further:

"He has already proved a so-called Teniers and Wouverman in private collections to be fakes, and has found a picture in the National Gallery here, labeled 'The Old Gray Hunter, by Paul Potter,' which is really by two artists, the one who painted in the horse being a rather clumsy copyist of Paul Potter.

"Examples of typical brushwork of Teniers, Rembrandt, Titian, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Constable, and Paul Potter have been obtained and are in process of time expected to influence greatly decisions in doubtful cases."

Bond Street picture-dealers are said to look upon the discovery as unimportant for them, since it tells them nothing beyond what they already knew. But they can no longer keep their professional secrets, after the public at large are thus to be let in. "It has never been able to understand upon what evidence dealers and experts base their decisions," but Dr. Laurie's method is "as clear to the average understanding as the system of personal identification by means of finger-prints." The New York *Sun* takes a half-humorous view of the discovery and rather regrets that the world is thus to be robbed of one more of its pleasing mysteries:

"That is the worst of the scientific attitude. It must have the truth and nothing but the truth, and it takes no account of the fact that the truth may be extremely unpalatable and a little polite fiction quite innocuous. In the public and private galleries of Europe and America are thousands of old masters, prized and cherished by their owners, looked at with humble reverence by visiting pilgrims at the shrine of Art. There are small towns in Italy which owe their whole prosperity to the possession of a picture. What possible good could come of demonstrating that many of these pictures are pious frauds? The people who view them do not want disillusionment; they would much rather regard them with the eye of faith.

"Think, too, of the experts, a harmless and amiable race of men. Why should they be confounded and robbed of their occupation? And the Western millionaire who has purchased old masters by the yard. They are a real source of pride and consolation to him. Worldly wise and cynical in all else, in the authenticity of his pictures he has the simple faith of a little child. Would you deprive him of the one thing in life in which he believes?

"Then there is the question of national pride. Turn Dr. Laurie loose with his microphotographic apparatus in the National Gallery or the Louvre and you would run the risk of humbling to the dust the artistic pride of two mighty nations. What, too, of the novelists and the playwrights? If the genuineness of a work of art were so easily determined there would be no excuse for the warts on the neck of Mr. Arnold Bennett's hero; there would be no excuse for the book or the play, and the artist's valet would never have been buried in Westminster Abbey.

"If Dr. Laurie is a genuine philanthropist he will smash his microphotographic machine to atoms and guard the secret of his discovery within his own bosom."

DIAGNOSING POST-IMPRESSIONISM

EYE-STRAIN, according to a famous American physician, accounts for many of the eccentricities of literary genius. We do not recall that he has had much to say of painters, but Mr. A. Warren Dow supplies the lack in *The Catholic Review* by accounting for the post-impressionists as overstrained nervously. He confesses to having felt, when suffering from a deranged nervous condition, an impulse to paint similarly, and speaks of losing all interest in subject or form, but being "strangely thrilled by combinations of color." So he accounts for modern art tendencies:

"In a condition of mental overstrain, a man (an artist especially) is at the mercy of his senses, and is tempted to all forms of indulgence. He will almost certainly fly to stimulants, whether they be puritanically condemned, like whisky, or puritanically sanctioned, like strong black coffee. And the output of this artist will affect those who look at his work. At first they will see nothing, but, spurred by the critics, they will try to be more receptive, and, unconsciously, create an attitude of mind similar to that of the artist who created the picture.

SHADOWS OF THE HASSARD FAMILY.

If "coming events cast their shadows before," some one may be able to tell how the mite of this group became John Rose Green Hassard, musical critic and managing editor of the New York *Tribune*.

"One must remember, too, the crowds of young men who are trying, somewhat against the grain, to see life in this peculiar way. Such students will often resort to almost any expedient to excite their imaginations, just as certain neurotic poets in Paris write their poems at night, amid the glare and fumes of a cabaret, sleeping during the day.

"If the souls of these artists suffer they will plead that art demands a sacrifice, forgetting that a sacrifice to evil is of no value at all. So much for the claim that art should be purely the 'painting of passion,' that an artist should paint with 'naked senses.' It has never been claimed for any other department of human skill that sense, without construction or rule, alone should reign. Why should it be so with art?

"Behind any position, however, esthetic or otherwise, there are always motives of which its supporters are scarcely conscious. To-day there is a strong tendency to self-limitation, the result of impatience, idleness, or want of strength. At one time workers of every kind were anxious to make their work as complete as possible. Painters crowded their pictures, not always wisely, with study and thought. Authors plodded along for years before they produced their books, while even those who worked quickly seemed to be Titans of energy and industry. . . . But now an artist is eager to make his mark at the least possible expenditure of energy."

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

A President represented by the "Shadow-man."

SILHOUETTES RESCUED FROM THE SEA

THE ART of the silhouette seems to belong naturally to a bygone period, and tho it is found practised sporadically at the present time, yet as an object for a collector's mania it is perhaps more potent. Certainly the little black heads or figures that hang in remote farmhouse parlors go well with the quaint fashions of dress that they perpetuate. For those who aim to collect these relics a great opportunity is furnished by the return to America, after the lapse of half a century, of a large number of these counterfeit presentments, done by August Edouart, the most famous silhouettist of his day. The story of their survival from shipwreck and their rescue from years of neglect lends a romantic interest to the collection, which includes nearly every prominent American of the decade from 1839 to 1849. Edouart was a Bonapartist and left his native country for England at the time Napoleon was banished to St. Helena. From England he came to America, where, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, "he made more than three thousand silhouettes of presidents, poets, and financial magnates, creating almost a Who's Who" that are now on exhibition in New York. We read:

"John Jay, Winfield Scott, Longfellow, Webster, Van Buren, Harrison, and many others of equal importance are among them. Also there can be found the leading citizens of towns all the way from New Haven to New Orleans, for Edouart traveled widely. Visitors at Mr. Vernay's are learning things

about their genealogy. Descendants are fighting for the possession of his shadows. One young lady recognized the profile of a relative upon his wall and wished to purchase it, but Mr. Vernay had already promised it to another customer, who turned out to be her brother. Brother and sister are now squabbling over the possession of the picture. A family row has been caused by the influence of a shadow.

"Edouart remained in the United States for ten years, traveling widely and executing the silhouettes of abolitionists and nigger-drivers, of Cambridge professors, lexicographers, and men of all political persuasions—even of slaves who were the favored retainers in certain old Southern families. John Tyler, who, we are told, was 'the only man who was President without election,' had his profile made by Edouart in the White House in 1841. The silhouette disappeared, but after seventy years was returned there, by President Taft, in June, 1911.

"James Bryce, the British Ambassador, was present at the time, and was intensely interested, as Edouart had visited the north of Ireland and had made the silhouettes of Bryce's father and grandfather, said to be excellent likenesses and still preserved in the old Bryce home.

"The number of interesting silhouettes that Edouart made in this country is astonishingly large and they included over three thousand of the most prominent people in the country. Family groups were often made by the silhouettist, and future orators and statesmen may be seen in shadow, riding the hobby-horse or arrayed with sword and gun and twopenny trumpet by the side of their shadowy parents."

Toward the end of 1849 the craze for shadow likenesses seemed to fall off, and Edouart decided to return to his native land. Then opened the particular chapter of romance in connection with them:

"When Edouart decided to leave America, in 1849, he took all his portfolios of silhouettes with him and embarked on the *Oneida*, sailing for England. As Edouart had always taken care to cut duplicates of all his silhouettes, his collection was complete. He would sell one silhouette and paste the other in his portfolio.

"The *Oneida* set sail soon after the artist had embarked, and made good time across the ocean until near the coast of Guernsey, where a terrific storm broke and the *Oneida* was wrecked in Vazon Bay on December 21. Edouart and most of his silhouettes were saved and afterward received by a family named Lukis.

A FAMILY CONFERENCE OF THE FORTIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Schiffelin, two of New York's social leaders.

"The day of the wreck was a bitter one and the aged artist suffered greatly from exposure. The loss of his property was a terrible blow to him and he never practised his craft afterward. The family that took him in treated him with great kindness, and when Edouart left Guernsey he gave the remainder of his portfolios to Frederika Lukis as a token of his gratitude. From Guernsey he went to France and died at Guines in 1861.

"In the meantime the books that the artist gave to Miss Lukis were consigned to the garret, as is the case with so many other interesting relics. Their value was not generally known, and in the garret they remained until accidentally discovered by Mrs. Neville Jackson, who succeeded in purchasing them. From Mrs. Jackson they went to Mr. Vernay, who has brought the collection to this country. He is, therefore, only the third possessor from the day in which they were outlined."

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

As his figure appeared about 1842.

Edouart had a remarkable career in Europe before he came to this country:

"His first customer is said to have been the Bishop of Bangor, who gave the Frenchman five shillings for his profile, and later on added materially to his slim purse by ordering forty others at the same sum per silhouette. Others hastened to follow the worthy Bishop's example, and Edouart was soon fortunate enough to become the fashionable rage. He was no longer poor, for everybody sought him out. He cut the portrait of Charles X., the former King of France, in spite of 'a feeling of ill will toward the Bourbon family, remembering, as I did, the losses I suffered in consequence of their restoration to the throne of France.' He also cut the portraits of Dickens, of Thackeray, of Sir Walter Scott, and many other notables in all walks of life. In 1832 Edouart had already taken 45,000 profiles."

Mr. A. S. Vernay, the present owner of the collection, traces the art into the remote times of Egyptian painting and the manufacture of Attic and Etruscan vases. He says:

"The earliest artists in monochrome, Cleanthes of Corinth, Crates of Sicyon, and Philocles of Egypt, practised 'shadowgraphy,' which then went by the name of 'skiagraphy,' and it is therefore highly probable that they were the first to make what are now known as shadowgraphs or profiles in silhouette.

"The name 'silhouette' was originally that of a French Minister of Finance, who, unlike the famous Dr. Guillotine, did not invent the art of scientific profile-cutting. Etienne de Silhouette was made minister at the end of an exceedingly expensive war, and he was responsible for a system of economy in the national finances that proved itself highly unpopular to the spendthrift nobility. Being witty, however, they pretended to acquiesce in De Silhouette's reform, and by cutting their coats short, using wooden snuff-boxes, and carrying tin swords they heaped ridicule on the minister's well-intentioned endeavors at economy. Even the artists drew their portraits in outline only and sold them for a few francs in order—so they averred—to help along De Silhouette's 'reform.' All these economies were referred to as being 'à la Silhouette,' and the minister became so unpopular that he speedily resigned.

"After a time when France once more returned to her extravagant ways, the expression 'à la Silhouette' fell into disuse, but with one notable exception. It was still applied to outline portraits, and continues to be so applied to this day."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A CHINESE HELEN KELLER

CHINA is said to have four hundred thousand deaf-mutes. Among this number it is not estimated how many are also blind, but one at least is to be found in the Chefoo School for the Deaf who presents a parallel to the case of Helen Keller. Without her teacher, Miss Sullivan, Helen Keller would not furnish the brilliant example she does of reclamation from the most hopeless of darknesses. Likewise without Miss A. E. Carter little Wang Fung-Ying would not be finding life tolerable after eighteen years or so of mere unwelcome existence. She came to the school from the Hildersheim Catholic Mission in Hongkong, where the sisters could not devote the necessary

WANG FUNG-YING,

With Miss Carter, who had to learn the Chinese language and customs before she could awaken her pupil's soul.

time to such a charge. Her plight is the result of smallpox, contracted in early childhood, which left her deaf and blind. She had grown up in absolute ignorance, and at times would go into violent outbursts of temper. "Nature was fighting for expression in some form." In *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) her story is given in this way:

"Miss Carter took the girl in hand, with the assistance of Mrs. Sen, a graduate of the Teng Chow Tu Girls' High School. It required three months of the combined effort of these two women to teach the child that d-o-l-l, spelled into her hand with the alphabet for the blind, stood for the object which they had put into her arms. Many times they were on the point of giving up, but with infinite patience they worked on.

"Mrs. Sen would say, 'She will have an opening of the heart very soon.'

"When light began to penetrate this darkened brain the work went more easily and the fits of rage were less frequent. By the end of ten months Miss Carter and the child had both learned the Braille system of raised letters.

"Miss Carter was a graduate nurse from Bellevue Hospital, New York. At the time when there was an epidemic of trichoma among the children of that city she was appointed under the Civil Service as one of the health inspectors of public schools. She served for three years, when she resigned to go out to China and take up a different work, the teaching of the deaf. Her aunt, Mrs. Mills, had said to her, 'There are plenty here at home who can take your place, but you are needed so much in China.' So Miss Carter went to China to undertake a work that necessitated the learning not only of Braille and of Bell's Visible Speech Symbols, but the Chinese language.

"As soon as Fung-Ying had learned to use the sign language and write and read the Braille, she began to express herself in a feeble way, and each step carried her farther along the road.

"When I visited the school and met Fung-Ying she had been just two years and a half under the training, and the result was marvelous. As Helen Keller has her Miss Sullivan, so Fung-Ying has her Miss Carter. What a debt the seeing, speaking world, as well as those cut off from these advantages, owes to such unselfish women who work quietly in the background to help one soul upward, and in that one help thousands of others!

"The school is in a small one-story building, partly built after the Chinese style of architecture, on the east hill back of the city. As I entered Miss Carter welcomed me, and she did all that she could to give me an understanding of the work as it is being carried on in Chefoo. There are known to be over four hundred thousand deaf and dumb in China. They are looked upon as most undesirable in a family; the girls in poor families, as soon as they are old enough, are sold into slavery; the boys are often turned out to make their way among a people most unsympathetic toward the deaf.

"A short time after my entrance Fung-Ying was brought to the door, and with little hesitancy she found her way to Miss Carter's side, and held the palm of her hand up to learn what was wanted of her. Miss Carter told her to get her Braille slate and her handkerchief. She did both without the least hesitation.

"While we were talking, Miss Carter spelled in English into Fung-Ying's hand that she was to go out and pick some flowers for the guest. This she did, carefully finding the flowers from among the leaves. When she had picked a large bunch she brought them into the house, presented them to me, and then took my hands and put the palms together. This is a Chinese greeting or thank you: she wished to show me how to do it.

"A few moments after this, she discovered that she had lost her hair-ribbon among the flowers, and this worried her very much. She wrote in Braille upon her slate: 'Lost my hair-string among the flowers.' She became nervous over the loss, and some one was sent to find the ribbon. When her photograph was taken, Miss Carter put two combs in Fung-Ying's hair, much to her satisfaction. But later she carefully returned the combs, as she knew that they had only been lent to her.

"Then followed the most wonderful demonstration of all. Miss Carter is commencing to teach her to speak by the Bell Visible Speech Symbols. Of course, she must learn these, not in the usual way, but by placing her fingers upon Miss Carter's tongue, lips, and throat, then putting her fingers upon her own tongue, and emitting the sound according to the position of the tongue. She first made the 'f' sound with the lips, then the 't' and 'k' sounds with the tongue. As a fitting climax, Miss Carter touched the girl's hair, and she spoke distinctly the Chinese word 'fa,' which means hair. For this effort I put my arms about her, and she responded with keen pleasure to the endearment.

"The blind and deaf girl has been won and taught by love, to which at first she was quite unresponsive. She now finds a joy in life; she has a means of intercourse with the other girls, and she takes an interest in what goes on in the school. Her greatest delight is to be with Miss Carter and her slate, and her constant prayer is, 'Teach me.' The result is all the more marvelous when one considers the age of the girl before she received any training whatever, and the fact of her antecedents,—generations of poor, uneducated people."

The difficulties which Miss Carter has surmounted can hardly be realized here in the Western world. First,

"It was necessary that she learn the Chinese language by the Bell Visible Speech Symbols. Then she had to become familiar

with the Chinese way of doing things, in order that she might not give offense to the Chinese people, who are inclined, not without ground, to be very suspicious of the foreigner. All the difficulties have been met and conquered, and she now sees before her, as a result of two years of work, the awakening of a soul whose body was afflicted in many ways.

"An interesting history could be written about each of the other girls whom Miss Carter is trying to lift into lives of usefulness. In China the deaf are more truly outcasts than even the blind; these are sometimes looked upon as wise men, but the deaf are, according to the current belief, being punished for previous sins, and are possest of a devil."

CHURCHES IN THE DISCARD

A CALL for "some rich and reverent soul" to come forward and "endow a society for the decent interment of old churches" is voiced by Lucy D. Thompson in the current *Churchman* (New York). For this writer thinks it a sign of lack of reverence for hallowed places that a building looked upon for years as the "house of God" should be turned over to base uses for some "thirty pieces of silver." True, she says, we may find standing here and there "some historic temple like the 'Old South' in Boston—a storehouse of memories; the element of worship gone, but reverence left behind to guard its relics." But too often, we are told, "an old church is of value only as it may turn money into the hands of the people; its fate, most often, to serve as a stable, garage, or a 'movie.'" The writer first came across "an instance of these base uses" years ago when her college town "turned little old 'St. John's' into an 'agricultural depot.' Plowshares and hay-tedders were in the chancel; seed-corn and condition-powders, timothy seed and potatoes occupied the seats of the faithful; shovels, rakes, and hoes leaned about the door." And "one could point to numerous other instances."

"In Boston, for example, I found the gas company installed in a pretty little stone church; a g(h)astly (!) combination, which incites to unholy jests. In Providence, bloused and paint-stained art students raced in and out of a Gothic structure once a house of worship; while in the same city gay shop-girls and grocers' clerks spun madly about on roller-skates in an old colonial 'meeting-house.'

"In Pittsfield a fine old building, designed by Bulfinch, of the celebrated 'Front,' serves as the ballroom of a summer hotel, its old timbers shaking under turkey-trots and tangoes, bunny-hugs, and grizzly bears.

"In New York one finds similar instances at every turn. It is not long ago that an express-office was installed in an old church on Madison Avenue. Farther down-town Frohman's chorus-girls practised their steps where stern denunciation of all things theatrical once rang out. The closets once heaped with hymn-books were gay with ballet skirts; the pastor's study had become a dressing-room. Still farther down town a church has been converted (if that be a suitable term) into a 'Hofbrau,' and baize doors now swing there on the heels of the thirsty. Greenwich Village has an ex-church garage; East Houston Street a Lutheran church which now serves for 'movies.' On Twenty-sixth Street is a German church which is now used as a stable."

All over the land, so we read, there may be found "buildings sanctified by years of holy service now become, not dens of thieves, to be sure, but 'commercialized,' sold for thirty pieces of silver, reduced to humble and often very doubtful service." Yet, we are reminded, "there is not one such place that could not have been used, to blest advantage, for the higher needs of the community, for social centers, club-rooms, and helpful recreation and entertainment." Or,

"If no other provision can be made for a reverent disposition of these once sacred places, if they can not be conserved for some good work in the community whose higher interests they have so faithfully served, why does not some rich and reverent soul endow a society for the decent interment of old churches? Thus might we be saved from the sight of these staid old ecclesiastical fronts plastered over with signs and posters—reminding one of some old saint fallen into senility, hat set rakishly over one ear, cigarette in mouth, leering tipsily down upon a duly scandalized public."

RUSSIA'S CHRISTIANITY ON TRIAL

WORLD-WIDE ATTENTION has been given to a trial in Russia, ostensibly of an individual named Beiliss, and in a larger sense of the race of which he is a member. But it is neither Beiliss nor the Jews who are really on trial, asserts *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Ore.). "It is Christianity that is on trial," says this Hebrew paper, "in the name of which innocent people are hounded, murdered, and robbed." Beiliss's crime is named "ritual murder." He is accused of murdering a Christian boy for the purpose of mixing

ONCE A HOUSE OF PRAYER.

The like of it may be found all over the land, "reduced to humble and very often doubtful service."

the victim's blood in the unleavened bread which the Jews eat on their Passover. This act, avers *The Tribune*, "Christian Russia insists is a religious demand upon the Jews." It would appear, then, that "Russia's Christianity" would more nearly represent what *The Jewish Tribune* insists is the thing on trial; but it further insists that the press service sending its reports from the place of trial "gives to these dastard falsehoods a color of truth." The press of England and America teem with comment on the prosecution of this obscure individual, nearly all of it in harmony with the statement of the New York *Tribune* that "this persecution of the Jews on a charge which is both monstrously and absurdly false is at par with the persecution of Christians by the Romans in the days of Justin Martyr on the practically identical charge that they used human sacrifices in the Eucharist, and with the mad riotings of Chinese against 'foreign devils' in recent years for a similar cause." The Jews became the object of this sort of accusation in England in King Stephen's reign, but it now persists mainly in Eastern Europe. *The Jewish Tribune* gives the following account of the present

persecution, illuminating many points obscure to non-Jewish writers:

"Mendel Beiliss is an ignorant laborer and knows very little about Judaism; he is an honest man, and even the worst of his enemies, if he has such, would never accuse him of being a murderer. However, the Russian Government trumped up evidence, selected petty thieves, and coached them to tell such tales which should incriminate Beiliss in the murder case; it has also discovered a Catholic and a Greek Catholic priest, and a professor, who agreed to state that ritual murder is sanctioned by the Jewish religion.

BARBARITY. ORTHODOXY. FANATICISM. STUPIDITY.

THE JUDGES OF KIEF. —*Vorwärts* (Berlin).

"At the trial of Beilis the priests could not be found, the witnesses upon whose evidence Beiliss was indicted denied every word of their supposed statements entered into the minutes of the court investigator (*Sudebni Sliedovatel*), and when asked the reason of the change in their evidence, fearlessly stated that in the minutes of the court investigator were entered statements which the Government wanted them to tell, but they did not tell. An explanation is due to our readers in this change of evidence. According to the Russian law witnesses before the court investigators give their evidence not under oath, while when before the court they are sworn in by a clergyman of their own religion, and before taking the oath the clergyman instructs them in the sacredness of an oath and the responsibility for false swearing in this and in the future world. This explains why these law-breakers changed their evidence in the court: fear for becoming the dwellers of inferno in the future world compelled them to tell the truth.

"It is reported that the president of the court ordered the rabbi to shorten the oath administered to the Jewish witnesses. Again the reporters did not understand the procedure. The Russian law has a certain form for oaths and it can not be shortened or lengthened. What the court did is to order the rabbi to shorten his instruction to the witnesses.

"While the trial is on, the Black Hundreds are agitating a slaughter of the Jews. In fact, two Jews have already been killed in the streets of Kief, and tho policemen and police officers are parading all the streets and this murder could not escape their eyes, yet the murderers escaped and the police report states that it could not find the guilty."

While the lawyer for the defendant was persecuted by the Government for signing a protest against this vicious libel against the Jews, continues *The Tribune*, the "Black Hundreds" spread broadcast circulars in which they insist that the ritual murder is a Jewish law. Here is a fragment of one of the circulars:

"Price 3 kopeks. In re Yushinsky (the murdered boy).

"In a very short time the case concerning the ritual murder of Andrei Yushinsky will be heard in Kief. The Zshidi (a hateful name for the Jews) do and have done all they could to hush up this crying case. There are bought up police officers, witnesses, intimidation of the same, unexplained deaths of some witnesses, unexplained fires on the place where Yushinsky was murdered.

"While striving to hush up this case, the Jews insistently deny the existence of such a ritual murder law in their religion, calling 'liars' the persons who bring light before the Russian people upon the truth of these ritual murders, and the murders 'legends.'

"But can there be talk about legends in this case when during one thousand years such murders have been repeated, the truth of which has been certified by the church, history, and science?

"True, very far from frequently were there means to face these wrong-doers—Jews—with perfect proof of their guilt, but there were some occasions when the Jews were proved guilty in fanatical murder of Christian children and sentenced to death or hard labor.

"And how dare the Jews speak of the Christian lies and legends when in many centuries such victims were canonized by the Church, and became saints?"

This journal further refutes the "ritual murder" charge as follows:

"The question arises, Can the people who are accused of superfluity of service to God, can they as Jews neglect the 'Thou shalt not murder' of the Ten Commandments? Can any human being whom God has not yet deprived of common sense believe that there is any Jew who commits murder as a practise ordered by his religion? Has not the same libel been labeled as pure falsehood by the greatest scholars both of the Jewish and Christian religions? We can not but mention that among those Christians who protested against this false accusation against the Jews were:

"Johan Emanuel Veith, the eminent preacher of the Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vienna; Alexander McCaul, in his 'Reasons for Believing that the Charge Lately Revived Against the Jewish People is a Baseless Falsehood,' London, 1840, published a protest signed by 58 converts, the first of whom was M. S. Alexander, Bishop of the Anglican Church at Jerusalem (died 1845), and Popes: Innocent IV., Gregory X., Martin V., Paul III., and Lorenzo Ganganelli, later Clement XIV.; also Monarchs: Frederic III. (1470), Charles V. (1544), Ottocar II. of Bohemia (1254), Boleslaw V. Pius (of Poland), (1264), Stephen Bathori (1576). . . . . .

"And the greatest scholars of America, England, Germany, France, Austria, recently."

The Continent (Chicago) reports mass meetings in its city where the attendants "were in many instances Christians" who "did not hesitate to arraign the Russian Government itself for encouraging the outcropping of medieval superstition and persecution at Kief."

THE MADONNA OF THE GRAY HAIR—No artist has yet painted the face of the gray-haired Mary in her later days, "after she had seen of the travail of her Son's life and was satisfied." If any inspired painter could accomplish that, says the editor of *The Continent* (Pres., Chicago), his work "would be the world's greatest picture." As this editor puts it:

"There is a picture yet unpainted. It is the picture of the aged Madonna. A host of artists have put on canvas their dreams of the virgin mother brooding over her babe. Many have painted her in her eager hope for her growing boy. More have sought to delineate the awful sorrow of 'mater dolorosa' at the cross. But who has had imagination to show the face of gray-haired Mary in her latest days? Perhaps it is beyond the reach of human genius. Reverent art already seems to ascend its highest pinnacle as it strives to express the heart that pondered mysteries in Bethlehem and the soul that was pierced with a sword on Golgotha. But to read into the lines of a painter's brush Mary's understanding and peace after she had seen of the travail of her Son's life, and was satisfied—after she had beheld his living power in missionary courage and martyr endurance, while she waited for him to fulfil his promise to come again and receive her unto himself—could there ever be an artist with the daring to venture that? Surely nothing less than a divine inspiration could qualify a painter to accomplish such a picture. And surely when done it would be the world's greatest picture."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

RUFUS FAIRCHILD ZOGBAUM

IN overcoming his modest hesitation to formulate his deeds in words by writing the recollections of his life and in finally "yielding to the arguments" of his friends to have them published, Admiral Dewey has again done good service, not only to his countrymen at large, but to the Navy, that arm of the nation of which he is the active holder of the highest rank. For, in the nearly threescore years of his service, the story of the Admiral's life has been the story of the Navy.

"My memory," he says in the preface to his book, "stretches from an apprenticeship under the veterans of the War of 1812; from the earlier days of the steam frigates through the Civil War; from the period of inertia in the seventies to the building of the ships of our new Navy, to which I was to give its first baptism of fire; and, finally, to my service as head of the General Board of the Navy since the Spanish War."

The "spirit of the service," that intangible sense of duty, of patriotic elimination of self in the interests and for the honor of the service, happily common to practically all officers of our Navy, permeates the brief and simply told story of the facts and events of the Admiral's career; the dominant influence of the best traditions of the service breathes all through the book. Farragut, himself pregnant with lofty sentiment of naval duty, is to Admiral Dewey "the ideal naval officer," and he makes grateful acknowledgment of all he owes to the great seaman's precept and example. When perplexed over difficult conditions, or questions as to the right course to pursue, Admiral Dewey has often asked himself, "What would Farragut do?" The thought was present with him as in the gloom of night the American squadron entered Manila Bay, and the comforting conviction came to its commander that he "was doing precisely" what Farragut would have done.

The outbreak of the Civil War found Dewey, at the age of twenty-three, a newly commissioned lieutenant. Now was to come a time to put the youthful mettle of the future Admiral of the Navy to the test. "It was war for us for four years, a war which brought us so frequently under fire and required such constant vigilance that war appeared to be almost a normal state of affairs to us." The necessary limitation of a review forbids more than cursory attention to this intensely interesting part of Admiral Dewey's autobiography, the narrative of his experiences in the Civil War.

Ordered to the "old side-wheeler" *Mississippi* in May, 1861, Dewey served for nearly two years with this ship, most of the time, "tho very young for the post," as executive officer (in the idiom of the Navy then and for many years after "First Lieutenant"), the officer of a ship of war next in rank to the captain. He held this post until, fire-stricken under the batteries of Port Hudson, the *Mississippi* "perished on the river for which she was christened." It was at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans —the Battle of New Orleans the Admiral designates the action—that Dewey first came under fire, where by order of his captain, who himself took charge of the ship's battery, he handled the vessel in her course through the storm of shot. "For a man of twenty-four I was having my share of responsibility," he says, adding that there was "little time to consider the psychology of the experience." Once in action, all he was thinking of was the work in hand, "doing what you have been taught is your duty to do as a trained unit on a man-of-war." There was to be no lack of responsibility for him in the life which followed that first fierce introduction to the strain of war: Port Hudson, where the *Mississippi* gave up the ghost; the ensuing service as "executive" of the *Monongahela*, at times flagship of his hero, Farragut; "active and trying service on the James River," and finally the desperate fighting on the *Colorado* at Fort Fisher.

Thirty-three years were to pass before the sound of hostile guns again should strike upon the Admiral's ears; years of slow promotion; of sea service in obsolete ships; of shore duty at various stations. Admiral Dewey passes briefly over this part of his life. His last command afloat previous to a few months before the Spanish War was the *Pensacola*, "interesting because of her antiquity"; the work of the next eight years was to him "the best sort of preparation" for the work that was to fall to his share in the war with Spain. It was the period of transition from the antiquated, worn-out, wooden vessels of the old Navy to the steel-hulled armored ships of the new, wherein, first for four years as chief of bureau of equipment, later as president of the board of inspection and survey, he made good use of the opportunity to keep up with the progress of his profession.

On October 21, 1897, Dewey, promoted from captain to commodore, was detached from the bureau of inspection, and directed to proceed to Japan, there to take over the command of the Asiatic Squadron, an order the unforeseen results of which were to "mark an epoch" in the history of the Navy and make his own name famous in its annals. Commodore Dewey hoisted his broad pennant on the *Olympia* in January, 1898; four months later the battle of Manila Bay was fought. Seven thousand miles away from any home base; with an incomplete supply of ammunition—"only about 60 per cent. of the full capacity" of his ships—with no large reserve of ammunition within reach, one can readily understand that such apprehensions as its commander-in-chief may have had when the squadron set its course for Manila Bay "were not confined entirely to the hazards of action." But as he says, in one of his short, crisp sentences in another part of the book, "the thing to do when your country expects you to attack is to attack," and there was not a second's hesitation when his final orders reached him. The Admiral gives graphic description, unassumingly picturesque, of the ensuing events—the steady, silent night advance of the American fleet, past the battery-crowned heights of the entrance, into the great bay; the rising of "the misty haze of the tropical dawn," and the opening fire of the battle in which the naval power of Spain in the Pacific went down, fighting valiantly to the last, before the blows of the grim, gray Yankee ships, and the city lay at the mercy of their guns. That night, May 1, 1898, Dewey wrote in his diary: "Reached Manila at daylight. Immediately engaged the Spanish ships and batteries at Cavite. Destroyed eight of the former, including the *Reina Cristina* and *Castilla*. Anchored at noon off Manila." Twenty-nine words compose this record of the greatest event of his life.

The intervening months between the victory and the occupation of Manila by the troops proved very trying to officers and men of the squadron. While "there was little leisure or rest" either for himself or his subordinates, the burden of care rested most heavily on the shoulders of the commander-in-chief, a weight only to be lifted when he saw "the Spanish flag come down and then our own float in its place" over the citadel of Manila, where Flag-Lieutenant T. F. Brumby—brave, loyal, true-hearted Brumby, who met his death shortly afterward, but his name still lives in the affectionate memory of shipmates and friends—had hoisted it. The Admiral's narrative of this "period of anxiety" brings vividly to the mind's eye the picture of the little squadron, unsupported and alone for so many weeks, holding on with tenacious grip and grim determination to what it had grasped.

On the great honors done him on his return to the United States Admiral Dewey touches lightly. "I knew what to do in command of the Asiatic Squadron, but being of flesh and blood and not a superman, it seemed impossible to live up to all that was expected of me." The closing paragraph of the autobiography illustrates the spirit of pride and confidence in the Navy which pervades the book. In speaking of the work of the General Board of the Navy, he says:

"War, which would bring a test of its results, will find, unless I am mistaken in my knowledge of officers, men, and ships, the spirit of Jones, Perry, and Farragut still dominant, with the certainty that our commanders will go into action not only with a sufficiency of ammunition but with

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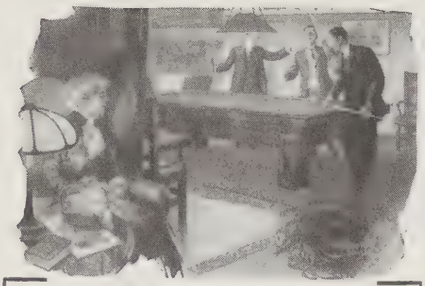
* **Autobiography of George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy.** 8vo. Fully illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net. Postage extra.



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FRAZER'S "THE SCAPEGOAT"

Frazer, J. G. (D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D.). The Golden Bough. Third ed. Part VI. The Scapegoat. 8vo, 453 pp. London and New York: Macmillan Company. $3.00 net.

This is the last but one of the portly series in which the renowned Liverpool anthropologist is summing up his studies in magic and religion. The general theme is the attempt to unload evils of whatever sort upon some being or beings, and to be rid of them by leading or driving away the beings on whom they are cast. The central point of attention is the use of the Dying God (with which subject Part III of the series dealt) as the "scapegoat to free his worshipers from troubles of all sorts," culminating in "the sublime conception of a God who dies to take away the sins of the world." The subjects specifically dealt with here are the transference of evils to various objects, animate or inanimate; the omnipresence of demons; public expulsion of evils; scapegoats; killing the god in Mexico; and the Saturnalia and kindred festivals. Vicariousness of suffering is shown to have wide acceptance as a theory of avoidance of evil, and the substitutes are taken from all grades of being. Side-lines, like the evidences for belief in demons, are followed wherever the ramifications suggest profitable inquiry. An interesting excursion is that which takes up the dramatic side of various festivals, and leads to a considerable discussion of Purim or Esther's Feast. This is brought into connection with the eastern Sacaea, where a man-god is put to death. Mordecai and Haman are connected with this and the Attis-Adonis cycle (in a way that is by no means conclusive). When to this is added a note which explains the crucifixion of Christ and the release of Barabbas as belonging to this same cycle and being the acting-out of a Jewish Sacaea-Purim, we feel that the evidence is being forced. It is in such matters as this that the reader feels most strongly Dr. Frazer's inability to control completely and legitimately the facts with which he deals.

As usual with Dr. Frazer's works, a mass of primitive beliefs are dealt with and the attempt to correlate them is consistently made. When the critical reader will sometimes dissent is in interpretations of the evidence. Mere collocation of facts does not always make out a case.

The book is fully up in typography and form to the other volumes. The side-heads, summaries of chapters, and index form a complete apparatus for the survey of the material presented.

PATRIOTISM AMONG THE ENGLISH

Wingfield-Stratford, Esme. The History of English Patriotism. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 614–672. New York: John Lane Company. $7.50 net.

This is the work of a man of learning. It is really a history of England, written from one point of view, that is, the love of Englishmen for their country as a unit, and almost a personality. Greece and Rome are drawn upon as analogous instances of empires made great and beneficent from a popular sense of their own worth and a love by the people of their own soil. We naturally turn to the story of the Spanish Armada, and to the days of a dreaded French invasion, for examples of British patriotism roused to the intensest ardor. It is also reflected in literature. Swift might lampoon, Hogarth might caricature, and Pope might satirize his fellow countrymen, but Goldsmith and Reynolds, and even Day in "Sandford and Merton," could represent the graces as well as the foibles of the English people. It requires an effort to realize what genuine emotion sounded in the words of the once popular song:

> "There's a land that boasts a well-known name,
> Tho 'tis but a little spot;
> 'Tis the first on the gilded scroll of fame,
> And who will aver it is not?
> 'Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can,
> That lies in the words, I'm an Englishman."

Ubi bene, ibi patria is a maxim wholly at variance with the interpretation Mr. Wingfield-Stratford has given to the sentiment which sends Englishmen to the mines of Africa, the jungles of India, the forests and prairies of Canada. At this time, when statesmen endeavor to perfect the homogeneity of the English race throughout the Empire, a work like that before us, written with a definite purpose, will be interesting as a study to all intelligent men of whatever nationality. The author has treated of his nation as an organic whole, and of national life as a process of development in religion, politics, war, philosophy, literature, architecture, painting, law, and commerce. He writes with point and enthusiasm. He is no narrow islander, but has broad views, is philanthropic and statesmanlike. His judgments are likely to be acceptable to, and accepted by, citizens of many nations.

TWO RECENT NOVELS

Patterson, Marjorie. The Dust of the Road. Pp. 321. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.30.

The glamour and unconventionality of the stage never lose their fascination. Many stage secrets are revealed in this romance with a background of theatrical life. "Tony" the heroine, decides to leave her uninteresting father and stepmother to become an actress. So, with her faithful dog, Samuel Pickwick, she sails away to London and determines to make a success. The descriptions of her home life and the experiences which she weathers safely do not ring very convincingly true, but the mass of material relative to stage life, stage characters, and the training she received in a touring company all seem more real, and consequently more interesting. It is the player's life as she lived it. David, the red-headed hero, a sculptor turned playwright and actor, does not seem very lovable to the reader, but "Tony" finally willingly gives up her profession to devote herself to him. The story as a story is rather involved, but the aim of the book is evidently to describe conditions "behind the scenes." In that, it succeeds.

Day, Holman. Squire Phin. Pp. 393. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. $1.25.

This is a characteristic "Down East" story, dealing with keen-witted humorous people in mirth-provoking, as well as pathetic, episodes in a little Maine village. There is a love theme that underlies the plot, but most of the scenes revolve around Squire Phineas Look, the village lawyer,

and his renegade brother Hiram, commonly called "Hime," of circus fame.

"Narrer to the heel and wide to the toe,
And that's the way the Look boys go.
Good boy, Phin, he don't raise time,
But pepper-sass's hot and hell's in Hime."

There is the usual sanctimonious hypocrite, the village eccentric, the deep-dyed villain, and other necessary types. Every opportunity is given "Phin" to utilize his wonderful perspicacity and exhibit his self-sacrificing greatness of spirit. The real keynote of the book is fun; clean, spontaneous, hearty fun. It is voiced in a humorous, homely philosophy that makes amusing reading.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Peixotto, Ernest. Pacific Shores from Panama. Illustrations by the author. Cloth, pp. xiv–285. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Promoters of winter cruises take notice! Mr. Peixotto has been pioneering for future tourists and has discovered a region of rare beauty and romantic history soon to be of easy access—especially to American travelers. This land of delight is the Pacific coast of Spanish America, running south from the big canal to La Paz in Bolivia and north to Mexican ports and the Golden Gate. It offers the snow peaks of the Andes and the blue shores of tropic seas and in between memories of *conquistadores* and the vanished races of pre-Spanish days, venerated saints and historic churches, gaily drest peasants, and tropical gardens. "The luxurious indolence that possesses the traveler as he glides over the lazy tropical sea, the romance of Spanish cities, the picturesqueness and appeal of its vast Indian population, the desolation of its arid wastes, the dizzy heights of its Cordillera, the sharp contrast of climate and vegetation—where equatorial tropics and eternal snows are often but a few hours apart—all these make up a journey the fascination of which can scarcely be overstated." We cry—"All aboard!" That land is fortunate which has Mr. Peixotto to sketch it with pencil and pen. He is equally facile with both, and the pleasant narrative vies with the fourscore drawings in descriptive excellence. This should be one of the travel and gift books of the season.

Dozy, Reinhart. Spanish Islam. A History of the Moslems in Spain. Translated with a biographical introduction and additional notes by Francis Griffin Stokes. Frontispiece. Map. Cloth, pp. xxxvi–769. New York: Duffield & Co.

Mr. Francis Griffin Stokes has rendered substantial service to all English and American students of the medieval history of Europe and especially of Spain by his translation of Reinhart Dozy's famous "Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne." The first and only edition of this work was published in 1861 and has since become rare and inaccessible to the majority of students, and the only other translations—those into German and Spanish—were made in 1874 and 1877. The present translation is unabridged and has been improved by corrections and notes from Dozy's later works and more recent studies. Those, whether historians or not, who have dipt into medieval life and thought know that there is no more remarkable chapter in the history of Europe than that of the Moors of Spain. Not only was it set in the history of Western Europe like some bizarre jewel from an Eastern clime, but it even flashed

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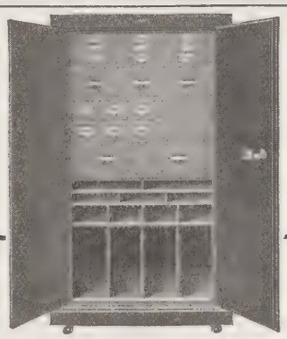

12 Fires in 14 Months Tell the Same Story

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new and illuminating rays to the learned world of that day. Tho in a most amazing palimpsest of language no less an influence than the great Aristotle came to medieval Europe under an Arabian philosopher's arm. Dozy himself was a historian and linguist whose literary ability and scientific achievement combined with his devotion to his task make his career an inspiration to every one who lays sacrifices on Clio's altar. By the inclusion of a brief biography Mr. Stokes has added much to the value of the masterpiece itself.

Mannix, J. Bernard. Mines and Their Story. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xviii–337. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.75 net.

This is a popular treatment of mining history and methods affording much general information. The rather tame narrative is plainly told and concerns gold, silver, diamonds, coal, and iron. Much of the material and many of the numerous, but not remarkable, illustrations come from England and her colonies.

Furness, Horace Howard. A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. The Tragedies of Julius Cæsar. 8vo. Pp. 482. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

The son of the famous Shakespearian scholar has produced in this volume a work which shows that he is following closely in the footsteps of his father. The play of "Julius Cæsar" used to be, with "Richard III.," the most popular of dramas in London and New York. It was later that "Hamlet," "Othello," and "King Lear" established their lofty places in the hearts of the Anglo-Saxon public. Mr. Furness has been successful in restoring the face of this magnificent play to its correct features. The First Folio has, of course, been the basis of his recension. He is happy in correcting a misquotation of Ben Jonson, who loved his joke better than his friend. The appendix contains the original material from which Shakespeare derived the matter and sometimes even the language used in his work. There is a completeness and finality about this volume which entitles it to be styled monumental. The small number of emendations of the Folio text made by the Cambridge editors, and now generally accepted, impress the reader with the purity of the original text. The publishers have spared nothing in making the work beautiful, and complete. The volume, like its predecessors, will be considered an indispensable addition to the libraries of the learned.

Keller, Helen. Out of the Dark. Pp. 282. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

This is a small volume in which are collected all Miss Keller's magazine articles, letters, and addresses which seem worthy of preservation. Everything about Helen Keller's development seems marvelous, even tho we know she has had unusual opportunities for education. No one could express himself more clearly and convincingly than this young woman whose mental eyesight is so wonderfully keen. Inclined to socialistic tendencies and suffrage principles, she expresses herself decisively on many subjects of current interest. She has many intelligent suggestions to make for the betterment of the condition of the blind. Her great plea is for some work for the blind, something to take them out of their state of horrible inactivity and "that feeling" of uselessness. She expresses herself with facility and clarity of understanding. Miss Keller's diction is beautiful. She writes as tho her mind had gained greater seeing power because undistracted by aural and visual confusion. Her letters are unique and charming.

Heape, Walter. Sex Antagonism. 8vo. Pp. 217. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Mr. Heape is a biologist of distinction, and at this time, when the equality of the sexes has become a burning question, he deals with his theme from a historical and biological point of view. He shows that the sexes have been to some degree in conflict from the earliest history of our race; that exogamy on the part of man was responded to by totemism as a feminine institution. He closes with a splendid chapter on "Primitive and Modern Sex Antagonism." The work must be profoundly interesting to every intelligent reader as expounding in clear and popular language principles which necessarily underlie the relations of the sexes and involve, both politically and socially, the phenomena of human existence. This volume is the latest number of the publishers' *Science Series*, and deserves to be widely circulated.

Hopkins, Tighe. Wards of the State: An Unofficial View of Prison and the Prisoner. Cloth, pp. viii–340. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. $3.

Under the title "Wards of the State," one whose connection with prisons and prisoners has been quite non-professional, but who has spent much time with the literature of the subject and has used such opportunities of observation as he could, presents a candid opinion of "imprisonment, its effects on the prisoner (in prison and after prison), and the prejudice it creates against him in the public mind." His verdict is that "imprisonment of the conventional and old-fashioned sort is a grand, unmitigated failure. Real and acceptable remedies or substitutes may be and are very difficult to arrive at; but the absolute defectiveness of the ancient method—imprisonment as imprisonment—is an outstanding fact." Mr. Hopkins's survey mainly concerns England, his own country, tho he finds in America a vast, chaotic, out-of-date confusion, with here and there—in Colorado, for example—shining evidence of the success of experiments ten years ahead of England. How much we need the activity of a well-advertised Elizabeth Fry or a John Howard! The discussion, tho serious, is not technical and should form a popular introduction to the subject for rapid reading.

Mann, Mary Ridpath. Royal Women. Pp. 216. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25 net.

These lectures were written, not as school-room text-books, but to show how history could illustrate character. They present the fact that while royalty is hedged in and restricted by tradition and etiquette, royal women have hearts, desires, and sorrows. These are very human accounts of the private lives of such noted personages as Elizabeth, the last of the Tudors, Mary, Queen of Scots, Marie Antoinette, and Josephine, Empress of the French. They deal with romantic episodes in each life, viewed not as historical events, but as experiences in human lives. The author inherits a love of history from her father, John Clark Ridpath, and has made a readable book by combining historical knowledge with a fascinating power of

(*Continued on page* 884)

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It has brought health and joy into households by bringing their members into closer touch with nature. Among the leading features for the next year are the following:

Efficiency in Backyard Gardening

By Adolph Kruhm. These articles will help you make your garden produce more. They deal with the following subjects: Preparation of the soil, sowing and seeds, the cultivation of crops, crop rotation and the keeping of records.

New and Better Plants for the Hardy Garden

A series of articles written by experts dealing with improved types, races and varieties of shrubs, herbaceous plants, etc.

The Home Fruit Garden

By J. R. Mattern. These articles will show you which orchard fruits are best suited to your soil, climate and needs and how to plant them.

The Months Reminder

What to do right now and why and how to do it in *your* garden. The timeliest practical advice, warnings and explanations.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 882*)

description. Well-known facts take on a new attraction in the retelling.

Lees, Frederic. Wanderings on the Italian Riviera. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. xv.–349. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

To those travelers to whom the great cities, the great mountains, the great lakes are an old story and who seek some new, untrodden field of interest there may seem to be little left in Europe. Perhaps, then, instead of the great things, the gentle, the quiet, and the small may have an attraction if they are sought in a spirit becoming to their nature. The Italian Riviera has been a refuge to many a northerner in winter, and few perhaps have realized more than the delights of the climate and the landscape. That the old towns have literary and historic connections is often forgotten. Mr. Lees, an enthusiast about Liguria, has written a pleasant record of a walking trip from Ventimiglia to Spezzia, in which one becomes acquainted with many interesting bits of reminiscence of other days in this charming Italian countryside. An appendix contains some botanical notes on the province.

Benham, W. Gurney. Cassel's Book of Quotations. 8vo, pp. 1256. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.50.

This standard work appears in this revised edition with improvements and additions under the date 1912. All dictionaries of quotations are valuable in these days when facility of reference lifts such a burden from the memory, but all do not provide the same facility of reference as the present work. Overelaboration is a pitfall into which so many editors and compilers of such works have fallen by dividing the quotations under various topics that it is a relief to see the simplicity of the present work, which uses the index as a clue to the quotations required. In fact, there are two indexes, one of authors' names and another to the quotation itself. There are also blank pages appended for manuscript additions and notes. We commend this up-to-date volume for its copiousness, its convenience, and completeness as a collection of proverbs of all nations as well as literary gems of art, wisdom, and fancy.

Howe, E. W. Travel Letters from New Zealand, Australia, and Africa. 12mo, pp. 476. Topeka, Kans.: Crane & Co.

Readers of Mr. Howe's former books of travel will anticipate the interest with which he has dealt with new countries in these pages. Mr. Howe always gets at actual occurrences and vital objects. He describes them with a clearness and an understanding, with a facility in straightforward expression, that make every page readable. He attempts no elaborate pen pictures, but deals strictly with things as they are and as he saw and understood them. There is a kind of simple integrity about it all that gives to his travel letters an unusual value and evokes from the reader a peculiar liking for the man himself.

Patterson, Charles Brodie. What Is New Thought? Pp. 235. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.

So much is said in these modern times of "New Thought" that half the world should read this book out of curiosity, the other half from sympathy. Dr. Patterson is widely known as an exponent of the cult. He writes with a fluent and fervid pen and in a convincing style. The book has for its principal object "the throwing of light on the pathway of life in order to make it easier for people to overcome unrest of mind and body, and to show that, through inner knowledge, one may become harmoniously adjusted to outer environment." The author claims much when he says that perfection lies in the power of each one of us, and asserts that it depends on the inner man and his choice of right thoughts and habits, which regulate both mental and physical conditions. Some of his most appealing theories do not appear to belong exclusively to "New Thought." We seem to remember being told years ago that "cheerfulness is both contagious and healing"; also that "life is what we make it," and "we get what we give."

Roberts, Helen L. The Cyclopedia of Social Usage. Pp. 570. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Unlike the old, stilted manuals of proper deportment, this complete and careful description of the proper manners and desirable customs of the twentieth century is quite adaptable to ordinary as well as unusual conditions. The rules for the proper presentation of friends, desirable details for dinner-giving from the suitable invitation to the satisfactory menu; the etiquette of calling, and the art of conversation and entertaining, are all treated in a perfectly rational way, giving a logical interpretation of the code that regulates social intercourse. Most well-bred people will find the rules and suggestions very familiar to them and quite consistent with their own conduct at home and abroad, but for any one who is not positive of the correct details for any function or custom this volume will be a valuable "treasury of information."

Adams, John Quincy, Writings of. Edited by Worthington C. Ford. Vols. I–II. 8vo, pp. 508–531. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

The works of John Quincy Adams are among the precious documents that elucidate the history of this country. Adams was born in the north parish of Braintree, Mass., on July 11, 1767. After completing an active life, he died in Washington, February 23, 1848. Much of his life, as an active member of the diplomatic service, was spent abroad. He did service for this country in Great Britain, Holland, Prussia, and Russia. He actively engaged himself in conciliatory measures between Congress and the different Governments of Europe during such trying times as the French Revolution and the activities of Napoleon I. As intelligencer to the Department of State he elucidated the events of that crucial time. He did this in a spirit of patriotism and thoroughness, which has made his writings a record somewhat parallel to that of the great Greek historian who said that what he wrote was not intended as a show-piece, but to be an eternal literary and political possession. These two volumes (others are to follow) contain the writings and correspondence of Mr. Adams from 1779 to 1801. The flawlessness and patriotism of his political life are reflected in the simplicity of his countenance, as well as in his actions as a private citizen and the head of a family. All this is beautifully mirrored in the portrait reproduced in this volume, which was painted by the then celebrated artist Oakley in 1795.

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CURRENT POETRY

NOWADAYS, few books of verse are real literary events. It was different when the Brownings were writing, when Tennyson was in his prime, and when the young Swinburne was astonishing the world. We have more verse now; every week brings its little company of volumes—but we have little that seems of lasting importance. So we may well be grateful for Mr. Stephen Phillips. In spite of his youth, this poet is a link binding us to the days when poetry was more an art and less a trick.

Mr. Phillips's "Lyrics and Dramas" is a book worthy of the author of "Marpessa" and "Christ in Hades." The dramatic poems, "Nero's Mother" and "The King," are splendid poetry, and the lyrics are full of beautiful thoughts and beautiful phrases.

There have been many, many poems—most of them rather weak—in celebration of the "conquest of the air." Many of us will sympathize with Mr. Phillips in his regret at the profanation of nature's last stronghold.

The Aeroplane

By Stephen Phillips

Leave us the air, enough the jar
Of snorting engine, grinding car;
The very heavens ye now would mar.
Leave us the air!

The air where dreamy birds do sing
Under Aurora reddening,
And float on such a blissful wing.
Leave us the air!

Air doth the brow of age renew,
Darkly redeeming us with dew,
And lifting to a boundless blue.
Leave us the air!

The ancient silence hath but stirred
To solemn thunder and sweet bird.
There must the aeroplane be heard?
Leave us the air!

Air that is bosom of our pain,
That breathes on the besieged brain,
And murmurs mercy of the rain.
Leave us the air!

Hither and thither are we tossed.
Speed have we gained, but at the cost
Of faded calm and firmness lost.
Leave us the air!

Whate'er the silly crowd enjoys,
Our progress is but stench and noise;
We scream and shout and grasp but toys.
Leave us the air!

The earth is blackened from our eyes,
And filled with dismal hoots and cries,
Spare to profane the holier skies.
Leave us the air!

Perhaps the best poem which the game of cricket has inspired is that of Francis Thompson which begins "I go no more to the matches of the Southern folk." And surely the second best is this:

The Song of the "Ranji"

By Stephen Phillips

From a throne to the simple sward,
Sudden to pass!
From the aching Asian plains
To the English grass·

From the glitter fierce to the cool,
Over the billow;
From a crown to a cap, pale blue,
From cedar to willow!

From the stillness deep to the roar,
To the green from the waste,
From the howdah to hooting car,
From the hush to the haste!

From salaam to the friendly cheer,
From the prince to the guest,
From the shadowless to the shade,
From the East to the West!

And here is an example of Mr. Phillips's mastery over blank verse. It is a finely wrought poem, with a beautiful climax.

A Nightmare of London

By Stephen Phillips

I dreamed a dream, perhaps a prophecy!
That London over England spread herself;
Swallowed the green field and the waving plain.
Till all this island grew one hideous town.
And as I gazed in terror rooted, so
The City seemed to take a dreadful life,
To be a monster that desired and felt;
And still did she perceptibly advance,
Blacken and grasp and seize and wither up.
Northward she spread, and did assimilate
Her sister cities of the loom and wheel
That welcomed her with whirring ecstasies;
She made the sky a pall, and as she moved,
Blighted the breathing forests and the woods,
And where the flower grew, now her pavement lay.
And all the air grew dark, and there was heard,
In place of rippling wave and whispering wind,
Only the hoot of grinding car, the shriek
And fiery belch of engines to the cloud.
A human army from before her fled;
But swollen, spiderish, without shape or sleep,
She stole, till now opposed her but the sea;
Ocean preserved her sanctity of foam.

For so youthful a publishing house, the Devin-Adair Company has already issued a surprizingly large number of important works. It is pleasant to see that the list is now including verse. The poems of Sister M. Blanche, of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, were recently issued by this house in an attractive volume. Sister Blanche's work is thoughtful and musical; she is a keen and sympathetic observer of nature and she understands the technic of verse-making. Here is a charming picture. The last two lines are delightful.

Trees

By Sister M. Blanche

In serried rank or lonely state,
Like veterans they stand,
Through starry nights, through storm-swept days,
To sentinel the land.

I know not if I love them best
When fledged with springtime green,
Or when, with silvan vesture clad,
They deck the summer scene.

And yet when autumn touches them
With dyes unknown to art,
Beneath that gorgeous color-spell
I needs must yield my heart.

But, ah! I know I love them well
When, all white winter through,
With gray and lacelike tracery,
They etch the curving blue.

(*Continued on page* 889)

"Steero" can go on Every Day's Menu

When you plan the meals remember that "Steero" "fits in" everywhere. "Steero" answers the question, "What shall I give them today?" "Steero" Bouillon Cubes can be used in so many ways that you are able to prepare some dish that all will like.

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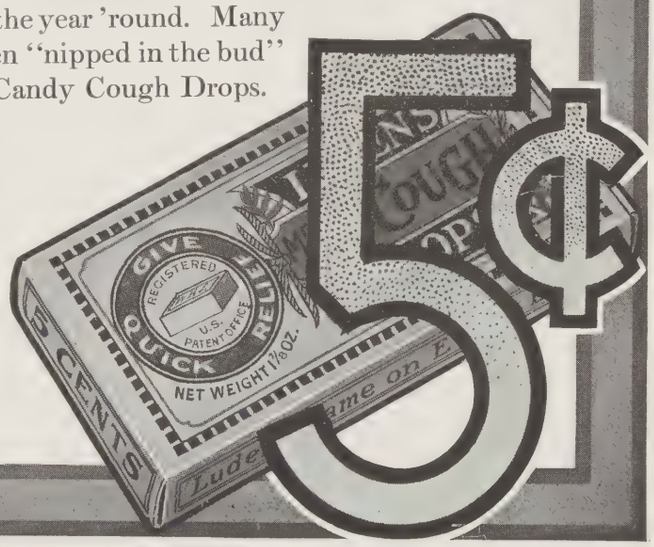

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 886)

There is something of Swinburne's passion for the sea in the following lines (from the London *Outlook*), and there is something, too, of his characteristic melody.

Sea Music

By Petronella O'Donnell

Softly heave, ocean of fire and of night,
Red in the sunset's glory lies thy might;
Even the winds, the amorous winds that blow
Breathless, expectant, pause in the afterglow.
Enraptured sing the stars, sing in low tones to me,
While every sound that was, that is, is in the sea.

Slowly heave, heaven's glory on thy breast,
Soft fold thy wings, love-laden winds of the West;
Even the emerald wave, the crested wave that rears,
Pauses spellbound, ere she dissolves in tears.
Sing, dancing waves, your secrets sing to me,
For every sound that was, that is, is in the sea.

Grandly heave, ocean of opal, of fire,
Sound diamond notes from the long-lost Orpheus' lyre;
Even the wild sea-bird, even the fishes that swim,
Know where that lost lyre lies, lies with its broken string.
From its deep-sea bed a note, a stray note, comes to me,
For every sound that was, that is, is in the sea.

We have come to mistrust poems that are sprinkled with Gaelic names. During the last ten years much lamentably weak verse has been produced by writers calling themselves "neo-Celts." But Father Dollard is not a "neo-Celt"; he is a genuine Irishman, and the poem which we give below is worthy of the land of singers and fighters. The description in the second stanza is splendid. We quote the Toronto *Catholic Register*.

Cnoc-An-Ar

(The Hill of Slaughter)

A Pagan-Irish Dirge

By James B. Dollard

My hero lies wounded and dying, 'mid thousands on red Cnoc-An-Ar,
Where the hosts of the High King are charging the Finians in tumult of war,
With Caoilite, and Diarmuid, and Oscar, he stood on the ridge of the slain,
And the hosts of the High King broke past like the tide 'gainst a rock in the main.

O, bright was his spear in the morning, and burnished his great shield of brass,
And pleasant his eyes that were blue as the harebell in dewy-wet grass;
But his spear and his shie d are now broken and crusted with carnage and gore,
His eyes bloody-smeared shall flame out with the joy of the battle no more.

The halls of the Finians shall ring with the glory and fame of this day,
And the bards clash loud harps to the ranns that the soul of proud Erin shall sway,
And Caoilite, and Diarmuid, and Oscar shall stand up like gods, proud and tall,
But the hero I weep will not harken, tho' greater his glory than all.

The Banshee is wailing o'er Desmond, I hear her wild caoine thro' the night,
And o'er the lone home of my fathers there hovers a pallid death-light;
I will raise him a Cairn full kingly on the mournful mountains afar,
And letter his praises in Ogham, my hero of dark Cnoc-An-Ar!

We take the following lyric from "The Toiler, and Other Poems" (William Briggs, Toronto), by William J. Fischer. The first stanza is pleasantly suggestive of Father Tabb's delicate art.

At Daybreak

By William J. Fischer

In the blue sky one little star
And in my soul a hope so young,
And white and starlike, trembling still,
By God upon my life-string hung.

In the high tree a cheerful bird
And in mine ear a burst of song,
To bring me joy and soft-eyed peace,
And make my pulses beat more strong.

On the far hills a crimson shines,
And in my heart a dawn of light—
To-day Love's roses will be red,
To-day my hours will be bright.

The English of this poem (from *The English Review*) is clumsy—to find the antecedent of "it" in the last line the reader must go back to "road" in the first line. But the spirit of the poem is delightful and some of the phrases—"wild pines rush headlong, tossing each his ragged plume," for instance—are picturesquely strong.

Via Vitae

By Ernest Blake

Do you see the road a-winding through the dear green fields below?
Hear the bridle-bells a-jingle on the horses as they go?
Then beside blue flashing rivers, where the tall reeds softly sing
Plaintive songs of weary autumn, lyric carolings of spring.
Down the slopes wild pines rush headlong, tossing each his ragged plume,
Plunging all its life and glory in a shadowland of gloom.
But the shadows—are but shadows— Hark, the bells are jingling still.
See, it ends the journey mounting where the sun light's on the hill.

The Evening Sun printed these beautiful stanzas, to which only initials were signed. The name is rather unfortunately chosen, but the poem itself, particularly in the first two stanzas, is exquisite.

"What's in a Name?"

By R. M. M.

Through poppy-blooming fields you come,
O Shape beneficent and fair!
Your steps subdued, your lips are dumb,
And sleeping flowers wreathe your hair.

Your silver wings along the land
Their tranquil shadows softly cast,
And peace within your quiet hand
Is close enfolded, sweet and fast.

What drowsy perfume is your breath:
What gentle shelter is your breast:
Some coward cries: "Beware—'tis Death!"
The answer rises: "Nay, 'tis Rest!"

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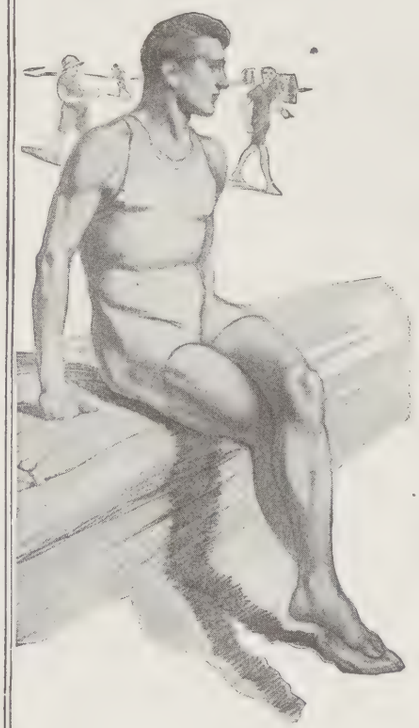

Youth is a tragic thing—for those who have wasted it. Youth is not a matter of years only. I know men of sixty who are younger than the average business or professional man of forty.

And premature old age is so criminally unnecessary. You are built exactly as you were at twenty—same organs—same muscles—same system of cell reconstruction. The only trouble with you is that, to use a plain word, you are flabby. Unused muscles—the really important, internal ones—have grown weak from disuse and, as a result, functioning muscular organs like your heart and intestines are working listlessly at irregular speed.

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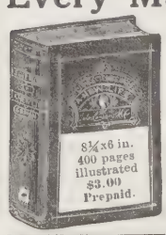

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

S. S. McCLURE'S EARLY STRUGGLES

HARDLY anything in literature has so wide an appeal as the childhood stories of persons who have achieved distinction under difficulties. They inspire the young and cheer them to overcome difficulties that might otherwise be too much for them. That is perhaps the reason S. S. McClure, the publisher, decided to devote several chapters of his autobiography, now running serially in *McClure's Magazine*, to his early history.

About all the Widow McClure and her four little boys had when they came from Ireland to this country in 1866 were the clothes they wore and a fond hope of finding a place where they could lessen their handicap in the race with that ever-prevalent haunting thing figuratively known as the wolf. So long as the husband and father lived the family was in no danger of privation, for his industry and Scotch thrift provided them with the ordinary comforts. But when he died his widow, who was a descendant of a French Huguenot family, realized it would be almost impossible for her to support herself and children in Ulster, which had been their home since birth and the domicile of their ancestors for many generations. Mrs. McClure had relatives at Hebron, Indiana, a village not far from Valparaiso, and decided to make her home in the same locality. At that time Samuel S. McClure was only nine years old, but most of the important incidents stick out vividly in his memory. Mrs. McClure was practically without funds when she arrived at Hebron, and went to the home of her sister, a Mrs. Coleman. The Colemans had half a dozen children of their own and were struggling to make a living on a little rented farm. Two brothers of Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Coleman had come over a year before, and they too helped to overcrowd the house, which was a small story-and-a-half cottage. Very soon Samuel and his brother Robert were sent to live with another aunt, who lived north of Valparaiso, and their mother went to Valparaiso and got work as a servant in a household. The aunt's husband was having a hard time making a living, so he became tired of having extra children quartered upon him, and took the two boys to town and turned them over to their mother. Afraid to ask her employers to house the children, Mrs. McClure made a temporary home in a vacant room in a store building. She gave up her domestic position and did washing and ironing by the day four days a week at $1.75 per day. The wife of a prominent physician heard of the widow's heroic effort to get along, and let her have a room in her own house if Mrs. McClure

would do the family washing. It was there Samuel S. McClure made his acquaintance with books and his ambition was kindled. We read:

They were extremely considerate of my mother and of us children. Dr. Everts had a large library, and for the first time in my life I found myself in a house where there were plenty of books. I sometimes read two or three books a day. I lay on the carpet, face down, and read for hours at a time. It was then that I first read "Robinson Crusoe."

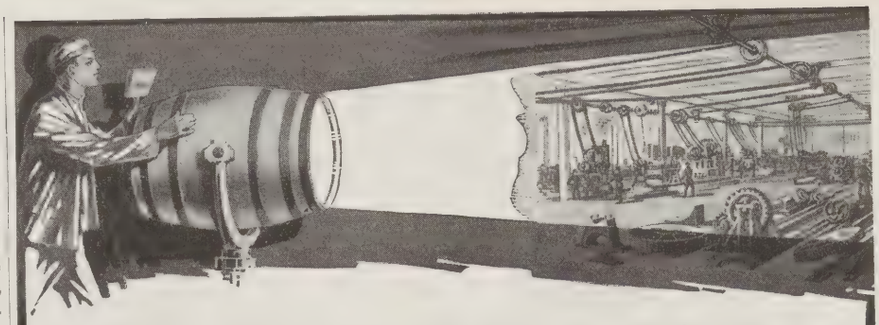
In that library there were some books about witches and witchcraft which I eagerly devoured. They took possession of my mind and made me so unhappy that I have always felt that such books should be kept away from children. I remember thinking that any one might be a witch in disguise, and wondering whether my own mother were not. I was so nervous that, when some children came in one evening with their faces blacked and grown people's clothes on, I ran screaming into the yard, and could not be quieted for a long while.

But these easy times, too, came to an end. The Everts family moved to Indianapolis, and then we found ourselves back in my uncle Coleman's overcrowded story-and-a-half house, fourteen miles south of Valparaiso, with winter coming on. My mother could always get work if it was to be had, and she obtained a place six miles away from the Coleman farm; but she received only two dollars a week, and this was the period immediately following the War, still remembered for the high cost of living. Brown sugar, I remember, went up to twenty-five cents a pound, and gold was at a high premium. I remember the great anxiety about getting shoes for the children. I had gone barefoot as late as possible, like all the other country boys, and delighted to do it; but the time came when shoes were a necessity. My mother managed to get them, somehow. I can remember when she bought me mine, and that they had brass toes. We had not very heavy clothing, and during that winter we children and the Coleman family lived very meagerly. I remember the hardship of having to eat frozen potatoes boiled into a kind of gray mush. I did not thrive on this nourishment. Before the winter was over I had become so weak that my hands were very unsteady and I could not carry a glass of water without spilling it.

Mrs. McClure married a farmer named Thomas Simpson, and Samuel and Robert were taken into the house, the other two children going to live for a while with Mr. Simpson's brother. Little John McClure returned to his mother in a few months, and he and Samuel did the morning and evening chores. One of their jobs was to saw and split wood for the stove and the fireplace. The second winter Samuel attended school for the first time in this country, and he was so fond of it that if he had to work at home part of the day, he would go to school even to get the last hour, from three to four. To continue:

The second winter I attended school for

(*Continued on page* 893)



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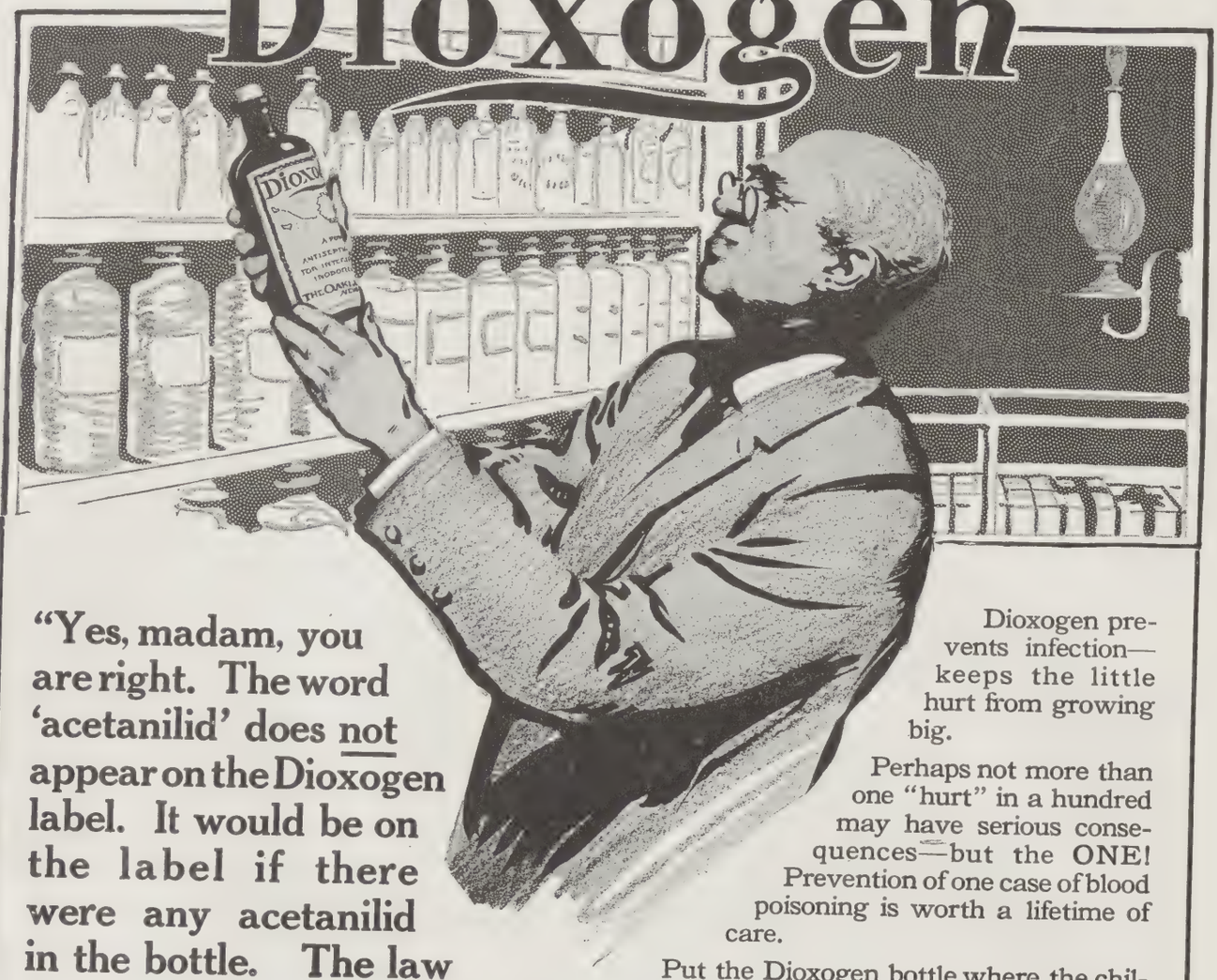

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 891)

the first time since we came to America. I went to the Hickory Point School, and my Irish speech afforded the boys there a great deal of amusement. The snows were very deep there, and the crust was often so hard that we skated to school, over fields and fences. I was so fond of school that, if I had to work at home for part of the day, I would go all the way to school to get the last hour, from three to four, there.

When I was twelve years old and was still going to that school, I heard somewhere, for the first time in my life, that there was a kind of "arithmetic" in which letters were used instead of figures. I knew at once that I must somehow get hold of this. I asked the teacher, a young man who was then trying to work his way toward a medical school; but, tho he had heard of algebra, he had never studied it and had no text-book. There lived not far from us an ex-soldier named McGinley, and I had heard that his wife had been a school-teacher. I went to Mrs. McGinley to ask her advice, and she lent me an algebra. My brother John and I took up this book and went through it as fast as we could, working it out for ourselves and solving the problems as we came to them. We got so excited about it and talked about it so much that my stepfather said he thought he would like to study it, too. He would sit down with us in the evening and work at the problems. But after a little while his zeal flagged and he decided that he could get through the rest of his days without knowing algebra.

During these years the lack of reading-matter was one of the deprivations which I felt most keenly. We had no books at home but a bound volume of "Agricultural Reports," sent us by our congressman, and this I read over and over. Then I used to read, with the closest attention, the catalogs sent out by the companies that sold agricultural implements. They seemed absorbingly interesting, and I read them through like books. When I was about thirteen years old I first read, in the weekly edition of the Chicago *Tribune*, "The Luck of Roaring Camp." It seemed to me a fairly good story about an interesting kind of life. Petroleum V. Nasby, the famous dialect philosopher of that time, I read closely in the weekly paper. It was then I first began to hear of Mark Twain, and to see little extracts from him quoted in the newspapers. It was years before I saw even the outside of one of his books.

I remember some hunters once camped for the night on our place. I went over to their camp the next morning after they were gone, and found that they had left several old paper-backed novels and a few tattered magazines. These were a great find for me. Years afterward, the idea of forming a newspaper syndicate first came to me through my remembering my hunger, as a boy, for something to read. In the early eighties, when I was working for *The Century Magazine* in New York, and was going over the files of *The St. Nicholas Magazine*, I could not help feeling how much I had missed. Here were good stories of adventure, stories of poor boys who had got on, stories of boys who had made collections of insects and butterflies and learned all about them, or who had learned geology by collecting stones and fossils—things that I might have done, myself, if I had known how. It occurred to me that it would be an excellent plan to take a lot of these stories from the old volumes of *St. Nicholas* and syndicate them among the weekly country newspapers over the country, where they would reach thousands of country boys who would enjoy them as much as I would have if I had had them. I took this plan to Mr. Roswell Smith, of the Century Company. Mr. Smith did not carry out the plan, but the idea of such a syndicate was firmly fixt in my head, and later I was able to carry it out myself.

After I had started my newspaper syndicate, I did manage to get Stevenson and Kipling, Conan Doyle, Stanley Weyman, Quiller-Couch, Stephen Crane, the new writers and the young Idea, to the boys on the farm. I am always meeting young men in business who say: "Stevenson? Oh, yes! I first read 'Treasure Island' in some newspaper or other when I was a boy. It came out in instalments"; or "Why doesn't Quiller-Couch ever write anything as good as "Dead Man's Rock"? I read that story in the Omaha *Bee* when I was a kid, and I think it was the best adventure story I ever read. I never got the last chapter. Our paper didn't come that week, and it bothered me till I was a grown man. I finally had to get the book and find out what did happen to Simon Colliver." I believe that my newspaper syndicate did a good deal to awaken in the country boys everywhere an interest in the new writers of that time, and to create for those writers an appreciative audience, besides all the pleasure such stories gave to minds that would have been emptier without them.

The second summer I spent on my stepfather's farm—I was eleven years old—I did the same work as a man, except where my lack of height was against me. I built the hay on the wagon, for instance, instead of throwing it up from the field, and when the hay was forked from the wagon I built it up on the stack. John and I planted the corn by hand, dropping across the plowed furrows. We cultivated the corn twice, twice down the rows and twice across. When I was twelve and thirteen years old a part of my work was to break the young colts to being ridden.

We all worked hard, but it seemed to me that my mother worked hardest of all. She got up at five every morning and milked five or six cows. The North of Ireland people are the best butter-makers in the world, and when butter was bringing twelve and a half cents at the stores in Hebron, my mother's butter always brought twenty-five cents a pound and was sent to families in Chicago who had given a standing order for it. Besides milking and making butter for market, my mother did all the housework, the cooking and washing and ironing and caring for the children. During the seven years that my stepfather lived, my mother bore four children, of whom three died in infancy of enlargement of the spleen. I seem to remember that there was always a sick baby in the house. About the time the new baby was a few weeks old, the eighteen-months' old baby would fall sick, and then my mother would have a baby in her arms and a sick baby in the cradle. She did a great deal of her work with a baby in her arms, and often after being up half the night with the sick one. I used even then to wonder how she did it.

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Stepfather Simpson was as kind to the McClure boys as he knew how to be. He never whipt them, but he made them work too hard. He was a hard worker himself, and, like many other farmers of his day, believed in making children work at heavy tasks. Mr. McClure goes on:

One day in September, my mother called me to her and told me that she could not see any chance for me on the farm. If I wanted more education I must manage to get it for myself, and the best thing for me to do was to go away and try. At Valparaiso a new High School was to open that fall, and my mother said she thought I had better go there and see if I could work for my board and go to school. I followed her advice.

I carried with me no clothes except those I had on, and I don't think I took a package or a bundle of any kind. I had no capital but a dollar and the hopefulness and open-mindedness of fourteen years. When I came out on a little hill above Valparaiso and looked down at the white houses and the shady trees, bordered by young maple-trees, I had a lift of heart. It seemed to me the most beautiful place in the world.

I walked into Valparaiso as fast as I could, and began going from house to house, asking whether anybody wanted a boy to do chores and go to school. It was then late in the afternoon, and I had to get a place to sleep that night. The Everts family, for whom my mother had worked, were then living in Indianapolis; but I went to some of their neighbors. Some one told me that they thought Dr. Cass would take a chore-boy. I knew of Dr. Cass. Indeed, once, when he came to our farm to buy corn, I had computed in my head the cubic contents of a crib for him.

Dr. Cass was then the richest man in all that country. He owned several farms and a good many cattle, and was worth something like $100,000. He was reputed a hard man and was not very well liked. I went to his house and he took me in. There I was called at five every morning, made the fire in four stoves, took care of the cow and the horses, and did part of the marketing before school. In the afternoon I worked on the grounds and did chores until suppertime, and after supper I studied my lessons. Every Monday, however, I was called at one o'clock in the morning to help Ida and Bertha, the two daughters of the house, with the washing. By eight o'clock we would have the washing for the family on the line.

As I have said, there had been no High School in Valparaiso until that year. It was conducted in one large room of the new school building just completed.

After the new pupils were seated, Professor McFetrich came down the aisle, asking each boy to give his full name and say what studies he wanted to take. I was a little nervous, anyway, and it made me more nervous to hear each boy giving three names—John Henry Smith or Edward Thomas Jones. What bothered me was that I had but two names, Samuel McClure, and I didn't want to be conspicuous by having less than the other fellows. I began to rack my brain to supply the deficiency. I had read not long before a subscription history of the Civil War, and had greatly admired the figure of General Sherman. Professor McFetrich was still about six boys away from me, and before he came to my desk I had decided on a middle name. So, when he put his question to me, I replied that my name was Samuel Sherman McClure. Later I changed the Sherman to Sidney. I am usually known now as S. S. McClure, but there never was any S. S. McClure until that morning, and my becoming so was, like most things in my life, entirely accidental.

After he took down my name, the principal began to name over the studies, for me to say "yes" or "no": Arithmetic, history, Latin, geography, German, algebra, geometry. To his amusement, I said "yes" to every one of them. I did not know what else to do. There was certainly nothing in that list that I could afford to give up, and it didn't occur to me that I could save any of them and take them at a later date. During the morning, however, I began to get nervous about the number of studies I had agreed to take. At noon I went to the principal and told him that I was afraid I had registered for more subjects than I could do justice to. He smiled knowingly and said he thought I had. We compromised on a rational number.

I had come to Valparaiso run down and worn out with the hard summer on the farm, and the work at Dr. Cass's was not light for a boy of fourteen. Still, I got on pretty well except for the fact that I had no money. I had my board and lodging from Dr. Cass, but not a penny to buy clothes or books. Of course I had no overcoat. I didn't own an overcoat until I was nearly through college. When it was cold—and it was often bitterly cold—I ran. Speed was my overcoat.

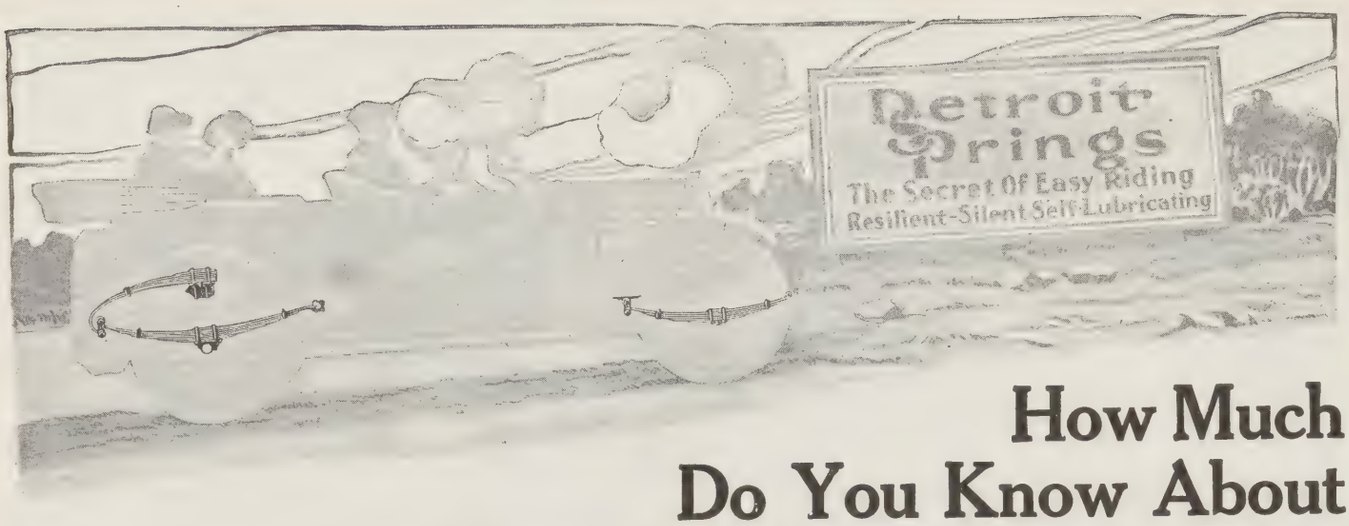
I stayed with Dr. Cass through the first term of school, and then I went to spend Christmas with my uncle James Gaston, who had married and then lived four miles north of Valparaiso.

I was not supposed to be away from my chores for more than day or two, but I had not had a vacation for a long while, and I had such a good time at my uncle's that I overstayed my time. The snow was hard and firm. Sleighing was fine, and there were a lot of friendly young people about. There was one very pretty girl, Helen McCallister, with whom I thought I was very much in love. I certainly enjoyed that vacation. But when I went back to Valparaiso on the first day of January, Dr. Cass refused to take me in again, because I had overstayed my time.

My misfortune, however, was only temporary, and my loss proved to be my gain in the end. I soon heard that Mr. Kellogg wanted a chore-boy. John and Alfred Kellogg were brothers who lived in a double house in Valparaiso and, with a third brother, operated an iron-foundry. I went to live with the Alfred Kellogg family, and there I found a home indeed. I at first joyfully characterized the house to myself as a "place with only one cow and one stove." And Mrs. Kellogg was so merciful to the sleep of growing boys that she frequently got up and made that one fire herself. I regret to say that I can remember lying guiltily in bed on a cold morning and hearing her build it. I could never adequately describe the kindness of the Kelloggs.

I finished my first winter at the Valparaiso High School happily enough in the Kellogg family.

(*Continued on page* 896)



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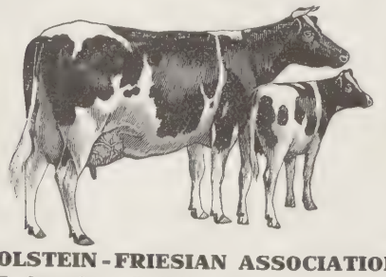

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 894)

SUCCESS WITH REGRETS

ALICE GEUBEL DE LA RUELLE became a convert to the feminist movement, abandoned a life of wealth, ease and high social position, worked prodigiously to prepare herself for a public career, got employment in the Government service in France, her native country, and won distinction, yet she is none too enthusiastic over non-domestic careers for women. Perhaps it is because she, like everybody else, merely has a longing for something she has missed. That may be what a good many women of this country will say. But instead of trying to analyze Madame de la Ruelle's case, let us quote part of her story, which appears in *The Outlook*, and give the reader his privilege of taking it for what it is worth. Madame de la Ruelle is now visiting the United States, commissioned by the French Government to study our methods of regulating factory labor, especially the State and national laws for the protection of women workers. Her article sheds some light upon the conditions with which ambitious Frenchwomen are confronted. We read:

Some years ago I had to choose between being a sort of prisoner in a gilded cage—being fed and housed and expected to move in a certain prescribed circle—and breaking away from this environment and making my own career in life. My mind was made up. I wanted to be free, and I determined to win this freedom. I knew that I had to look for my own food. I had been brought up in a family impregnated with the ideas and habits of the old régime; I had been carefully protected from certain kinds of knowledge, like a delicate flower—as, in fact, the *ingénue* of an old-established and recognized social order.

But still I had spent one year in England, having been sent there to learn the language and to get some general English education, and this experience gave me new views and a feeling of independence that I perhaps would not have had without it.

So I was sure that I wanted to be free, and yet at the same time I did not want, so to speak, to declass myself. I did not want to give the slightest offense to my family, to my friends, or to the members of the social circle to which I belonged. I knew, therefore, that I must achieve my freedom through some other avenue than trade or industrial work, because that would mean working for money, and if I did that I should have been lowered and should have put myself out of the class into which I had been born.

I could not be a college or *lycée* professor for two reasons: it would have taken too long to have completed the necessary studies, and I had passed the usual entrance age of eighteen for preparatory schools. There were therefore very few things open to me. I thought of being an inspector in a Government department. There were a few positions open to a woman where certain qualities of tact and of womanhood were as essential as technical education. But they were rare, and were usually given to the widows and daughters of men who had rendered some big public service. For instance, the *inspectrice de l'assistance publique* (corresponding to an American State charities board) is the widow of a great jurist.

My life was filled with the usual interests of what is known as a "charity woman." I was interested in charity, and at the time of the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris I was busy in a similar bazaar, and had it not been for lack of space I might have been in the ill-fated Bazaar itself. So I had had my taste of that sort of life; but I did not appreciate it enough to feel willing to stick to it.

Then knowledge came to me of the position of Inspector of Labor—a position created in 1893, and filled by public competition. This office demanded certain capabilities and qualifications that I felt I could try to supply. For instance, such a position demanded a woman of force, dignity, and authority, but free from nervousness, because the duties are exacting. In such a position you must show power, strength, and tact, for you are called upon to face all kinds of people—sometimes mobs of people howling at you, saying you have denied them the right to work part of the night. Then there are the employers to face—some brutally rude, some cunningly rude, and even some too polite! So the position asked for moral fiber as well as intellectual qualifications and physical strength. It seemed to me that here was a position which would give me an independent and respected place in society, and at the same time afford me most interesting work; and, after I had set my mind firmly in that direction, it seemed to me that I should die if I did not succeed in acquiring it. I knew such positions were very rare. There are now exactly seventeen women inspectors for the whole of France, and only in case of death or resignation does a vacancy occur.

I remember we were living in the country at that time. I was returning home with my mother, and bought a newspaper to read, and I saw that the competition was open for three vacancies. This was to open the door for the restless bird struggling in the cage. I came home greatly excited—*complètement bouleversée*—and I could not sleep that night. I decided I would get that position or die. I was in a fearful state. The first thing in the morning I went to the Ministry to get information. They gave me a program of the examinations; I knew that the library of the Ministry would be open to me, and I also knew that two professors would aid me with courses, or lessons, and I went at once to them and began to study. There were two ways of preparing for the examination—taking the regular courses, and by means of private lessons. I took both. After the first course, in my eagerness to work, I saw that I could keep up with the others, but I decided to take private lessons too. I wanted to follow the others in their course, and I wanted to do more; so I arranged for private lessons. To try the examination at all was a bold decision for me to make, for I soon learned that more than four hundred women were

(*Continued on page* 899)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 896)

competing for these three vacancies. I want all young girls to realize how hard a struggle it was. I had had a very good education, but it was not enough to compete with those widely read women—most of them having already earned a doctor's degree in philosophy, science, or letters, and, as I have said, it seemed bold in me to try to compete with those women.

But Madame de la Ruelle's chances were helped by a demand for information on subjects that were new to the other women as well as to herself. When it came to examination in industrial law and industrial hygiene, they were no better informed than she was. Madame de la Ruelle studied so hard for several months that she was frequently on the verge of a physical and mental collapse. Her story continues:

I knew of course that only three women could succeed out of the more than four hundred who were working for the vacancies, and I studied them to find out my most formidable rivals. I decided on three, two of them widows, of whom one was the sister of a Government Minister and very clever. She was the third one received at the examination. She has married since a big lawyer in Paris and has resigned her functions. I watched them, and they in turn watched me. We took lessons with the same professor. I made up my mind to change my way of studying, however; I no longer followed my professor—I made him follow me. He would sometimes say to me, "Now, in one lesson you have made me give you three lessons." I would come to him with a dozen or perhaps two dozen questions that had occurred to me during the night, and I would put these questions to him without his suspecting my real motive. I did not want to give him my ideas to use as material for his lessons to others. He was a functionary; he was doing this instructing outside of his regular work, and he naturally took material wherever he found it; and as the affair was a matter of life and death to me, I tried to get from him all I could without letting him know all that I got from other sources. When I wrote compositions that I thought were good, I did not show them, because I did not want him, and through him the others, to know just how fast I was getting on. A little sly, perhaps you think, but human. And I was alone in my fight. When I think of it, it seems fearful.

Well, the all-important day came at last, and about three hundred women appeared for the examinations. We were so many that the Minister of Commerce had to put us in the *Salle de Fêtes*. It was very funny to be sitting in that splended *Salle de Fêtes* with its tapestry, its beautiful decorations, and general air of luxury, and we poor women sitting in the Gobelin-upholstered armchairs, writing for our lives. One question asked was, "What are the laws, decrees, and regulations concerning women above eighteen years of age in industrial work?" It was a big question, and we had three hours in which to answer it. I wrote more than sixteen pages, and I could have written more if I had had time. In the afternoon we had the question, "What are the different deleterious gases produced in industrial work where women are employed; what are their dangers, and what are the remedies to apply?"

I felt that I had answered fairly well; and two days afterward I knew, non-officially, that I was among the three first. Almost directly after finishing my composition I went to see my professor in legislation, M. Alfred Duprat, who is now a Director in the Ministère des Colonies, and he said: "Now your face is happy, you are satisfied with yourself." I smiled and told him something of what I had written. He was bewildered, and exclaimed: "You have hidden your knowledge from me, but I suspected it!"

"Of course," I said, "you were not my private professor, and I did not want to give my information to the others." He laughed, and ever since has a knowing smile when we meet each other.

In the interval between the first and second examination we had to pass a medical inspection; only a strong, well-built woman could be eligible. Inspection work is arduous. Sometimes it requires ascending fifty stories in a day, and that means there must be good heart, good lungs, and good legs.

The second examination was oral, and public. Madame de la Ruelle was asked many difficult questions, but she passed with a high average. Soon after the examinations were over she received her appointment from the Government, a life job. She concludes:

I have fought my fight and I have succeeded, but I would advise no woman to undertake this struggle for a mere whim or passing fancy; it is only for one whose heart is in her work. Many women take up something just because they are restless and do not know just what to do, and by so doing they give wrong ideas to young girls; they make them almost disgusted with the plain and simple life—with the life that has no excitement in it; and that is a great mistake—a great wrong, in fact. It belongs to *une femme arrivée*, as I have been kindly called, to caution inexperienced girls. I would say to them: "Do not do as I have done, unless you are forced to it, or feel within you an overmastering impulse to succeed alone." If conditions are not very unfortunate, a woman, no matter how clever she may be, or how strong may be her desire to do something great in the world, can always find an outlet for her noble aspirations in being the helpmate of a husband—in helping him "to arrive"—and that is the ideal condition.

I recall a conversation I had with a friend of mine, Mademoiselle Vigneron, who is, in truth, *une femme arrivée*. She is Inspector-General of Technical Schools for all France, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. She has a splendid salary; she has several times been sent on Government missions to Italy, and her position is more secure than even that of her Minister, because he is changed with the fluctuations of politics, but she stays. I was visiting her recently when a young woman came in; she was the wife of a young doctor who lived in the same house with Mademoiselle

(*Continued on page* 911)

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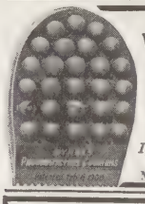

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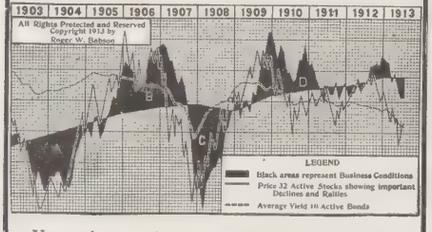
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

NOT SO BAD FOR THE RAILROADS

THAT the value of most railroad securities is "greater than is generally believed" and that their position, present and prospective, is "better than ever before," is the contention of Thomas Gibson and C. F. McElroy in the first of a series of articles they have undertaken for *Moody's Magazine*. These writers aim to show that the railroads, "instead of being on the verge of bankruptcy, because of the great increase in wages, the difficulty of obtaining funds at reasonable rates, and the increased cost of materials, have never been earning more money than they are to-day." These writers contend that they are in no sense making an attack on railroads and their securities, but rather are giving a presentation of "exact facts from all angles," supported by statistics and argument. Following are three tables accompanying their first article. Table I shows the record of fifteen prominent railroad systems in paying dividends from 1900 to 1912. Table II shows, for the same roads and the same series of years, the earnings applicable to dividends on the common stocks. Table III shows the returns to date in money to investors on one share in the stock of each of these roads, the investment having been made in 1900 and the returns including dividends, "rights," and stock distributions.

TABLE I—THE RECORD OF DIVIDENDS

Road	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908 and 1909	1910	1911	1912	Present Rate
Atch.	0%	3½%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4½%	6%	5½%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Atl. Co. Line	0	2½	3½	5	5	5	6	6	5½	6	6	7	7
Balt. & Ohio	2	4	4	4	4	4½	5½	6	6	6	6	6	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	5
Chi. & Northwest.	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Gt. Northern	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Ill'is Cent.	5½	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Le. Valley	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	6	6	6	10	10	5
Louis. & Nash.	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5½	7	7	7	10
N. Y. Cent.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5¾	5¼	5	7
North. Pac.	4	4	5½	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5
Penn.	6	6	6	6	6	6½	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	3½	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
South. Pac.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2½	5¼	6	6	6	6	6
Un. Pac.	3½	4	4	4	4	4½	8	10	10	10	10	10	10

TABLE II—RECORD OF EARNINGS APPLICABLE TO DIVIDENDS ON COMMON STOCKS

Road	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	*1913
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Atchi.	4.23	5.55	9.66	8.03	9.46	5.90	7.16	5.56	7.33	12.10	8.89	9.30	8.19	8.37
Atl. Co. Line	5.50	3.76	6.07	14.98	11.30	10.70	10.90	5.58	5.50	9.57	12.20	13.04	12.12	10.91
Bal. & O.	9.60	10.60	5.60	6.37	6.54	7.06	10.16	7.91	5.10	7.45	9.14	6.89	7.58	7.14
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	9.10	8.70	10.90	12.20	12.60	14.50	12.56	12.02	10.90	8.26	9.07	7.11	1.56	9.26
Chi. & Northwest.	9.50	9.80	9.86	7.07	7.10	7.94	9.00	13.70	11.62	12.40	8.22	8.31	8.20	9.90
Gt. North.	9.40	7.00	10.40	10.30	9.90	11.50	10.30	9.10	6.16	8.32	8.47	8.34	10.31	11.62
Ill. Cent.	5.06	6.24	6.11	6.20	6.05	7.57	7.04	8.10	8.74	7.44	7.17	10.35	3.71	6.01
Le. Valley	0	0	0	4.93	12.67	11.32	11.51	12.07	13.69	13.02	18.06	12.41	10.68	14.46
Louis. & Nash.	6.85	7.94	8.22	10.35	11.10	11.36	10.58	10.75	4.71	12.88	17.36	14.26	15.93	11.10
N. Y. Central	5.66	5.01	5.39	5.04	5.71	5.01	5 26	6.04	5.08	7.67	6.41	6.87	6.23	6.12
North. Pac.	3 14	5.02	5.51	7.57	7.39	9.11	10.65	11.32	10.04	8.73	8.99	8.24	7.93	8.93
Penn.	11.68	10.51	12.83	8.98	9.03	9.84	16.50	12.02	8.96	7.74	8.25	7.47	8.39	8.14
Reading	0	0	0	3.07	6.40	9.65	6.49	7.85	8.72	8.24	10.77	6.68	6.82	18.65
South. Pac.	0	0	0	0	0.36	2.35	3.53	8.03	7.39	10.20	12.99	9.56	7.92	9.52
Un. Pac.	4.37	7.52	9.34	4.00	8.48	10.03	11.72	15.20	15.62	18.87	19.17	16.61	13.88	15.06

*1913 Estimated.

TABLE III—RETURN ON MONEY INVESTED IN ONE SHARE OF STOCK IN 1900

Road	Aver. Cost One Share in 1900	Value One Share Dec. 31, 1912	Rec. in Dividends 1900–1912, Inclus.	Rec. in Rights, Cash or Stock, 1900–1912, Inclus.	Total Rec'd in 13 Years	Market Profit or Loss on Investm'ts in 13 Years	Per Cent. per Ann. on Investment, Exclus. Market Profit	Per Cent. per Ann. on Investment, Inclus. Market Profit
Atch., T. & S. F.	$33	$105	$58	$2.50	$61	$72 P	14.2%	33.0%
Atl. C. Line	116	131	57	28	85	15 P	7.2	8.5
Ba. & Ohio	72	104	64	4	68	32 P	7.2	10.7
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	128	112	86	49	135	16 L	8.1	7.1
Chi. & Northwest.	161	136	89	52	141	25 L	6.7	5.5
Gt. Northern	168	130	119	154	273	38 L	12.5	10.7
Ill. Cent.	121	127	35.50	15	100.50	6 P	6.4	6.7
Lehigh Val.	52	167	63	10	73	115 P	10.7	36.1
Louis. & Nash.	79	141	74	17	91	62 P	8.9	14.9
N. Y. Central	135	108	67.25	16	83.25	27 L	4.7	3.2
North. Pac.	75	121	83.50	31.26	114.76	46 P	11.7	16.5
Penn.	136	122	79.50	22	101.50	14 L	5.7	4.9
Reading	20	167	37.50	....	37.50	147 P	11.3	70.9
South. Pac.	37	106	77.75	3.50	81.25	69 P	16.8	31.2
Un. Pac.	62	160	92	2	94	98 P	11.6	23.8

P—Profit L—Loss

The writers contend that, while much has been heard by the public of increases in wages, and the high cost of money and materials, without any advances in rates, little or nothing has been said of the larger car and train loads which the roads have been able to carry; of the reductions they have brought about in the cost of conducting transportation, through tunnels and reduced grades; of the advantages of double-tracking, "one of the most profitable

(*Continued on page* 903)

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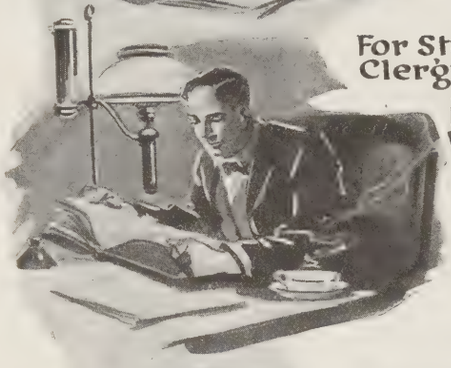

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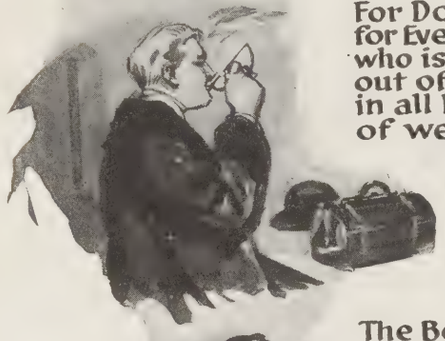

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 900)

forms of railway construction," and of the benefits which have come to the roads from the cessation of rate wars, rebating, and granting passes. The writers insist that, in many published statements as to the condition of railway operations, there lies a "joker" unknown to most readers.

This "joker" may be found in "the concealed, or submerged, fact that, while the cost of labor and materials has advanced, profit has also advanced." This fact may not show itself plainly in railroad reports, since "not one man in ten thousand knows how to read such a report," but it is nevertheless true that railroad reports are often so constructed as to conceal the real progress made by the road. Cheap and light rails, for example, may be replaced with high-grade, heavy rails capable of outlasting the old ones many years, and be charged to "maintenance," altho more properly this work should be called an improvement. So also with improvements made in grades; they may be charged to maintenance or to new construction at will. Any railroad wishing to make a poor showing in net could improve the road in important ways and charge the cost to earnings. Only the expert statistician having a clear understanding of a railroad report can detect all this.

Facts such as these have often been submerged, at the expense of net earnings, but it remains true, according to these writers, that the railroads are now "making and paying in dividends more than they were paying ten years ago, and much more than they were fifteen years ago." In fact, the returns they make on invested capital are "practically as large now as at any time in their history." The above tables give proof of the statement. The fifteen roads represented have good dividend records and constitute a majority of the high-class roads.

The first table shows what has been paid to stockholders year by year, the second what has been earned and is still earned. The money actually earned above fixt charges and operating expenses is what is known as the sum "applicable to dividends." Part of this sum may be paid out in dividends or the entire amount may be turned back into the property, "plowed in," as the expression is. Sometimes, it is paid out in dividends, sometimes "plowed in," and sometimes held as a surplus in cash, or parts of it may be used for any one or for all of these purposes. In any case, the amount which a road earns applicable to dividends means for the stockholder evidences as to the value in his property.

The third table shows, not only the returns which stockholders have had in the form of dividends, but the increase that has taken place in the market price of their stock, and the amount they have received as cash dividends, rights to subscribe, and for new stock. The last column summarizes all these advantages, and thus indicates the percentum per annum that has been received by investors, including the increase in the market value of the stock. It will be seen that, in the case of the Atchison, an investor who bought stock in 1900 and still holds it, has had 33 per cent. on his money; an investor in Baltimore & Ohio 10.7 per cent.; in Great Northern, 10.7 per cent.; in Lehigh Valley, 36.1; in Northern Pacific, 16.5; in Reading, 17.9; and Southern Pacific, 31.2; in Union Pacific, 23.8.

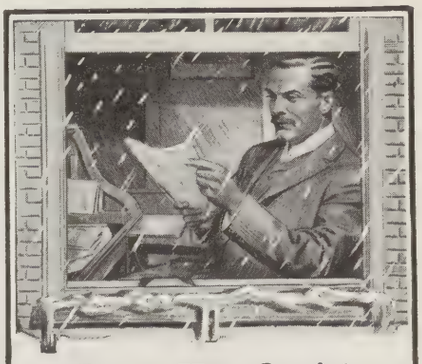
WILL BEEF BE CHEAPER?

Heavy importations of beef from Argentina are expected to take place soon, and much interest exists in beef-trade circles as to the effect they may have on supply and prices. The result, for one thing, should demonstrate clearly how much basis there may be for the defensive statement often made by the big Chicago packers, that the recent high prices have been due solely to the law of supply and demand. These big packers are themselves now bringing in large quantities of Argentine beef. It was understood by *The Journal of Commerce* two weeks ago that shipments for them then under way amounted to between 1,200 and 1,500 sides of beef. These importations have not been undertaken as a mere experiment. A continuous supply may now be looked for from South America, some of it being brought in by the Chicago men and other quantities by packers not so well known. Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, returned recently from a tour of South America, where he inspected beef cattle. He found them for the most part high grade. Argentine beef now sells in England for from 8 to 9 cents a pound wholesale. England for many years has been importing cattle from Argentina, which to-day produces some of the finest in the world.

Meanwhile, reports have reached London of "a vast undertaking, whereby Rhodesia will become a new beef-producing region." *The Evening News* of London declares this project to be one of "great importance for the world's cattle-raising industry." Plans have been made for turning "millions of acres of excellent grazing land into vast ranches." Beef could be sent from South Africa to England by way of Cairo and the Mediterranean seven days quicker than from Argentina. The proposed South African ranches will be conducted after plans successfully employed in our own Western States. A ranch manager from Texas, named Richard Walsh, has been secured. The company having this enterprise under way is a South African one, but it is understood in London that Chicago packers intend to buy up South African lands for use as beef ranches.

James M. Pickens, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in a survey of the beef situation, recently said the per capita consumption of meat in this country has fallen off ten pounds in four years—that is, from 162 pounds in 1909 to 152 in 1913. As to importations, Mr. Pickens believes "too much reliance should not be placed upon this source of supply." He thinks England could take all the foreign beef that may be available for export. In any case, we shall have to bid against England and other foreign purchasers, and "this competition will tend to keep up prices."

Other men connected with the Department of Agriculture recently discussed the present organized movement in the Middle West for larger production per acre. Should this movement lead to increased yields, the raising of beef cattle on grain farms "will come as a profitable side line," using up excess grain that would otherwise be classed as overproduction. In the North-



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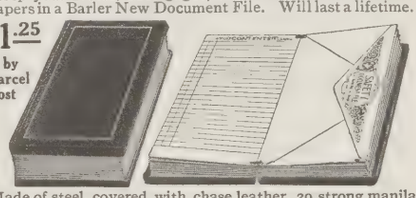

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west, the better farming movement, now well under way, includes this idea of raising cattle on farms, in order to use up farm products that otherwise would be wasted. The hope, therefore, for lower-priced meat from our own enlarged production lies in the all-round scientific farm of the future. It is pointed out that a good accession to the beef supply could be made by farmers in the South:

"The South, with her short, mild winters and her abundance of good grasses, can grow young cattle cheaper than the North, tho she can not fatten them so cheaply as can the corn-belt States. With the tick eliminated, the South could thus produce millions of feeders which could be fattened in the North, to the profit of the Southern farmer and the advantage of the Northern corn-grower and the consumer of beef as well. The eradication of the cattle tick thus rises to the dignity of an important national problem. Already more than one-fourth of the infested area has been cleared, and the work is progressing rapidly under the joint auspices of the nation and the States concerned."

The importations now coming from Argentina have produced some alarm among Southwestern cattle men. Combined with the rush of cattle from Canada into this country, they have resulted in Kansas City in declines of from 50 cents to $1 per hundredweight. Farmers and feeders of cattle are therefore taking on cattle with hesitation, and it is a question whether feeding operations previously planned may not be abandoned.

The high price of beef continues to be reflected in the high price of leather. Tanners and shoemakers in New England declare that any trade boom would mean much higher prices in leather goods. In the last thirteen years, the supply of domestic hides has decreased 29 per cent., while the population has increased 26 per cent. This means that in 1900 there were 62 beef cattle for every 100 persons in the United States, whereas in 1913 there were only 37 cattle for every 100 persons. In Texas, the greatest of cattle States, herds have declined in these thirteen years 41 per cent.

THE RAPID INCREASE IN SHAREHOLDERS

Further details are at hand from *The Wall Street Journal's* inquiry as to the steady increase in the distribution of shares among investors. Thus far fifty-nine companies have been heard from. The data cover, as far as possible, the years 1901, 1906, 1911, 1912, and 1913, and amply demonstrate what it was the purpose of the inquiry to show, viz., "the tremendous widening over the last decade of the distribution of stocks among investors." The returns also show the existence of "an enormous aggregate of capital for investment." Each year the amount actually going into investments is increasing. The comparative figures for the fifty-nine companies for the years 1912 and 1913 are as follows:

	1913	1912
Share capitalization	$3,379,746,938	$3,263,687,988
*Shares	33,797,469	32,636,879
Shareholders	361,220	323,564
Aver. holdings (shares)	93.5	100.8
Par value of average holdings	$9,350	$10,080

* Of $100 par value.

These figures show that capitalization increased in this one year 3.5 per cent., the number of shareholders 11.6 per cent., and the average share per holder 7.3 per cent.

It is well to remember here that the figures do not mean that these fifty-nine companies have 361,220 separate stockholders, since many persons are certainly interested in more than one company.

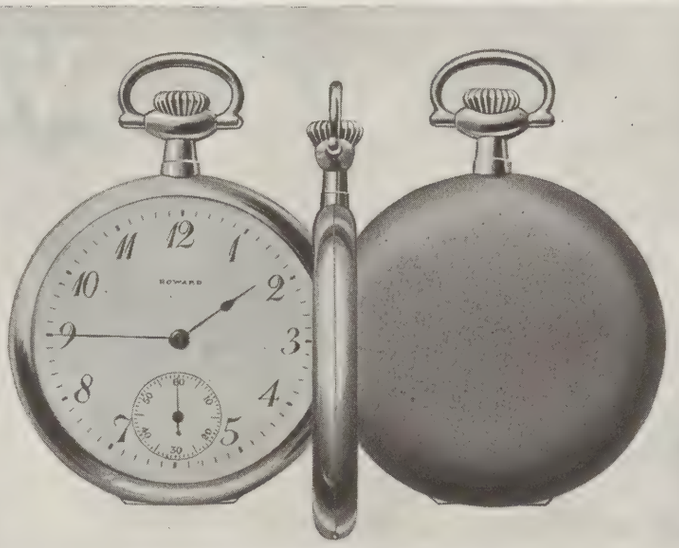
The statistics as to three prominent railroads are particularly interesting. The Pennsylvania, on September 30 last, had 86,212 stockholders, as compared with 85,310 at the last previous dividend period this year. Of these stockholders 28,770 live in Pennsylvania, 14,715 in New York, 11,442 in foreign countries, 16,552 in New England, and 14,732 elsewhere in this country.

The New York Central, next to the Pennsylvania, has among railroads the greatest number of stockholders, but the number is far less than the Pennsylvania's, viz., 23,642. It is to be remembered, however, that the Pennsylvania's share capital outstanding is more than double that of the New York Central, the capital of the New York Central being more largely represented by bonds. During the past twelve years, the shareholders in New York Central increased 124.5 per cent., and the amount of its outstanding share capital 95 per cent. In 1901 the number of New York Central shareholders was only 9,766. In 1906 the number was still smaller by 765, an interesting circumstance brought about by the movement then under way for acquiring New York Central shares in the interest of the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific at the present time owns $17,857,100 of New York Central stock.

President Elliot, of the New Haven road, recently stated that 43 per cent. of that road's stockholders owned only from 1 to 10 shares each, and that 38 per cent. owned from 11 to 50 shares only. Even more striking is the proportion of holdings in the Boston & Maine. The number of stockholders in that road who have from 1 to 10 shares comprize 60 per cent. of the total; those holding from 10 to 50 shares comprize 31 per cent. Only 9 per cent. of the stockholders in the Boston & Maine therefore have holdings in excess of 50 shares each. Of the New Haven stock, 44 per cent. is held by women and 15 per cent. by trustees and guardians; of Boston & Maine, 49 per cent. by women and 14 per cent. by trustees and guardians.

The same paper has articles showing the distribution of capital in industrial and public utility companies. Ten industrials report 49,346 stockholders, with an average of 87.5 shares each. The following table shows the number of stockholders in these companies at different periods since 1901. It will be seen from it that the total number in 1913 showed an increase over 1906 of about 90 per cent., and over 1901 (so far as the figures are available) an increase of 269 per cent. Even with the omissions for 1901, filled in with the figures for 1906, there would still be a gain of 150 per cent. since 1901. The average holding in 1901 was 216 shares, whereas in 1913 the average was only 87.5 shares:

	1913	1912	1911	1906	1901
Am. Sm. & Ref.	11,155	10,463	10,455	4,505	2,850
Am. Smelt. Sec.	1,445	1,435	1,500	825	....
Diamond Match.	3,315	3,366	3,385	2,581	1,550
Distillers Sec. Cor.	3,405	2,924	2,848	1,506	1,438
General Chemical.	1,566	1,405	1,336	864	548
Int. Paper	3,949	3,839	3,966	3,155	2,461
National Lead	6,534	6,760	7,000	3,100	....
United Fruit	7,555	7,006	6,500	3,200	....
United Shoe Mach.	8,366	7,538	7,400	5,000	4,500
U. S. Cast. Ir. Pipe.	2,056	2,106	2,184	1,140	....
Total	49,346	46,842	46,574	25,876	*13,342



A New Howard Watch

THE E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS begs to announce for limited sale, a new watch—the HOWARD 12-size Carvel, 17-jewel, extra-thin, open face, solid gold, at fifty-five dollars. This new watch is *thinner by one and one-third millimeters* than the regular 12-size extra-thin HOWARD. The movement is adjusted to three positions, temperature, and isochronism; cased in a single-joint solid gold case of special design, exceedingly flat and compact.

Selling complete in 14K solid gold case at $55—it is the only gold cased, 12-size HOWARD that you can buy for less than $75.

The small number that we are able to offer this year is due to the time and care given to all HOWARD movements and the necessarily limited output of an organization devoted to fine watches exclusively.

Your representative jeweler will doubtless have a few of these watches on exhibition during the next thirty days.

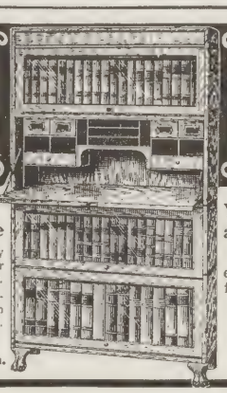
If you are interested in a reliable watch of the new thin-model type and possessing elements of the distinguished and the unusual, we advise you to make inquiry at an early date. It is an opportunity to own a 17-jewel HOWARD cased in solid gold at the very moderate price of $55.

A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it.
The price of each Watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD WATCH.
The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.

GUNN SECTIONAL BOOKCASES



And How You Will Save Money by Placing Them in Your Home

WRITE FOR OUR "BOOK OF DESIGNS"—Beautifully illustrated in colors (*mailed free*), showing our Sanitary, Mission, Colonial and Standard Bookcases.

The handsome designs, the rich finish, the removable, non-binding doors, the absence of disfiguring iron bands make them far better than the old-fashioned kind.

THE GUNN FURNITURE COMPANY
19 Victoria St., Dept. B., Grand Rapids, Mich.

You Can Start With One Section and Add to as Needed

We have agencies in every city in this and foreign countries.

Our Prices are Lower than Others

"GUNN" Guaranteed Quality
Sold by dealers or direct

What Would You Do?

—if your car should stop 10 miles from a garage without the slightest warning—and nobody in sight to help you?

—if your ignition system refused to spark?

—if your carburetor needed adjusting?

—if your engine commenced to knock?

—if your piston stuck in the cylinders?

—if your radiator sprung a leak?

—if your clutch began to slip?

Hundreds of cars are ruined—thousands of dollars are wasted annually, through neglect in making little adjustments in time.

The questions above are but a few of hundreds asked by motorists and answered by motor car experts from week to week in

MOTOR AGE

"The Car Owners' Weekly"

Or, perhaps you are thinking of buying a new car for 1914. You have some idea of how much you care to pay for it. You will have some 200 different makes and about 400 models, ranging in price from $500 to $7000, to choose from. You naturally want from among this great number the best car obtainable at your price.

Then you should have a complete, concise, accurate car guide to assist you in your choice. MOTOR AGE will act as such a guide in its

Five Big Show Issues in January, 1914

One of these issues will contain complete specifications, prices and illustrations of every 1914 American-made car. The other four show issues will be devoted to the motor cars and accessories exhibited at the New York and Chicago Shows.

These five issues on the news-stands sell at 25c a piece. Send us a $1.00 bill and the attached coupon, and we will send you MOTOR AGE for 17 weeks—including the five Show Issues.

$2.45 Worth of MOTOR AGE for $1.00

Coupon Worth $1.45

MOTOR AGE, L. D. 11-8.
910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

Gentlemen:—For this coupon and the enclosed $1.00, please send me MOTOR AGE for 17 weeks beginning with December 4th issue.

Name.....

Address.....

For foreign and Canadian enclose $1.65.

As to public utility companies, the showing again indicates a wide distribution of shares. Thirteen companies are represented in a table. On June 30 of this year these companies had 15,315 shareholders; in 1911 they had 7,624. The average holding this year was 95.2 shares. Following is the table. It shows figures for five periods, in so far as they have been obtainable:

	1913	1912	1911	1906	1901
Standard Gas. & Elec.	2,900	2,700	1,250	...	...
Un. Lt. & Rys., Gr. Rap.	1,852	900	...	...	...
Guanajuato R. & Elec.	281	293	292	136	81
Gr. Rap. & Ind. Ry.	195	197	203	205	191
Central Maine Power	492	425	325	10	...
Hackensack Water Co.	323	...	241	147	130
Nevada-Calif. Power	205	190	200	...	...
Seattle Lighting Co.	174	175	84	...	...
Denver Un. Wat. Co.	349	340	367	345	260
Am. Invest. Sec. Co.	1,600	1,600	1,630	1,436	96
Cities Service Co.	2,792	2,489	1,739	...	...
Am. Light & Trac.	2,938	2,668	...	...	...
Spring Valley Water	1,214	...	1,293	1,761	...
Totals	15,315	11,977	7,624	4,040	758

HOW RICH WE ARE—JUDGE GARY'S OPTIMISM.

That the country's industrial and commercial condition is now one of hesitation, coupled with "an eagerness to go ahead," was the contention of Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the Steel Corporation, in an address at a recent meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which he is president. While unreasonable agitation and attack in recent years have shaken confidence and caused capital timidity, conditions otherwise are now favorable as they never were before. Judge Gary saw a disposition on the part of leading statesmen in all parties to bring about a condition of industrial peace and progress, and he believed that, in consequence, the country is approaching "the time of its greatest prosperity." Once a condition of peace has been obtained, the country, as never before, will have an opportunity to achieve great commercial progress. The American people have advantages over those of every other country, provided they make the most of them. The country itself is "the richest of all countries and the greatest in productive capacity." Judge Gary presented comparative figures as to national wealth in Europe as compiled by a director of the Deutsche Bank for a report made to the Emperor and added figures for the United States, taken from the "Statesman's Year Book," as follows:

TOTAL WEALTH

United States	$130,000,000,000
England	80,000,000,000
France	65,000,000,000
Germany	60,500,000,000

WEALTH PER CAPITA

United States	$1,415
France	1,425
England	1,250 to 1,385
Germany	1,100 to 1,200

In the matter of money alone—that is, gold, silver, and "uncovered paper"—this country far outranks both the United Kingdom and Germany, figures for France being unobtainable. Indeed, it far outranks the two combined, and may equal all three. Following are the figures:

United States	$3,500,000,000
United Kingdom	1,000,000,000
Germany	1,500,000,000

An even more impressive showing is made when railway mileage is considered. In 1911, the date of the last returns accessible, totals for the four leading countries were as follows:

United States	246,573
Great Britain	23,417
France	31,391
Germany	38,747

Even when allowance is made for the larger population in this country, the American mileage will be seen to be far in excess of that for any other of these countries, if indeed it be not double the mileage of all three combined. Judge Gary said further as to our national wealth and productive power:

"As to the production of wealth in 1912, this country produced in agricultural products alone $9,299,000,000, of which at least 80 per cent. was in crops. The other 20 per cent., it is estimated, was fed to animals on the farms. In minerals it produced in value $1,918,326,253. While the figures relating to other countries have not been secured, it is universally recognized that the United States is far in the lead in the production of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, petroleum, pig iron, steel, and copper; and the location of the United States in a temperate zone, together with the richness of its soil, insures an ever-increasing production of crops on the average; and they are the real basis for expecting the greatest material growth and progress. Another fact worthy of mention is that the balance of trade between this country and all other countries for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to $653,000,000 in our favor.

"As a result of our great wealth and material progress the people, generally, are better supplied with the necessities of life than those of any other country. There are exceptions, depending upon local causes, but, generally speaking, the people are better fed, clothed, and housed; and what is all important, the wages received by the laborer in comparison with the cost of living are far in excess of those of other countries. It is for this reason that immigrants from all parts of the world are coming in by the thousands.

"We have been passing through a period of transition. The subject is too large to admit of detailed reference at this time, but it is sufficient to say the business world has adjusted or is adjusting itself to new and changed conditions resulting from the great wealth and progress of the country.

"This country, tho hesitating, is eager to do business. The volume of business at this time, altho large because the country is so vast, is not half so great as it ought to be or as it could be. It is high time for all of us to wake up to a realization of the fact that we are in competition with other countries, which, by every means in their power, are striving for supremacy; that it is not difficult for us, by good management, to reach the greatest measure of success in competition with other nations of the world, and yet that it is just as easy to fail if our vision is narrow or if we act without due regard to the results.

"What I have said has not been uttered with any feeling of despondency. On the contrary, there is ground for optimism. We have, perhaps, been more or less enveloped in clouds of doubt and distrust and hesitancy, but I think we are arriving at a better understanding; that we are approaching the dawn of the greatest prosperity. Apparently, the leading, most thoughtful, and fairest-minded statesmen of the country of all political parties are at present showing a disposition to bring about and to maintain industrial peace and progress. Therein lies reason for hope."

IF CENTRAL PACIFIC SHOULD BE SOLD

The outcome of a Government suit to compel the Southern Pacific to sell the Central Pacific is a long way off, but discussion is common in financial circles as to what the result of such a sale might be to Southern Pacific. While the present low

(*Continued on page* 908)

BY authority, custom and general consent, the Detroit Electric is the *standard* by which electric car values are measured and tested—the criterion by which they must be judged.

The best *authority* is that organization composed of the greatest number of experts, devoting their entire energies to the building of electric automobiles of the highest type, in the largest numbers. Such an organization makes the Detroit Electric.

Automobile registrations throughout the United States show that Detroit Electric pleasure cars sell two to one over any other electric.

In "the trade" the Detroit Electric is recognized as "the leader" in the electric field.

The price of the Detroit Electric is *standard*, universally known and one price to everybody, which means an *established* value even after years of use, because the *original* purchase price was *known* and represented 100 cents on the dollar.

Our price, quality considered, is much less than prices asked elsewhere, because we manufacture and sell a sufficient volume of cars to reduce manufacturing costs and selling expenses *several hundred dollars on each car.*

No amount of money will, today, buy an electric—other than the 1914 Detroit Electric—that offers such high value in material and workmanship.

Even should you get a so-called discount of 25% on the *first* price of some cars you would be paying a fancy price.

Over-pricing of cars for the purpose of giving "confidential discounts" and large allowances on used cars, belongs in the age of "let the buyer beware." Such deceptive selling methods are the outward evidence of the same kind of manufacturing methods invariably.

Then why not buy a car of known value and price?

Prices on 1914 enclosed cars—four and five-passenger capacity—range from $2550 to $3000, f. o. b. Detroit. Your choice of worm or bevel gear axles, front seat drive, rear seat drive, or the Detroit Duplex Drive—driven from either front or rear seat.

Our line is represented in 175 cities. You will find our representatives courteous, substantial business men, well worth your confidence on automobile matters.

Our new catalog for 1914, illustrating 7 models in full colors, sent upon request.

Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, U. S. A.

Builders of the "Detroit Electric"

Largest manufacturers of electric pleasure vehicles in the world

GLASTENBURY
HEALTH UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN

Our trade marks are a guarantee of every desirable quality in **TWO-PIECE FLAT KNIT UNDERWEAR.**

Every garment shaped to the figure and retains its shape permanently. **GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.**

It offers the best protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

The high-grade materials and splendid workmanship insure great length of service.

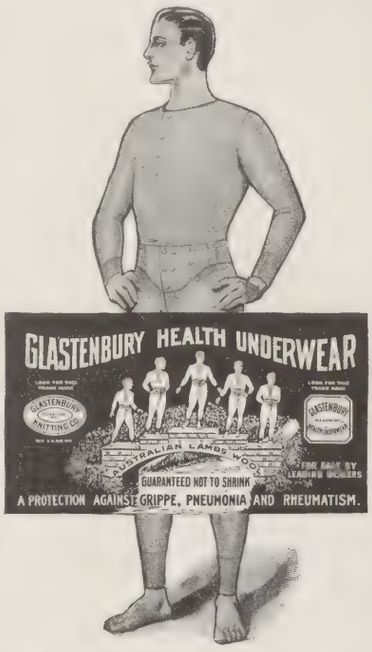
Costs 60% less than imported goods of same quality.

No dye stuff used in our natural grays.

Made in fifteen grades—Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, of fine Wool and Worsted.

Ask your dealer to show you some of the following numbers:

Natural Gray Wool Winter Weight (double thread).....per garment	**$1.75**
We make a Special Feature of ADJUSTABLE DRAWER BANDS on Natural Gray Worsted, light weight, per garment	**1.50**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight .....per garment	**1.75**
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight .....per garment	**1.50**
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight .....per garment	**2.00**
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight.....per garment	**2.50**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AUSTRALIAN LAMBS WOOL
GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK
A PROTECTION AGAINST GRIPPE, PNEUMONIA AND RHEUMATISM.

For sale by leading dealers. Write for our booklet and sample cuttings. They are yours for the asking. Dept. 36.

Glastonbury Knitting Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

HAVE YOU A DOG?

Keep your dog well—his coat glossy—limbs supple—spirits high—by securing free medical advice from Polk Miller, and by using "Sergeant's Condition Pills," the greatest known tonic for dogs, and "Sergeant's Sure Shot" capsules for worms—they never fail—price 50c and $1.00 per box at druggists and sporting goods stores, or prepaid direct by mail. Send 50c for Polk Miller's great 64-page illustrated book on "Dogs and How to Treat Them." No dog owner should be without it.

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A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

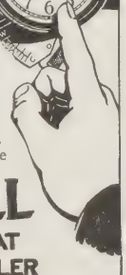
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Forget The Heater and Set The Clock

Don't let the heater run you, make you arise an hour earlier in a cold room, continuously feed coal into it—and give it other bothersome attention from morning till night.

Why not attach a Jewell Heat Controller to your heating plant and secure any temperature desired—day or night—without attention to drafts, or dampers, your only duty being to set the clock and occasionally put on a little coal.

The **Clock Attachment** assures a warm house in the morning, but keeps it cool through the night.



THE JEWELL HEAT CONTROLLER

The Jewell Heat Controller is a simple, economical device that abolishes all heating troubles and worries—a device that never allows coal to be wasted, prevents the house becoming overheated or underheated—a device that, in fact, acts as an efficient servant or janitor, continuously taking care of the furnace to suit your wishes regardless of outside temperature.

To double your heating comfort, to release you from heater slavery, to cut down your fuel bill—install the "Jewell." Works equally well with **any heating system.**

Send for Facts, Figures, Booklets—FREE

and we'll tell you where in your town you may see the "Jewell" in operation, also give you the name of dealer. Write today and learn how to forget the heater and its troubles.

Jewell Mfg. Co., 22 Green St., Auburn, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 906)

price of Southern Pacific stock (about 88) is largely due to the placing on the market of much of the $120,000,000 of its stock formerly owned by the Union Pacific, it is believed that this quotation (the lowest since the panic of 1907) is in part due to the possibility of an enforced sale of the Central Pacific. What then might be the earnings of Southern Pacific is a question now often under discussion, since Central Pacific is known to be an extremely profitable part of the Southern Pacific system. When the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution plan was first presented, the price agreed upon for the Central Pacific was $104,000,000. Somewhere near that sum (tho perhaps a few millions less) would be the probable price at which Southern Pacific would now have to part with the road, in case a Government suit should ultimately succeed.

While the income from Central Pacific to Southern Pacific has been large, Southern Pacific has not in recent years been dependent on that income in paying 6 per cent. dividends on its common stock. Without that income, average earnings, applicable to dividends for five years, have been close to 7 per cent.—in exact figures, 6.95 per cent. Should the road be compelled to part with this valuable subsidiary, the round hundred millions or so which it would receive for it would, of course, still produce an income that would be applicable to dividends. Even at 4 per cent., the return on $100,000,000 would be $4,000,000 a year. This, as a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "would compensate in large measure for loss of the Central Pacific."

HOW MONEY MULTIPLIES AT SIX PER CENT.

Under the above title an old, old story is newly presented in a recent number of *The Investor's Magazine*. Money invested and reinvested "multiplies itself with wonderful rapidity," says the writer. In ten years the sum of $10,000 invested in 6 per cent. first mortgage real-estate bonds becomes $17,906.80, in twenty years it becomes $43,972.50, and in fifty-one years $200,023.50. Similarly the sum of $1,000 invested and reinvested would become in fifty-one years $20,103, and the sum of $100,000, under similar conditions, would become $2,335,000. Following is a table which shows the increase in $10,000 invested and the interest reinvested year by year for fifty-one years:

Year	*Amount*	*Year*	*Amount*
0	$10,000.00	26	$46,610.70
1	10,600.00	27	49,407.30
2	11,236.00	28	52,371.40
3	11,910.10	29	55,513.70
4	12,624.70	30	58,844.30
5	13,382.00	31	62,374.70
6	14,184.80	32	66,116.90
7	15,035.70	33	70,083.50
8	15,937.50	34	74,288.40
9	16,893.40	35	78,745.30
10	17,906.80	36	83,469.70
		37	88,477.40
11	18,980.80	38	93,785.60
12	20,129.60	39	99,412.50
13	21,336.9	40	105,377.10
14	22,616.70		
15	23,973.30		
16	25,401.50	41	111,699.30
17	26,925.60	42	118,400.80
18	28,440.80	43	125,504.80
19	30,253.20	44	133,034.80
20	32,062.80	45	141,016.60
		46	149,477.20
21	33,991.00	47	158,445.50
22	36,030.50	48	167,951.90
23	38,192.30	49	178,029.00
24	41,483.70	50	188,710.90
25	43,972.50	51	200,033.50

POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS NOW APPROVED BY OLD-TIME BANKERS

That the bankers of this country "are the most unanimous body of men of anything like their size in the world" has not infrequently been remarked, says the New York *Times Annalist*. This oneness of mind, however, has not meant that the same opinion about anything has continued "unchanged forever." Whenever the American Bankers' Association has changed its mind "it has done so handsomely." In fact, it "can be just as unanimous in doing that as in making up its mind in the first instance."

These comments were drawn from *The Annalist* by the hostile attitude taken by bankers toward the Currency Bill at their recent meeting in Boston. That paper recalls the stern opposition set up by the same bankers to the Postal Savings-Bank Bill when it was under discussion. At their Denver meeting in 1906, they declared, "without a dissenting voice," that all propositions to establish postal savings-banks were "unwise and hurtful." A year later a committee reported to the Association that they had called upon individual banks for an expression of opinion on establishing a postal savings-bank, and found that "more than 98 per cent. of the bankers of the country were opposed to such laws." On this report the convention unanimously resolved to "condemn in unqualified terms postal savings-banks, or any other system by which the Government enters directly into banking relations with the people."

The attitude of the banks to-day is quite contrary to all this. *The Annalist* finds bankers are now in favor of postal-savings banks and regard them "not only as good for the country, but as of considerable usefulness to the banks." Six months after they were established, one of the largest New York banks declared that they were "bringing out hoarded money, and instead of competing with the privately managed banks, were proving an additional source of deposits." At last year's convention an almost complete change of opinion was found to have taken place among bankers. A proposal that Congress be urged to remove the $1,000 limit on deposits in postal savings-banks was "listened to favorably," and "case after case of hoarded sums too large to be lawfully accepted, the owners of which would not deposit them elsewhere, had come to light." Thus was demonstrated the fact that "millions were hidden away that could be coaxed out into banking uses through the medium of this new system." Addresses made in this convention, stating how well the postal savings-banks were working, were "enthusiastically applauded."

THE HOARDING OF GOLD IN INDIA

In times of financial stringency all over the world an injurious factor commonly cited is the habit of hoarding gold. Something of its bad effects was seen in this country after the panic of 1893. They have recently been seen conspicuously in Europe, and especially in France. Perhaps the custom is more common in India than in Europe or anywhere else. In India it prevails in prosperous times as well as in times of depression. There are special causes for this quite apart from depression. They spring from social and other conditions peculiar to India and were recently

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Make yours one of the homes where the drudgery and inefficiency of the broom are no longer known, and where the ultra of convenience is enjoyed through the possession of a Western Electric Sturtevant Vacuum Cleaner.
The model shown here is so light it can be easily carried anywhere about the house. Weighs but 13 pounds. Costs $47.50. And yet it does the character of work of the big, expensive kind that you see in hotels and public buildings.
Portable machines up to $175. Stationary cleaners $250 up.
Send for new booklet, No. 10-D. "The Clean way to Clean." Tells you all about the care of carpets, rugs, walls, upholsteries, etc.
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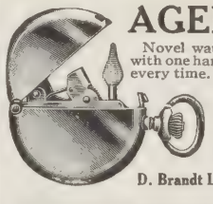

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Novel watch-shaped Lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.

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Stars OF THE Opera

Descriptive sketches of the leading operas and personal chats with the leading opera prima donnas. By MABEL WAGNALLS. 12mo, cloth, with exquisite half-tone portraits of the great singers. Price, $1.20; postpaid, $1.30.

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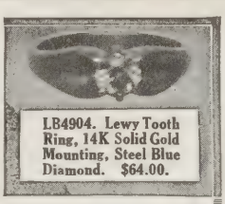

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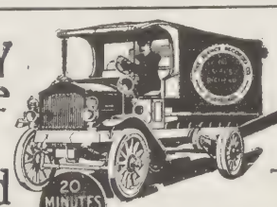

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13 MIN. DELIVERY STOP
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The Servis Recorder has no gears or outside connections—it is tamper-proof and works equally well on all vehicles—It will expose instantly any unlicensed use of a vehicle. Without cost to you we would like to demonstrate on your own vehicles how the Servis Recorder will save you money.

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BRANCHES IN TWENTY-TWO CITIES

explained in England by Mr. Sundaran Aiyar, of Madras. His statement is summarized in the London *Statist* as follows:

"Hoarding in India is to be traced to the peculiar social conditions and the laws that govern the people, and not merely to a barbarous instinct to hoard. First, under Hindu law and under existing conditions it is not possible to make any provision for the female members of one's family, either for one's wife, daughters, or sisters. The widow, who enjoys all the privileges of the house so long as her husband is alive, is entitled to only seven and a half rupees per month or to her board and residence in the family house. Were she to claim a greater sum the members of her husband's family would object, and the court would not allow more. She is entitled to live in the house or receive ten shillings per month. Then, if one wants to make provision for one's daughter during her married life one can not bequeath to her any landed property for her use. Any alienation made by the father to his wife or to his daughter can be impeached in a court of law even twenty or thirty years after the alienation. This rule applies only to ancestral property, but the distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property is very delicate. Even a small nucleus of ancestral property converts the whole savings into ancestral property, and the decisions of the courts are so conflicting that every alienation is dragged into a court of law. The only way by which the strictness of the law is at present evaded is through the presentation of a very large number of ornaments to the wife and to the daughters. One hundred sovereigns strung on a gold thread become the personal property of the wife, over which the son has no control, while 100 sovereigns presented in pieces or its worth of immovable property will be impeached as a void alienation. So that in every household, poor or rich, the girls of the family are being presented with sovereigns, and they store them up until a sufficient quantity is collected for making them into ornaments. The jewels can not be sold for the husband's debts. When the husband dies the Hindu widow can neither remarry nor wear any kind of ornament, and the jewels are then sold and invested for her use.

"Personal credit is almost unknown in India. Borrowing is either by mortgage or immovable property, or by the pledge of jewels. Eighty per cent. of the population are agriculturists, and the land revenue is collected before the harvest is over, and every agriculturist to pay his land revenue has to borrow until his grain is sold. The mortgage of immovable property for raising a loan is rather cumbrous. The only way that is open to the agriculturist is to go secretly to the next village and pledge his wife's or daughter's jewels to raise the necessary sum, which can be returned in a month. There is no writing, no registration, or any of the formalities prescribed by law. Every agriculturist, whenever he saves any money, invests it in jewels, as it often results in peace and comfort at home, and satisfies the vanity of the ladies, and also can be relied upon as a means for raising money whenever he wants it.

"The Presidency banks do not finance Indian trade as they ought to do, and Indian banks started by Indians do not venture to lend large sums to business men. The result of this is that in many cases when the business fails the only provision which the trader is able to make for his family is the jewels purchased with his savings. It happened in two cases within my own knowledge that where the properties went into the hands of an official receiver a lac of rupees worth of jewels was claimed as the property of the house."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 899)

Vigneron, perhaps twenty-five years of ago, and was nursing her first baby. She made a little call, and as she disappeared, Mademoiselle Vigneron said, pointing to her, "*Voilà la vérité!*"—This is the real thing!

Thus it is that I would never encourage a young girl who is in happy conditions and who enjoys a happy family life to try to be independent, or ever to think of being *une femme arrivée*. A woman who arrives must do so by herself; it means loneliness. I would rather advise her to be, in the true and noble sense of the word, the wife of *un homme arrivé*.

NEGROES WHO WIN

ALONG with the general crusade for better methods in farming there has started among the negroes a vigorous movement to show colored people the surest and quickest way out of poverty and ignorance. The leaders of this movement are not white "uplifters," but level-headed men and women of the better class of Southern negroes. They are following in a general way the advice given several years ago by Booker T. Washington—that, altho a few negroes may be capable of winning distinction in the professions, the average colored man's road to success is through hard work and thrift, and the sooner he begins the quicker he will attain economic independence and a higher degree of respectability. And in order to drive the lesson home, so to say, the leaders of the movement are pointing specific instances of negro success, simple stories of progess which show how easy it is for the ambitious to get on. They found this to be the most effective propaganda. At a recent meeting of the National Negro Business League, Dr. Washington told of what several enterprising negroes have done for themselves. His address was reported for *The Southern Workman*, the Hampton Institute's periodical, by William Anthony Avery, whom we quote in part:

Henry Kelley, of Belen, Mississippi, began his uphill climb as a good farmer in 1875, when his father bought 40 acres. In 1886 Kelley started out independently with 520 acres of unpromising land, only 30 acres of which were under cultivation. He cleared this wild land as fast as he could with his bare hands and a few poor farming implements. He did not wait until he could buy up-to-date machinery; he just worked hard with the crude tools he had. One of his first tasks was to build a house and establish himself in a home. When he married a thrifty wife he realized that he now had two thinking heads, as well as two sets of hard-working hands, in his farming enterprise. By degrees he branched out into cotton-ginning, saw-milling, and flour-making, thereby adding materially to his income.

Kelley built tenant houses on some of

(*Continued on page* 913)

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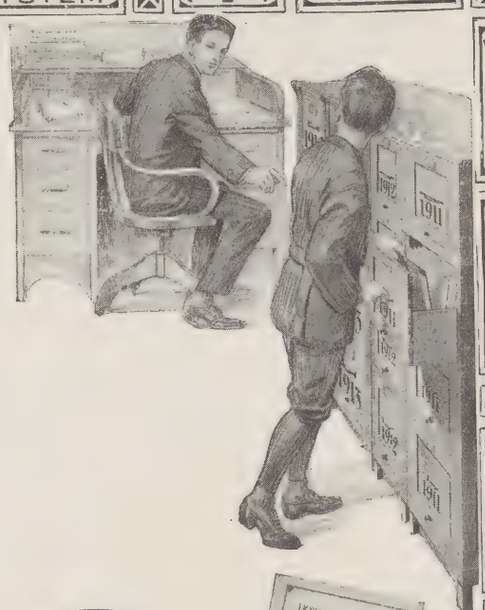

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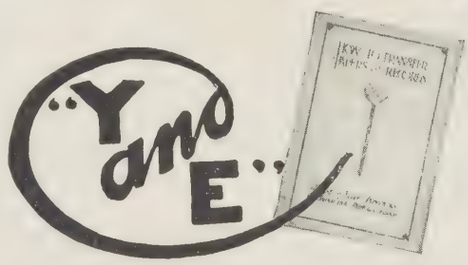

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Money Makers

There exists in Chicago an organization of expert money-makers.

It consists of men who have made money themselves, so it isn't a theory factory. The men at its head started at $10 per week.

It is filled with men of proven calibre — conspicuous successes. Men who command the largest incomes this field ever offered.

Its entire business—its sole source of income — lies in helping other men make money.

The concern is Lord & Thomas.

The business is called an Advertising Agency for lack of a broader nomen.

It deals with salesmanship-in-print. In that way lie the vastest modern money-making possibilities, through multiplying outputs and reducing selling cost.

Its efficiency has made it the largest concern of its kind.

A Stern Policy

In all its dealings, this concern relies entirely on the judgment of results.

It gets business by showing its remarkable sales records. It keeps business by outselling all expectations.

Its largest accounts grew from petty beginnings without ever increasing the cost per sale.

All folderol is forbidden. No favors are asked or accepted. Actual profit to clients is the only influence it courts.

It deals with its own men likewise. No contracts are made with them. On their daily success depend their place and their pay. And success consists solely in selling for clients all that salesmanship can sell.

Men who want sales at a profit—who seek growth and security—will find this concern to their liking.

Few Mistakes

Behind this concern lies a matchless experience. It has dealt for decades with hundreds of big affairs.

It has stood with the pilots in countless vast undertakings, and seen all the rocks and shoals. Its intimates have been successful.

It knows cause and effect, the possible and the impossible, the wise and unwise. The ablest of men seek its counsel. Its business advice has saved many an error and led to many a master-stroke.

Then it is ultra-cautious. It investigates markets, measures up competition, weighs the demand.

It moves slowly. Months are often spent, and hundreds employed, to gain knowledge of the ground.

Homes are canvassed, prospects interviewed, dealers consulted — all to make sure of the road to success.

So mistakes are rare, and those mistakes are not costly. Nine times in ten the first attempt sounds the major note.

Master Men

There are many sides to advertising. This concern for years has aimed to get the masters in them all.

It watches for them — outbids all to get them. Then this vortex of advertising soon develops the fullness of their powers.

It has experts in merchandising, in art work, in copy. It has men of ideas, men who know human nature.

There are nine men on its pay-roll whose aggregate salary is $227,000 per year.

Nowhere else in the world is there such a corps of all-round experts in salesmanship-in-print. And they work together — mass their abilities — on each undertaking.

No Extra Cost

This service is rendered for the usual agent's commission. The rate is the same and the service the same on small accounts as large. For the business is built by making small accounts grow.

So this maximum salesmanship costs no more than mediocrity.

It appeals to shrewd men — men who know that success demands big men behind them. Men who are swayed by no inconsequentials. Men who look facts in the face.

It seeks clients who are out to make money. Men who measure business service by the dollar gauge only. Men who abhor pretensions.

It invites correspondence from men of that class. Invites a chance to prove its powers by its records of success — by the testimony of those it helped.

And it feels that any advertiser seeking the light must accept that invitation.

Just Out In Book Form
A sample of our Master Salesmanship. Ask us to mail it to you.

LORD & THOMAS

Advertising—Chicago

S. E. Corner Wabash Avenue and Madison Street

Just Out In Book Form
A sample of our Master Salesmanship. Ask us to mail it to you.

(72)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 911)

his cleared land, opened a general store, and, best of all, applied the Golden Rule with profit and satisfaction to himself and his tenants. He now has on his large farm 50 tenants working from "sun to sun," who help him cultivate most profitably some 1,750 acres. His pay-roll ranges from $800 to $1,000 a month, and he has employment for all his hands "from January through December." His formula for success in farming is—"Industry, economy, education."

Beginning in 1886 with $450, which he had laboriously saved during 13 years as a farm-hand, this same Kelley, of Belen, Mississippi, is to-day worth $50,000, and he has the respect of his white and black neighbors. He encounters no trouble on account of his color in doing business in this Mississippi town. In fact, his white friends have always encouraged and helped him. He has amply "made good." He is unaffected and unspoiled in spite of his prosperity.

Down in Marlborough County, S. C., at Bennettsville, Jonas W. Thomas is a "big farmer"—big physically; big, so far as his credit at the local bank is concerned. Thomas runs a 52-plow farm and works it on the "can't-to-can't system." This means that Thomas and his coworkers begin farming operations before the break of day and labor in the cotton and corn fields until they can scarcely see how to put in their mules at night. During the hot season, of course, the noon recess may last from one to three hours. A hard life this is for the South Carolina negro farmer; but listen to other facts concerning this man who is setting a hard pace for younger negroes.

Twenty-two years ago, Thomas began his career as a farmer by buying an old horse for $40.75, and by renting 30 acres of ordinary South Carolina land for 1,400 pounds of lint cotton. After four years of hard work and close saving he was able to buy a mule for $69 and also seven acres of land. Then he began renting and working farms which belonged to other men. Gradually he was able to buy the land he had been renting. He also found it worth his while to open a "grab," or commissary.

Now Thomas lives in a 12-room house and employs, on his $40,000 plantation, 39 families, consisting of 189 men, women, and children. He grows a variety of crops, including cotton, corn, and some garden truck, and raises his own horses, mules, cows, and hogs. He has received as much as $31,000 for his cotton crop alone—400 bales of long staple. On an average he has saved $3,000 a year for 22 years. All that he now has on his farm is his own, "directly and indirectly," he affirms with justifiable pride. In a single year he has borrowed of one local bank, and repaid, $23,000. "Good credit explains a fair share of my success."

Here is a black man, yes, a very dark-skinned man, who has won the good will of his white neighbors in South Carolina by doing well his tasks as a reliable farmer and by maintaining law and order on his plantation—a community for which he has been morally as well as financially responsible. Thomas, of Marlborough County, S. C., should be an inspiration to negro youth. He did not wait for somebody to

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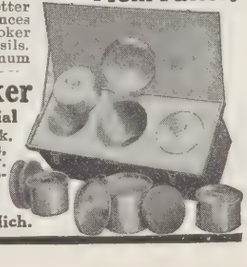

LONG FILLERS
used exclusively in
I-SEE-CO SMOKES

Split one open and you will find nothing inside but clean, fragrant, long filler tobacco. No sweepings, no cuttings, no dust.

I-See-Co Stogies are made by skilled workmen in a sanitary shop, without paste, binder or mold. They have not been licked by some one else, every one is hand-curl finish and self-holding.

Even the heads are natural hand-curl—no paste heads.

You insist upon a sanitary drinking cup, why not the same with a sanitary cigar?

Delivered direct, charges prepaid.

"From the home of the stogie to the home of the smoker."

Iseeco, Sr.—6 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per hundred - - - $3.00

Iseeco, Jr.—5 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per hundred - - - 2.00

Slendora XXX—An extra fine quality thin model, Havana filler, 6 in. stogie. Price per box of 100 - - - - - - 3.00

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Slendoras make ideal "in-between" smokes.

***Havatoba*, clear Havana filler cigar, 5¼ in. panatela shape, $5.00 per hundred.**

Order a box and smoke some. If not what you expected, return at our expense and get your money back.

Agents wanted everywhere

References: Any local bank; Dun's or Bradstreet's

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The Very Latest Thing in American Velours

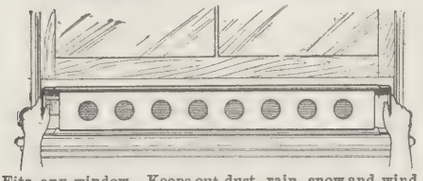
Just being shown in the largest metropolitan stores. Cheery, refined and distinctive. Made of fine American velour; in Dark Blue, Steel Gray, Dark Brown, Black. Leather sweatband; silk bandbow at side (again the most correct thing).

Of regular $3 grade. We ask $2.00 PREPAID. Money refunded if hat fails to please. Order NOW, enclosing $2 and stating size and color. Our catalog illustrates distinctive hats and caps for every occasion—saves you money. Write for it—free.

The De Luxe Hat Co., 41 S. 2nd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Fresh Air Without Draught"

The Sanas Adjustable Metal Ventilator



Fits any window. Keeps out dust, rain, snow and wind. Fills the room with fresh air. Cuts down coal bills. Eliminates doctor bills. Keeps a constant flow of fresh, clean air in your office, home or workroom. It is so simple that a child can put it in. Bad air clogs brains and chains the fingers. If there is no SANAS representative in your town send direct to us for descriptive booklet.

The Sanas Adjustable Metal Ventilator **$1.25 $1.50 $2.00** according to size

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A Local Manager To take full charge in every city

The unprecedented sales of the **Sanas Adjustable Metal Ventilator** that is sold in every Office, Home, School, Apartment, Institution, has forced us to divide the whole country up into profitable territory. We want men with best references, who have from $50 to $200 capital and can handle salesmen. Allotments of territory fast filling up. Write today and see what we can do for you.

THE SANAS VENTILATOR CO
15 Franklin Street, Newark, N. J.

die and leave him a little money. He went ahead on his own initiative and with his own good sense. He commands respect; he does not demand anything.

B. L. Windham, of the contracting firm of Windham Brothers, Birmingham, Alabama, started as a carpenter in 1887. In those days it was very hard for a negro to make any progress in competition with white men, and Windham had his ups and downs. He did not succeed as quickly as he expected, and tried farming from 1897 to 1902. But being set back did not make Windham give up his ambition. In 1903, in partnership with his brothers, he went back into the building business. The writer goes on:

The Windham brothers did their first important building, a job worth $35,000, for a white citizen living in Monroe, La. In 1903 their contracts ran up to $50,000; 1904, $90,000; 1905, $150,000; seven months of 1913, $265,000. They have handled many difficult building problems from the Mason and Dixon line to the Gulf of Mexico. They built the six-story, steel-frame Penny Savings Bank Building, Birmingham, Alabama; a $100,000 apartment house for white people in Birmingham; the $75,000 Mosaic Templars' Building, Little Rock, Arkansas; and churches ranging in value from a few thousand dollars to costly and elaborate structures. They now employ 100 men—all negroes—throughout the year and have almost no difficulty (to speak of) with the labor unions. Efficiency brings work to this firm of negro contractors.

A most interesting story centers in J. H. Blodgett, a colored man of Jacksonville, Fla., who has struggled from poverty to wealth. Nineteen or twenty years ago Blodgett worked for the railroad as a window-washer at $1.05 a day. When he first struck Jacksonville he had just $1.10 in his pocket and a suit of underwear in a paper bag. He was, indeed, poor but ambitious. He received his first shock in this promising city by being arrested as a tramp for wearing a straw hat in winter. Truth to tell, he wore the best and the only head-covering he had. Blodgett, however, had some grit, and rose after his first downfall in pride.

A little later, while Blodgett was laying brick at $1.25 a day, Dr. Washington came to Jacksonville and was most cordially received by the "big" negroes—men who had money in the bank, owned property, or had pulled themselves through work from the common ranks. Blodgett wished to be introduced to the great educator, but he was too modest to push his way through the crowd and seek the hand of Dr. Washington. Nobody saw fit to bring forward "Blodgett, the bricklayer," who thus found keen humiliation through the lack of money and standing in the community. Blodgett straightaway made up his mind that he would increase his earning power and do something worth while that would win for him, eventually, the respect of his colored neighbors and, at the same time, entitle him to the friendship of Dr. Washington, for whom he had the highest respect. Blodgett and his wife worked diligently, wasting no time in frivolity. They were thrifty, too. Their savings grew apace and the rewards began to come. Blodgett bought Florida property that was bound to rise in value. First, he built his own house in 1902. Since then he has constructed 208 houses, many of which he has sold at a good profit.

From being an ordinary workman on the railroad, Blodgett has pulled himself into the wealthy class. In Jacksonville, Florida, he owns 121 houses having a combined rental value of $2,500 a month. His own house is well furnished, and he has a fine Packard car which is driven by a colored chauffeur. With all his means he has one very precious possession—real good common sense. In his addresses during the Philadelphia meeting of the Negro Business League, he displayed tact, wisdom, and knowledge of men which must have made an impression on some city-bred negroes. His injunction to negro youth is worth repeating: "Remember, white folk have weaned the negro. They are saying to you now, 'Go and do what Booker Washington says you can do.'"

Blodgett declares emphatically that there is no excuse for any able-bodied young negro wasting his time doing ordinary hotel work at $20 or $30 a month and tips when he can grow tomatoes at $1,000 an acre in Florida. To a so-called educated negro waiter who was once criticizing some negroes because they showed that they had little book learning, Blodgett said: "See here, young fellow, those eleven men together are worth at least one million dollars, and not one of them has even seen the inside of a college. If you can fool one of them out of ten cents, then I'll give you ten dollars." The smart waiter never got the ten dollars. Blodgett knows life at first hand.

CHARITY AND POLITICS

THE late "Big Tim" Sullivan's methods were not original, but "Big Tim" worked on a larger scale and went further than other men of his type. His field of operations was peculiarly suited to his methods, and he had seemingly unlimited means with which to dispense charity to the suffering poor whose votes he controlled. But of course it would be unfair to say that Sullivan did not have an unusual passion for helping the needy; he probably enjoyed that as much as the political power he wielded. And many are saying that New York's lower East Side will never have another Tim Sullivan or be controlled as it was controlled in his day, not only because there will not be a man able and wealthy enough to handle the job, but because the East Side itself is changing. A story of Sullivan's career is told by Roy Crandall in *Harper's Weekly*, from which we quote:

When the political battles were hottest and votes were needed, criminals were employed to see that the votes were secured; repeaters were shipped by train-loads from Philadelphia, housed in the lodging-houses along the Bowery, and on the day of the election they voted; not once, but often, and they voted as "Dry Dollar" wanted them to vote. He made possible those criminal violations of the election laws, and

(*Continued on page* 916)

Which

All Metal Brush Frame Cannot Warp, Split or Crack
Bristles Secured by Wire Not Glue. Cannot Loosen or Drop Out
No Place for Dirt or Dandruff to Lodge. Always Clean

A Clean Brush Is Necessary to a Clean Scalp

A clean brush and a clean scalp are the best preventatives of falling hair, dandruff and baldness.

CLEAN GERM-PROOF AND ABSOLUTELY SANITARY

SANITAX GENUINE RUSSIAN BRISTLE **BRUSHES**

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS HAIR and SCALP SPECIALISTS EVERYWHERE

Hair Beauty, Hair Health and Hair Growth Depend Upon Scalp Cleanliness

The old style, unclean brush simply aggravates hair troubles—is repulsive and dangerous to use. Ask any reputable physician.

Thinking People Realize This Truth and thousands of hair specialists, barbers, hairdressers, hotels, clubs and individuals who value hair-health are using SANITAX Brushes which, because of their sanitary construction, cannot become germ-laden carriers of disease and hair-destroying germs.

Any Genuine SANITAX Brush Can Be Washed Boiled or Sterilized Instantly—Get the GENUINE

To accept a substitute is to invite hair trouble and ultimate baldness which a genuine SANITAX Brush will positively prevent. If you want to keep your scalp clean, healthy and free from all germs which destroy hair beauty and hair growth—

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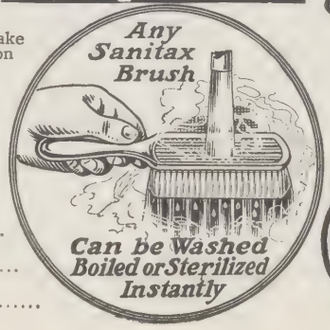

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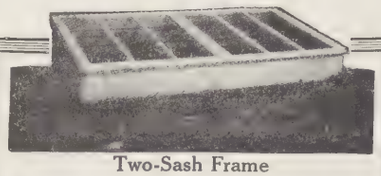

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Winter Gardening for Profit

A market gardener who grows lettuce extensively in cold frames once remarked—"You see those frames? Every eight inches square of their space has six five-cent nickels in a little pile in the ground. I rake them out each season."

In the two-sash frame illustrated, there are 36 sq. ft. or 81 eight-inch squares from which you can reap your own harvest of 486 "five-cent nickels." Lettuce grown in cold frames is of better quality than if grown in the open.

Radishes, small onions, parsley and such flowers as violets and pansies may also be grown. Start seedlings early and have vigorous plants for setting out when the weather permits.

Lutton Sash Frames made in 2, 3 and 4 sash sizes. Any size pays for itself the first season and gives years of service. Carefully crated and shipped ready for use. Write for pamphlet D, describing these frames and how to use them.

WILLIAM H. LUTTON
Office and Works Jersey City, New Jersey

$5.00 by mail

Made of thick furred glossy black dog skins

Above are lined with lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings $4.50. Any buyer not entirely satisfied may return them before soiling and have his money. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

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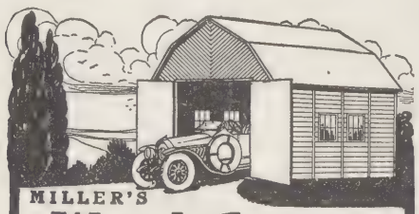

MILLER'S

Wood Garage

BOLTED. SECTIONAL.

Size 12 x 16 feet, Complete, - - - $82.50
12 x 20, - - $97.00 | 12 x 24, - - $116.00

Sightly, warm, roomy, lighted by six low windows. Double doors in one end, single door in other. Is built throughout of select yellow pine by expert mechanics and is complete. No extras, no cutting, no fitting.

Is built in four-foot sections, bolts together and can be erected in a few hours by a man and boy. Bolted together, it is personal property and can be moved at will.

Contrary to common belief, building laws **do** permit Wood Garages. The Dutch roof makes them an ornament to any lot.

Write for our Catalogue, which pictures, describes and prices Garages, Hen Houses, Hog Houses, Dairy Barns and other out-buildings.

MILLER MFG. CO. 702 Tesson St., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 914)

he and his clan profited from them. He profited from gambling, and money flowed into his hands in an unending stream. But he spent freely. As one man said, "To see 'Dry Dollar' playing poker one would think that money was worth ten cents a pound and that he had tons of it."

As has been said, he politically ruled nearly six hundred thousand men, women, and children. And he didn't rule them with a rod of iron. He ruled through love and kindness and a prodigal generosity. Murphy rules to-day through the power of his great organization and through the power that organization gives him. Men obey him because they must obey or sink into political nothingness. No man loves Murphy, ever did or ever will. No more did any man ever love Croker. The present boss of the Hall is a cold, silent man—a shrewd, cold, calculating machine with a marvelous grasp on affairs and a most thorough understanding of the weakness of human nature. Croker was even colder. He was a dominating czar. He ruled through fear. No man dared place himself in opposition to the will of Croker and hope to escape punishment or political ruin.

Not so with Timothy Sullivan. Power he had, and power he could wield, but the power that kept him where he was for many years was obtained through the affectionate regard of the legion of lowly ones who looked up to him as a sort of demi-god. He was their idol; their hope of success. He secured positions for thousands, and thus commanded their loyalty, but for thousands who had no positions he did much. Tho his power came through the loving regard of his subjects, his political acumen worked ever in conjunction with his warm heart, to the end that he could continue in power. To that end he made the people love him. Some may say that he was wicked so to do, especially as he used for base political purposes the affections thus created, but the people who were placed back in tenement-houses after landlords had dispossest them probably never stopt to discuss the ethics of the case, nor the ulterior motive of the man who had given them a sheltering roof, fuel, and food. When the youthful swain from the sweat-shop wanted to marry and had no funds Sullivan paid the fee to the rabbi and sent presents to the bride and groom. Did the bridegroom stop to ponder on the uprightness of political problems when a ward captain whispered to him the fact that "The Big Fellow" wanted him to vote for his friend?

No man ever lived with sufficient intellect to play that sort of politics day after day, and year after year, unless his heart was in it. And that's why Sullivan made so profound a success of the system. He made men and women love him and do his bidding because he loved his fellow man and because he was willing to do all that he could to redress the pitiful conditions of the poor and the unfortunate. Crime didn't seem to impress him as unusual, and it is not recorded that he ever took any advanced steps to stamp crime out; but poverty and hunger he did deplore, and he spent vast sums of money to relieve both.

Xmas 1913

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"A pair for every suit"

makes a man's whole year merry'—saves time and temper every day. Try it and see! Choice of 12 beautifully designed gift boxes. At stores or postpaid, 50c.

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles

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Giant Heater

Will make a stove of your round-wick lamp, gas jet or mantle burner. Requires no more gas or oil than for light; does not lessen volume of light; simply utilizes waste heat. Heat and light at one cost. Will heat ordinary room comfortably in zero weather. No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless; mixes the air.

Just the thing for sick-room, bath, bed-room; heating water, making tea or coffee, etc.

On Gas Flame

Send for booklet and testimonials.

On Lamp

Price, Carriage postpaid { Black Iron, - $1.00 / Polished Brass, $1.50 / Nickel Plated, $2.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days.

THE GIANT HEATER CO., 1364 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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Direct from Manufacturer

Imported black broadcloth, lined throughout with finest Marmot Mink. Handsome Persian Lamb collar. Materials and workmanship the best. All sizes.

$35.

Would retail for $90. You save all middlemen profits.

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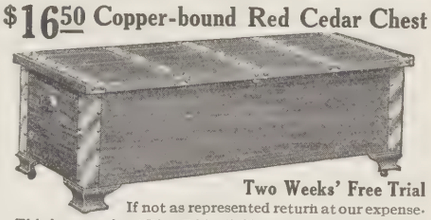
You take no risk. Examine and try on before paying. Write today, stating size and enclose only express charges and coat will be sent at once.

E. Roberts, Suite 23, 160 W. 119th St., New York

$16.50 Copper-bound Red Cedar Chest



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This is a genuine "Blue Ridge" Chest, made of real North Carolina Red Cedar and bound with 2-inch copper bands studded with round head colonial copper rivets. It is finished in the natural color, hand rubbed and polished. It will protect your furs and other garments from moths, mice, and insects and impart a fragrant sweet perfume to them, instead of the horrible smell of moth balls or camphor. It is also a very handsome piece of furniture. Size 40 x 19½ x 15. Shipped direct to you from the factory. Catalog free.

BLUE RIDGE RED CEDAR CO., Dept. T, Reidsville, N. C.
And 1654-1656 Long Beach Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Sullivan maintained a wonderful system for the relief of the lowly and the suffering ones of his region. Four lawyers were on call day and night to look after the troubles of tenants dispossest for non-payment of rent. In the slums of the metropolis there are thousands of such cases each year. Sullivan's lieutenants made a business of seeing that justice was done in every case, and when landlords were found to be blameless the evicted tenants' rents were paid and they were assured of shelter and food until they were able to help themselves. But that is only a part of the system. Mr. Crandall goes on:

Well do I recall a visit I made with the late Florence Sullivan, a cousin of the deceased "Big Fellow," to a room in the Bowery, which more than all other things proved to me the far-seeing, almost ironic political wisdom of the man whose remains were followed to the grave the other day by nearly one hundred thousand men, women, and children. This was a Jewish synagog, and here was the reason for its existence: Sullivan was Irish. In the early days the Bowery was Irish. But within the past twenty years the Jews from Russia and Poland have been coming in. The Jews are a clannish lot and along the Bowery they have settled, in enormous numbers. Also where are large numbers of men there votes are to be found, and in the ballot-box a Jewish vote weighs as much as does that cast by an Irishman. Sullivan wanted votes in the ballot-box and he was too far-seeing a politician to quarrel with any race or any faction to his own political undoing.

In this room in the Bowery, some tough young Irishmen maintained a club-room. That club-room was the festering spot. It made crooks, thieves, and ruffians. The membership was in excess of one hundred, and that membership was largely Irish. *Ergo*, the Jews in the neighborhood suffered from assaults and insults. The club members, in coming and going from the room, thought it fine sport to seize the ancient Jews by their flowing beards and haul them about the street; to punch the younger ones who were as yet beardless, and to insult the Jewish girls. Word was brought to Senator Sullivan. He caused one of his shrewd lieutenants to look into the matter. Then he sent word to many of the leading Jewish men in the neighborhood that he would see that they were no longer molested by the members of that club. He sent police to arrest the club members until the club was fairly shattered. Then he caused the landlord to drive them from the premises. Then he rented the room himself and sent furnishers to have it entirely refitted as a fine branch synagog. That done, he gave it to the scores of thousands of Jews in that vicinity as a place of worship. "Florry" Sullivan had succeeded Martin Engel as district leader at the time, and a few who were ignorant of the real state of affairs thought that "Florry" was the donor of that synagog and the political gainer. The plan was the plan of "Big Tim" and "Florry" gained because Tim allowed him to gain and only to the extent that vicegerent gains as his ruler gains.

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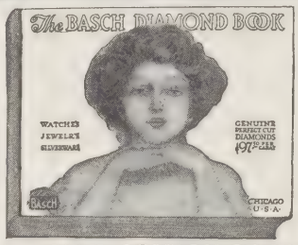

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THE Printing of the Financial Department every week in The Literary Digest is a move for better service to the investing public as represented among the Digest's 265,000 subscribers.

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We tend towards better service to the subscriber and to the advertiser and we respectfully call your attention to the every week insertion of the department "Investments and Finance." In this issue beginning on page 900.

The Literary Digest

SOCIALISM

Dr. John A. Ryan

vs.

Mr. Morris Hillquit

The Big Contest is On!

The second debate of this stirring series is in the November

Everybody's Magazine

Mr. Hillquit says that *"The press, the school and the church have failed to achieve anything worth while toward remedying social evils."* Dr. Ryan retorts: *"Let Mr. Hillquit eliminate from social progress the contributions of these three agencies, and then tell us what remains."*

You don't want to miss this vigorous combat now being fought in *Everybody's* by these two eminent authorities.

Send us $1.50 with your name and address and we'll mail you *Everybody's Magazine,* including this entire series, for one year.

The Ridgway Company
NEW YORK

"Florry" ruled simply because Tim willed that he should, and his rule was ever under a stronger ruler from whom he drew inspiration and direction.

The driving out of the men who formed that club solidified the Jewish vote for Sullivan and it did not lose for him a single Irish vote, for the men he drove from their rooms were ruffians who dared not revolt against his rule. They would be found at the election district voting places on the following election working for the Tammany ticket, especially for that in which Tim was interested, because the very livelihood of such men depended upon the good will of "The Big Fellow," and they knew that he would place no stones in their pathway as long as they did the things that he wished done. The law-abiding men of the race, of course, had no sympathy for them. The crooks, down-and-out, might be thugs or thieves, short-card gamblers, or even gunmen, but they were all units to be handled for the general betterment of the political fortunes of the clan of Sullivan, and their shortcomings made them in nowise unavailable. In fact, in many instances their criminal shortcomings were assets; now and then desperate men were needed to carry an election district that was being especially assailed by the reformers, who frequently made unavailing efforts to find a crevice in the citadel of Tammany supremacy—the lower East Side wherein Sullivan and his underlings ruled. In such instances, it has been charged, obliging authorities at Blackwell's Island, and even, it is said, at Sing Sing, have temporarily released efficient political blacklegs or sling-shot artists who were needed by the Senator for the holding together of his forces. In needful and stormy times some of these prison birds have been promptly sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and, with the badge of authority pinned to their coat lapels, and the revolver and "spring billy" of officialdom in their hip pockets, have worked all day at the polls along the Bowery and in the election districts of the lower East Side Assembly districts, voting occasionally when the voting was good, and preventing many from voting who were suspected of a desire to vote against the supreme will of the political czar.

Also, such as they were of great usefulness on those occasions when it was needful that the Bowery pile up a big plurality; when, in fact, New York wanted to "go to the Bronx with 165,000." In the good old days that were bad, it was sometimes needful to bring to New York more criminal voters than it housed. The slum section of Philadelphia was drawn on in such instances. Train-loads of Pennsylvania repeaters have been brought to New York a day or so before election on more than one occasion, packed into the low lodging-houses of the section, and on election day brought forth and voted in the names of dead men, and of men who had moved from the city, and of men who were in prison. The claim was made that when William Randolph Hearst vainly sought to elect one of his editors, Max Ihmsen, sheriff against Tom Foley, the lifelong friend of the deceased Bowery king, there were Philadelphia repeaters in plenty sent from the hotbed of Pennsylvania's rascality, and that they voted with right good will and with appreciable effect on the Foley plurality. But they weren't needed. Also it is remembered that one lowly follower of Sullivan raised a laugh that day by voicing the following bit of philosophy, the foresight embraced within it having been credited to Big Tim.

"'Dry Dollar' would be sore if he saw that bunch," said this political Jack Cade. "They're all smooth-faced."

"Well, can't a smooth-faced guy vote as well as one with lilacs?" sneered a listener.

"Vote just as well, one't," was the answer; "but one vote lets him out, if the inspectors are inclined to make trouble. 'Dry Dollar' said once that when you were getting repeaters in the district always get guys with whiskers. When you've voted 'em with their whiskers on you take 'em to a barber and scrape off the chin fringe. Then you vote 'em again with side lilacs and a mustache. Then to a barber again, off comes the siders, and you vote 'em a third time with the mustache. It that ain't enough and the box can stand a few more ballots, clean off the mustache and vote 'em plain face. That makes every one of 'em good for four votes."

WHY TELLIER WAS POOR

POVERTY and obscurity were the rewards that Charles Tellier received for his great benefaction to the human race. Most of the honor due him for inventing cold storage for the preservation of perishable food seems to be coming to him after his death. Tellier died the other day in the little back-stair apartment of two rooms in a suburb of Paris which served as his home. He was the son of an Amiens miller, and lived to be eighty-five years old. Financial misfortunes removed him from a business that has now developed to colossal dimensions and he turned his attention to other plans. He was long forgotten, but the history of refrigeration was delved into some time ago for the International Refrigeration Congress, his poverty was made known, and a fund of $20,000 was subscribed. But the dauntless old man declined the gift, saying he was able to make his own living. He did, however, agree to let his invalid son inherit the money. Last year Tellier related something of his life to a caller, who is quoted by the Knoxville *Sentinel.* After telling how he came to be interested in the preservation of foodstuffs, he said:

Gradually I drifted into making it my life-work. I experimented with the preservation of meat by means of vacuum. That was the tendency in those days. We expected all sorts of wonders from the new principle of the vacuum, which scientists tried to apply in all directions. I found that during the cool season I could easily preserve meat indefinitely, but the moment the warm weather came all the processes based on vacuum failed. The meat disintegrated in spite of the vacuum, and was lost. I gave up my researches in that

(*Continued on page* 921)

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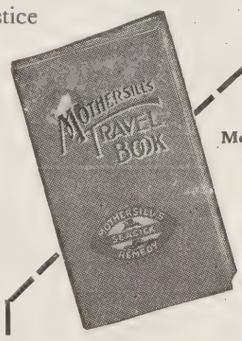

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 918)

direction about 1862, and turned to a new set of ideas. This was suggested to me by Pasteur's first discoveries about microbes. We did not speak of microbes then; Pasteur himself did not use the word; but he spoke of air germs or atmospheric germs. It was the atmospheric germs which, as we understood it in those days, caused the disintegration of animal tissues, such as meat, and no amount of vacuum could prevent it. Frost was the only natural principle which we knew indefinitely conserved such substances, and I therefore turned my attention to producing frost by means of comprest air. In time I was able to invent a machine which gave results, and in which I used a solution of ammonia.

This was about 1866, and my apparatus was adapted even to sea-water. This seemed a novelty at the time, and two prominent men from Uruguay, Francisco Lecoq and Frederico Nino Reyes, came to see me, and they agreed to pay the expenses of installing the apparatus on board an English steamer, the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, in 1868. . . . The steamer was to make a trip to Brazil and the Rio de la Plata to carry a quantity of stored meat. But the result was only partly successful. The meat was preserved fresh for only twenty-two days, and at the end of that time it began to disintegrate. My friends from Uruguay were disappointed. I had some difficulty then to get further support, but, having improved the machinery so as to use comprest ammonia, I was confident of success.

Comte de Germiny, who had been governor of the Bank of France, came to see me and took an interest in my researches. He urged me to establish laboratories at Auteuil and at Saint-Ouen further to improve the process, and he said that he would, when my process was completed, back me with any amount of money. I established the workshops, and the Emperor Napoleon III. personally became interested. But two years afterward the war broke out; Comte de Germiny was busy in negotiating the government loans, and he finally died while abroad, leaving all the expenses of my laboratories to me. This was a hard blow, especially as the Imperial Government also was overthrown, and the Emperor, who had promised his support, was in exile, and, finally, he also died without having been able to help me.

I had now invented a still better process by means of methylic ether, but it took me several years before I obtained the ear of a number of capitalists and was able to equip an entire steamer. At last in 1875 I succeeded, and the steamer *Frigorifique* was fitted out. The Academy of Sciences meanwhile had considered my communications on the subject of cold storage, and had warmly indorsed my process. The report was read at a public meeting in 1873. The fitting out of the *Frigorifique* with all the subsequent expenses of its trip to the Rio de la Plata cost something like $20,000.

She sailed from Rouen in 1876, and I went on board with a number of shareholders in the company that had been formed. But from the very start I found that the shareholders disagreed among themselves, and they also wished me to

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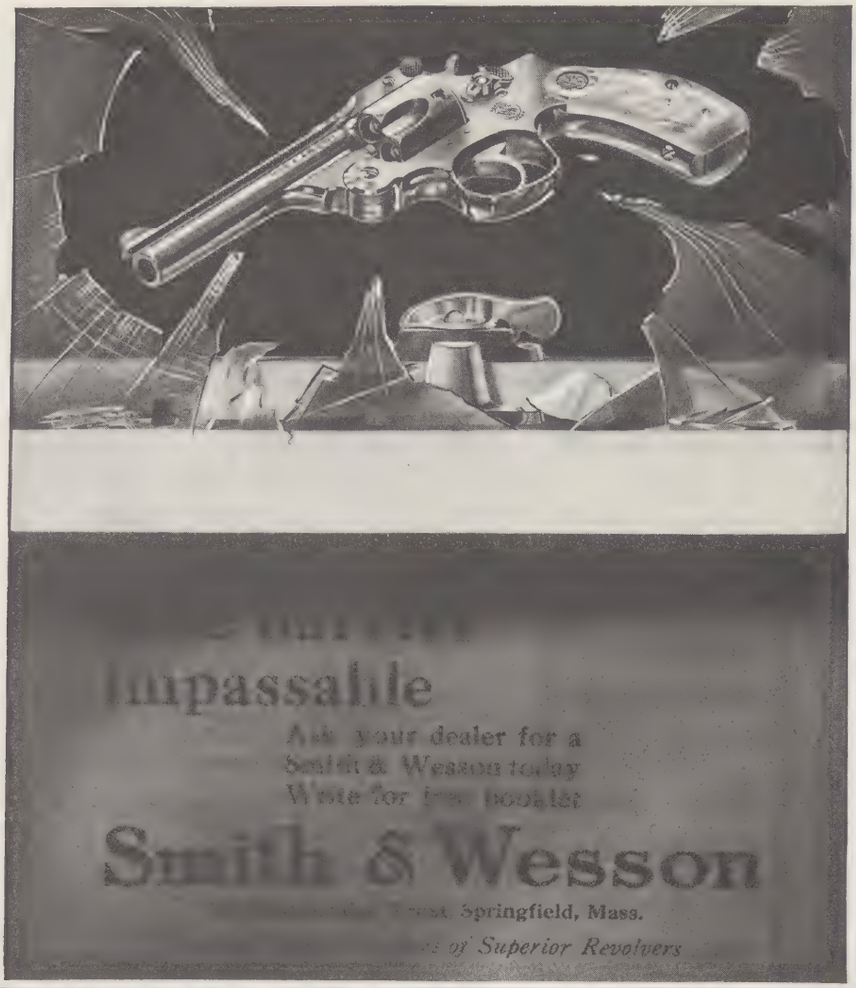

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subscribe to certain things to which I objected, so that when the steamer called at Lisbon, I left her, and came back to France. She continued her voyage to Buenos Aires, and a great banquet was given there, at which the meat that had been shipped from Rouen and which had been preserved for three months was served up, together with fresh meat from the country, and the guests were unable to tell the difference.

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An Exception.—"All scientists are minus a sense of humor."

"Nonsense! Didn't they call this the temperate zone?"—*Judge.*

Self-Admiration.—MR. HOYLE—"I admire a good liar!"

MRS. HOYLE—"You egotist!"—*Town Topics.*

He Had Not.—PROF.—"Have you read Lamb's Tales?"

SHORT AG.—"Nope. We have a few black sheep, but I dunno as I ever seen a red un."—*Ohio Sun Dial.*

She Knew.—"If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?" inquired the teacher.

"One," answered a bright little girl—"the dead one."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Hint to Husbands.—KNICKER—"Is Smith an optimist?"

BOCKER—"Yes; as soon as the Tariff Bill was signed he cut his wife's allowance because the cost of living is coming down."—*New York Sun.*

How They Do It.—"I have invented a new dance."

"What do you call it?"

"'The Wall Street Wallop.' You swing corners, change partners, and sidestep."—*Washington Star.*

Very Different.—"Thirty cents a word for this stuff?" exclaimed the editor. "I wouldn't think of it."

"Sir, I am a famous author."

"That's just it. You are a famous author, not a famous pugilist or a successful spitball pitcher."—*Washington Herald.*

A Mere Film.—"I suppose you are mama's darling?"

"No, ma'am, I am my mama's moving picture."

"Your mama's moving picture?"

"Yessum, she is always telling me that I should be seen and not heard."—*Houston Post.*

Vacuum Theology.—A colored Baptist was exhorting. "Now, breddren and sistern, come up to de altar an hab yo' sins washed away."

All came but one man.

"Why, Brudder Jones, don' yo' want yo' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away."

"Yo' has! Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Ober at de Methodist Church."

"Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Bit Confused.—NERVOUS ASSISTANT (to purchaser of grand piano): "Can we send it for you?"—*Punch.*

Too Girly Now.—"Why have you given up smoking?"

"I consider it effeminate."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Fashion Note.—Personally we think it is all right for a man to wear a wrist watch in warm weather, but in winter we think he looks better carrying a muff.—*Dallas News.*

Rather Cramped.—MISS ETHEL—"Kate says she's weary of living in a small apartment."

JACK CARR—"A case of flat tire, eh!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Fishy.—KNICKER—"Was your house robbed?"

BOCKER—"Yes; burglars stole the plants, cat, and canary just before my wife came home."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Who was Sick?—"I called a doctor last night."

"Was anybody sick?"

"Yes; he was when he saw the hand I held."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Leading Question.—D. A. R.—"I have the drum that my great-great-grandfather carried all through the Revolution."

THE FLIPPANT ONE—"And when he saw the enemy, did he beat it?"—*Puck.*

No Extra Charge.—LADY OF THE HOUSE—"Half the things you wash are torn to pieces."

WASHERWOMAN—"Yes, mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I only charge for them as one piece, mum."—*New York Mail.*

None Needed.—TOURIST—"You have an unusually large acreage of corn under cultivation; don't the crows annoy you a great deal?"

FARMER—"Oh, not to any extent."

TOURIST—"That's peculiar, considering you have no scarecrows."

FARMER—"Oh, well, you see, I'm out here a good part of the time myself."—*New York Mail.*

Seeing Them All.—Col. Thomas D. Osborne, who resigned from the Board of Managers, to become Secretary of the Hospital Commission, allowed a remark to escape him for which the good Baptists of this city may take him to task.

Colonel Osborne is an ex-Confederate. He is also an ardent Baptist. Both come close to his heart.

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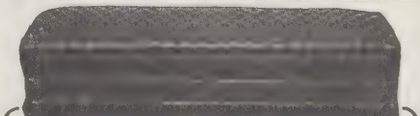

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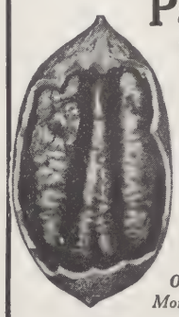

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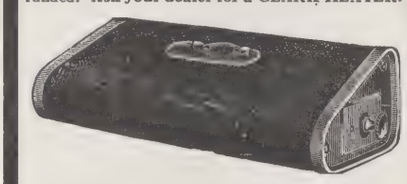

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GILLIS—"Judging by his looks, I think the football team was on him."—*Town Topics.*

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ALICE—"Well, my dear, just show any man who proposes to you a schedule of your yearly expenses, and if he doesn't back out he's one."—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 23.—Forty-four sailors and passengers are drowned when the Finnish steamship *Westkusten* strikes a reef in the Gulf of Bothnia and sinks.

Cuba's sugar crop for the present year is estimated at 2,429,240 tons, 500,000 tons higher than any crop so far.

October 26.—No Mexican candidate for President receives votes enough to elect, and Provisional President Huerta continues in office.

The Liberal party wins a large majority of the seats in the Italian Parliament. Premier Giolitti is reelected.

The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Count Romanones, resigns when refused a vote of confidence on the opening of Parliament.

October 27.—The British Foreign Office announces that it will take no steps in the Mexican situation without consulting the United States.

James Larkin, leader of the Irish transport strikers, is convicted in Dublin of sedition and incitement to riot and sentenced to prison for seven months.

Edward Dato, a Conservative with Liberal tendencies, accepts office as Spanish Premier in succession to Count Romanones, and forms a Cabinet.

The Bavarian Senate votes to support a measure dethroning the mad King Otto, and the Ministry consents to introduce such a bill, which is assured a majority in both houses.

The Federal Council of the German Empire votes unanimously to place Prince Ernst August of Cumberland on the throne of the duchy of Brunswick.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 23.—The La Follette substitute for the Seaman's Servitude Bill is passed by the Senate.

The new Federal Industrial Commission organizes by electing Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, permanent chairman.

October 25.—The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency ends its hearings on the Currency Bill. Chairman Owen expresses his unalterable opposition to the Vanderlip central-bank plan.

October 26.—Chairman Carter Glass, of the House Banking and Currency Committee, issues a statement declaring the Vanderlip currency plan would delay and frustrate legislation.

GENERAL

October 24.—Hope for the rescue of 209 miners entrapt by an explosion in a coal-mine at Dawson, New Mexico, is abandoned. Fifty-four bodies have been recovered, the total death list amounting to 264.

The General Education Board announces donations of $1,500,000 to Johns Hopkins Medical School, $200,000 each to Barnard and Wellesley Colleges, and $50,000 to Ripon College.

The first complete passage of the Pacific locks of the Panama Canal by any vessel is made by a dredge.

October 25.—Nine American battle-ships, the picked fleet of the Navy, start from Hampton Roads for the Mediterranean cruise.

October 26.—Ten firemen are killed and 18 others seriously injured in a fire that destroys the main store of the Goodyear Rubber Company, in Milwaukee.

October 27.—The battle-ship *Texas* at her builders' trial makes 21.128 knots an hour, the fastest time of any dreadnought afloat.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. B.," Houston, Texas.—"Please distinguish between the use of (1) *convention* and *conventionality*, also between (2) *tolerance* and *toleration*."

(1) The words *convention* and *conventionality* are synonymous only in the sense fixt by the sixth definition of the former word on page 572 of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY: "general or tacit consent, or *something* regarded as *established by it*." The difference between the words in this sense lies in the fact that *convention* suggests more distinctly than *conventionality* the conscious agreement of society upon the thing in question, and that *conventionality* emphasizes the absence from the thing of individual or personal character. There is less of the *human* element in social *conventionalities* than in social *conventions*.

(2) *Tolerance* is a trait of character; *toleration* is the act that such a trait leads to. "His tolerance of the opinions of others" means his "attitude of tolerating or disposition to tolerate"; "his *toleration* of the opinions of others" means his specific "act of tolerating."

"W. H. B.," Toronto, Canada.—"Is 'are' correctly used in the following sentences? 'This firm *are* unable . . . '; 'The So-and-so Railway Co. *are* responsible . . . '"

One may use *are* with the noun *firm* unless some other word is associated with the noun which conveys distinctly the idea of singularity. That is the case with "this firm." *This* is too distinctly singular for one to say "This firm *are*." But one may say "*The* firm *are*" and "The . . . Company *are*," when one means to refer to the different members of a firm or a company distributively.

"G. W. N.," Omaha, Neb.—"Is the word 'often' ever compared 'oftener' and 'oftenest'? I am positive that I have seen these forms, but am unable to find authority."

The word *often* may be compared in either way: (1) by adding *-er* and *-est*, or (2) by prefixing *more* and *most*. The latter is the more frequently used.

"M. J. C.," Jeffersonville, Ga.—"Kindly tell me the origin and exact meaning of the expression 'the fine Italian hand.'"

We have seen no account of the origin of the phrase, "fine Italian hand," but have supposed that its first reference was to the Italian style of handwriting now in common use. The former English (or Gothic) style is still seen in German script. The phrase connotes also the deftness and skill of earlier Italian diplomacy, and implies a spirit and a kind of unscrupulousness and underhand dealing characteristic of the earlier, and even of much modern, diplomacy.

"M. M. B.," South St. Paul, Minn.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of Madison *Cawein's* name."

The name *Cawein* is pronounced kay-wine (*ay* as in *day*, and *wein* like the English word *wine;* accent on the last syllable.

"J. O.," New York, N. Y.—"What is the proper pronunciation of 'Ade'?"

Ade is pronounced like the English word *aid*.

"W. W. IV.," Coweta, Okla.—"Is it correct to say 'Rev. Beecher preached there once,' or should one say 'Rev. Mr. Beecher preached there once?'"

The title of a clergyman is "*The* Reverend," not "Reverend." If a name be used without the given name or initials, the title "Mr." should be used in addition; as, "*The* Reverend Mr. Beecher."

"S. J.," New York, N. Y.—"Which of the following phrases is right? 'Everybody *has his* own ideas about it' or 'Everybody *have their* own ideas about it.'"

The correct form is, "Everybody *has his* own ideas about it."

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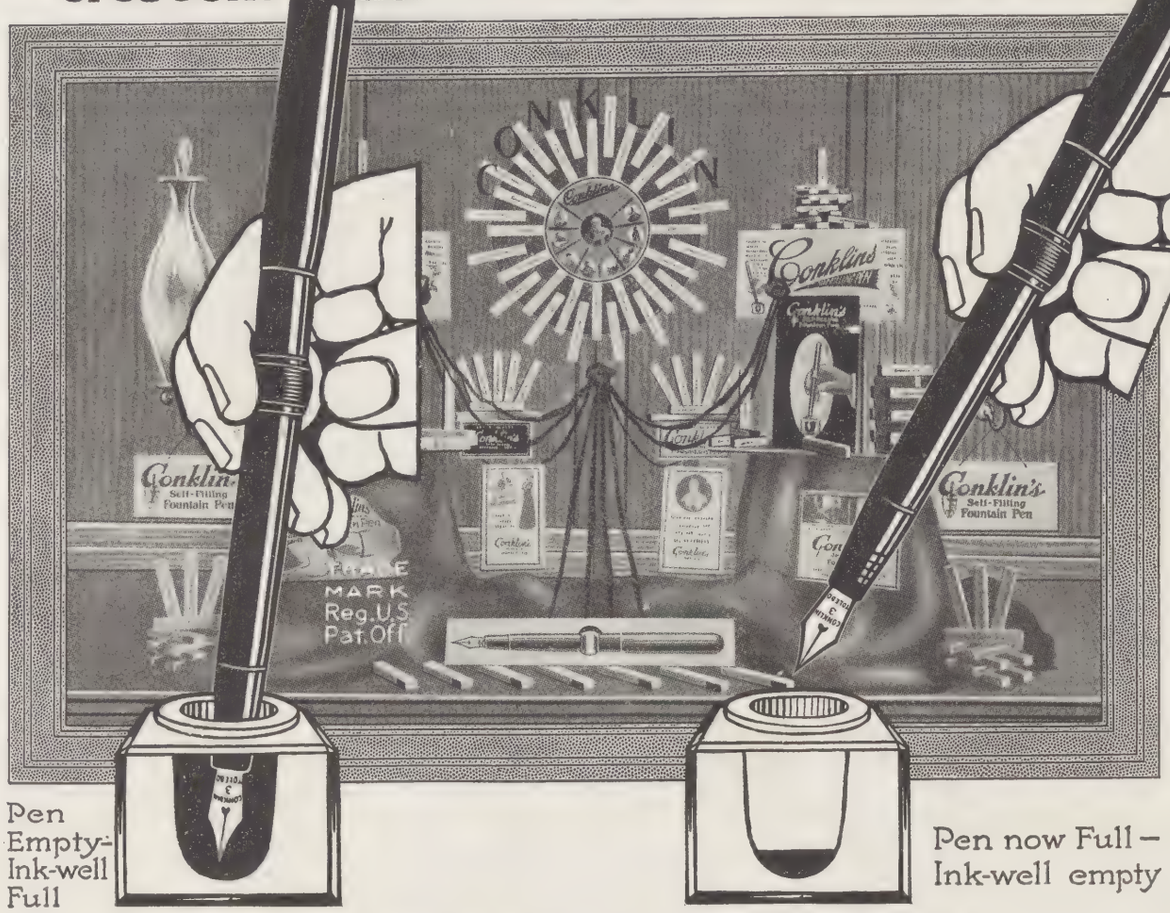

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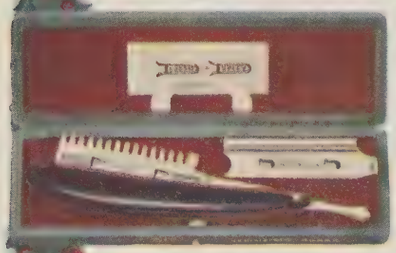

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The Literary Digest

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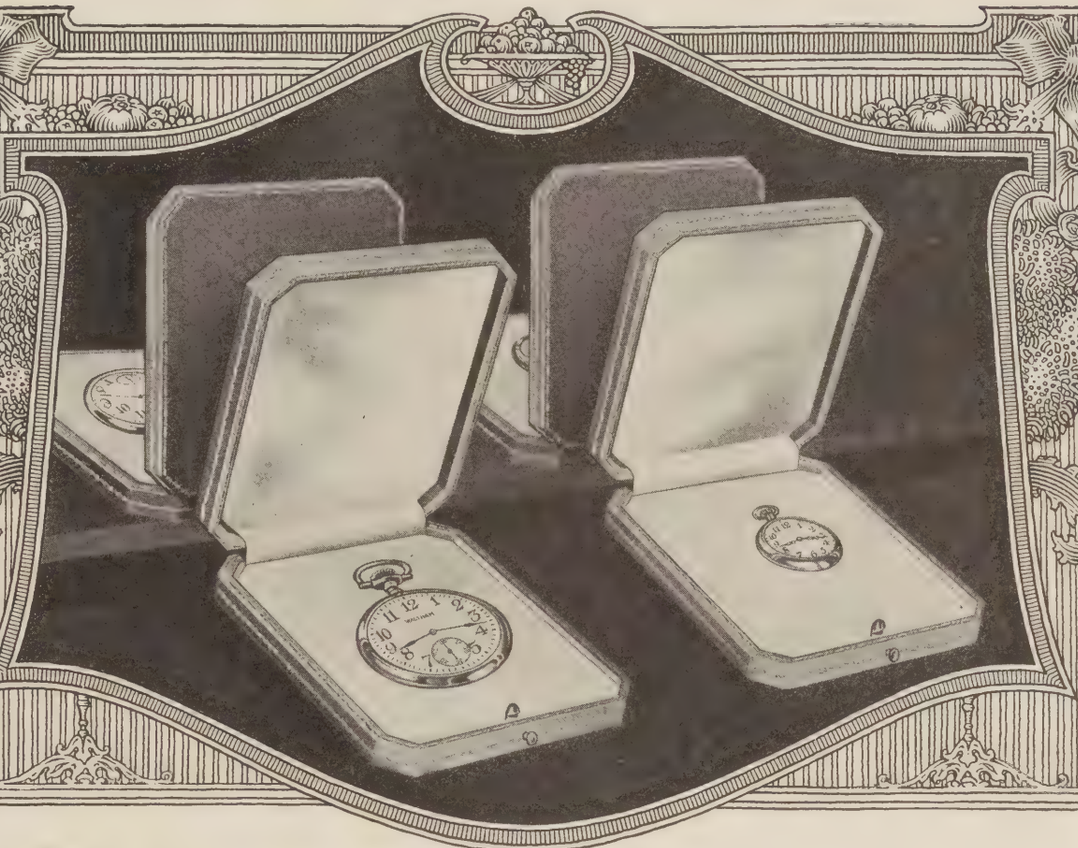

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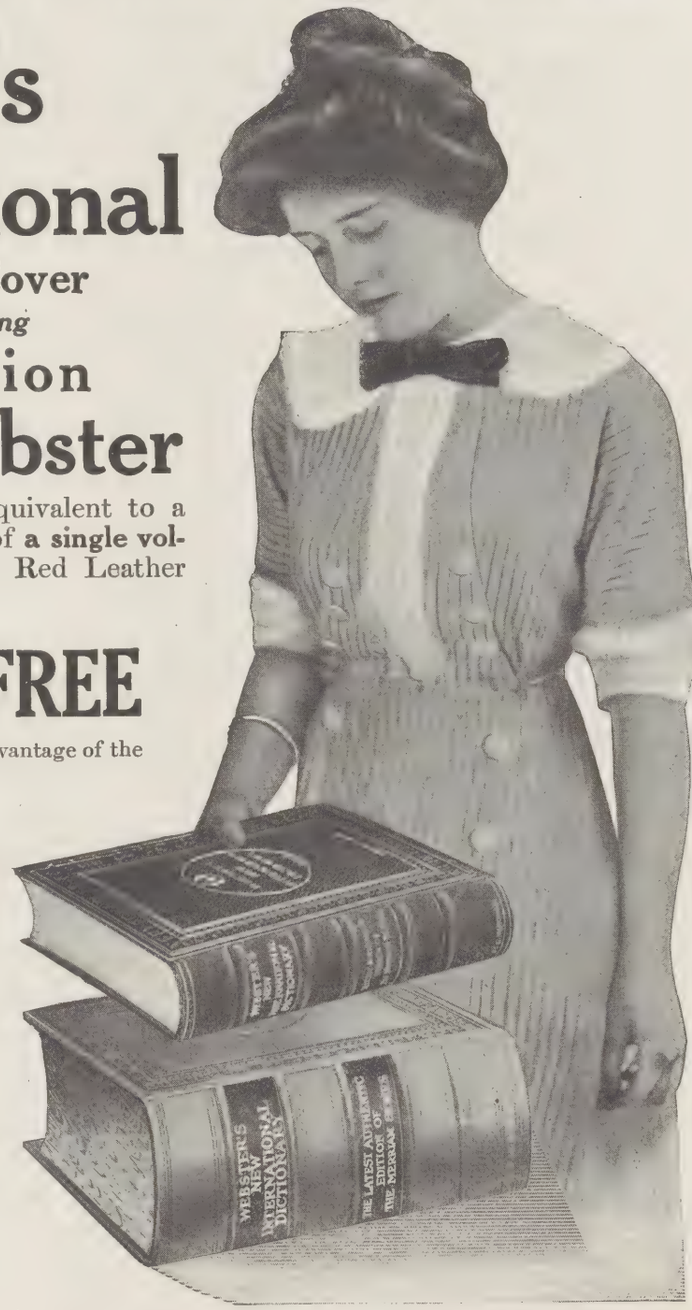

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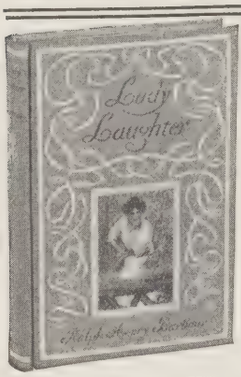

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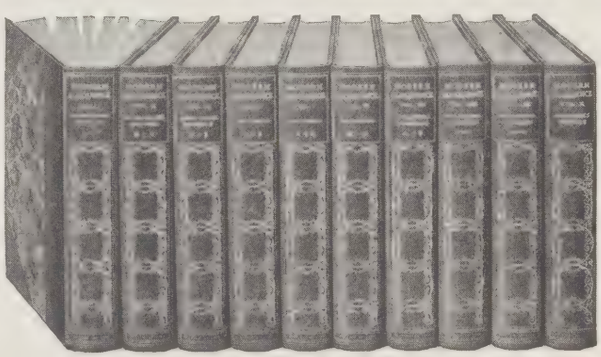

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At the left see one of our young men's double-breasted 48-inch ulsterettes; shawl collar; slant pockets; belt and plait in the back.

The kneeling figure wears our double-breasted 33-inch skating coat; shawl collar; patch pockets; belt all around. Yoke back with plaits.

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The young woman wears a double-breasted 30-inch Norfolk, with adjustable collar, bellows patch pockets, belt all around; yoke and plait back.

Stylish coats for cold weather

WINTER coats need to be warm and well-made; and that's where you realize the importance of our all-wool standard of quality, and the superiority of our tailoring. But good style is not to be forgotten, even when the first consideration is warmth and comfort. None of us can ever be quite indifferent to style, no matter what the temperature.

There are special values in our clothes at $25, which you ought to see; the best clothiers everywhere have them; true economy in clothes buying.

You'll find men's and young men's overcoats at $16.50 to $75. Skating jackets $12 to $25. Women's Norfolks $18 to $25; women's overcoats $20 to $50.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAMMANY'S WATERLOO

WHEN the greatest Democratic city of the nation snows under the organization candidate for Mayor by 120,000 plurality, while in near-by States the voters are indorsing the national Administration by electing Democratic State and local tickets, explanations are in order. "The result speaks for itself," was Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy's laconic reply to the newspaper men who tried to get some interesting comment from "the Chief" of the defeated forces. The result does speak for itself, agree the papers which backed the victorious Fusion movement in New York. Tammany, which has been defeated in previous years, this time "was slaughtered," *The Press* (Prog.) has it. Mr. Murphy, as the *Tribune* (Rep.) observes, "so far overreached himself that he to-day lies sprawling in the most abject defeat that ever befell a Tammany boss." If we reduce this statement to figures, it means that John Purroy Mitchel defeats Edward E. McCall for the mayoralty by a plurality of 121,209. It means that Tammany controls but one vote out of sixteen in the nearly all-powerful Board of Estimate, that it loses control of the Board of Aldermen, and that practically all its nominees for county and judicial offices go down to defeat.

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JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, NEW YORK'S NEXT MAYOR.

Putting these facts into the still more practical form of dollars and cents, it means "four lean years for the Tiger." For, according to *The Evening Mail's* estimate, Tammany has "missed" elective and appointive offices worth about $1,073,600 a year. The result speaks for itself no less clearly in Albany, add the anti-Tammany papers. Tammany representation in the city's delegation to the State Assembly is cut in half. The control of that body passes to the Republicans. Just 17 of the 79 Assemblymen who voted to impeach Governor Sulzer are returned by their constituents, and the deposed Governor is triumphantly elected to the Assembly, "with a vote that adds whiz to the resounding slap that his election plants upon both the cheeks of his accusers." But no election returns are allowed to speak for themselves, at least without generous assistance from the press in the way of explanation and presage.

If we are to credit an observant daily in another city, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), Tammany

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"was doomed to defeat from the day when the exposures of the police alliance with crime became indisputable." According to the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "it was fairly obvious early in the campaign that Murphy made a mistake in selecting Mr. McCall as nominee for Mayor." Yet New Yorkers will remember the early strength of McCall as a "conservative" candidate, which was reflected in the betting odds. The New York *Evening Post* points to a "slow but steady awakening of the people" through many years of anti-Tammany campaigning, with last week's victory "the culmination of all the fights of the past quarter century against the domination of Fourteenth Street." But whatever of truth there may be in this, popular opinion is more in line with the assertion of Mr. Kline, New York's *ad interim* Mayor, that two things brought about the overthrow of Tammany—"the refusal of a renomination to Mayor Gaynor

THERE'S GOING TO BE ANOTHER WAR.
—Robinson in the New York *Tribune.*

by Tammany Hall, and the unfortunate Sulzer incident." Mayor Gaynor's rejection was followed, as our readers will recall, by his nomination as an independent anti-Tammany candidate. His sudden death at sea, after he had defied Tammany and all its works with his characteristic vigor of utterance, threw his following into the Fusion camp. This united the forces arrayed against Tammany, gave them new ammunition, and strengthened their zeal and determination.

But the most obvious explanation of the record-breaking 121,000 Mitchel plurality is found by the press in the protest awakened by the impeachment of Governor Sulzer, followed, as it was, by what the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) calls "the most detailed exposure of the Democratic organization's corruption known since the days of Tweed." "The history of William Sulzer, and the incidents, real or apocryphal, ascribed to Tammany rule at Albany," says the New York *Evening Sun*, a McCall supporter, roused a "tremendous and irresistible wave of popular wrath, indignation, destructive fury." Within forty-eight hours after the first Sulzer broadside against Murphy appeared in *The Evening Mail* (Prog.), declares that paper editorially, "the whole situation had changed, and from that time the defeat of Tammany was certain."

The startling allegations made on the stump by Mr. Hennessy have yet to be proved before the proper magistrates, but, coming at the time they did, they added fuel to the flames. William Sulzer's "immolation probably led to Tammany's undoing," remarks the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.). And the ex-Governor and Assemblyman-elect has no doubt that it was his doing—"before I came down from Albany the odds were 1 to 2 against Mitchel." To quote a Sulzer statement appearing in the New York papers:

"From Mr. Murphy's High Court of Infamy I appealed to the higher court of public opinion.

"My vindication for having been true to my oath of office and for refusing to betray the people of the State is complete. I am content to let the matter rest on the verdict at the polls.

"If my removal from the Governorship by an ignorant and a corrupt and an arrogant boss whose dictates to do wrong I defied has been the means of destroying bossism in the State of New York, I can console myself with the reflection that I was able to accomplish more out of office than all the Governors in the last decade could accomplish in office.

"Tammany is tottering under the weight of Murphyism, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I struck the abhorrent thing, and the threatening menace, the hardest blow it has received since the days of Tweed."

The people have "determined correctly," in the judgment of the Springfield *Republican*, "that, while Sulzer may be morally unfit to be Governor, they will not stand for impeachment trials inspired solely by motives of personal and political vengeance on the part of a political boss embodying all the qualities most dangerous to a democratic form of government." The New York *Globe*, one of the papers which remained friendly to Sulzer, believes that the people of "The Sixth" were right in returning their emphatic affirmative answer to the ethical question thus put by one of the rabbis of the district:

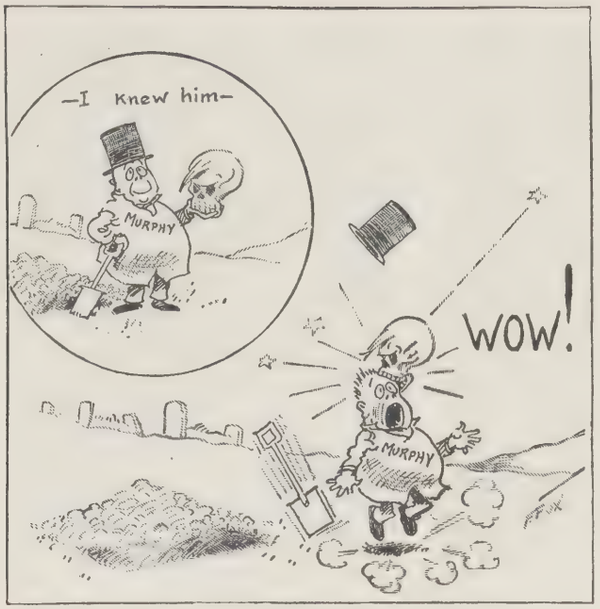
"Suppose a boy had been in bad company and had done things he should not have done; then suppose this boy broke away from the bad company and began to do good things and resisted all inducements to him to return to his evil practises; suppose then his vicious former companions should fall on him and begin to stone him, would I be justified in holding their garments as they destroyed him?"

While Mr. Sulzer thus begins his political life anew, the man whom he holds responsible for the whole impeachment "plot" remains leader of the Democratic organization in State and city. But he "finds himself in an extremely embarrassing position," we read in the New York *Herald* (Ind.), for "he faces four years of famine, and it is in such times that rebellion grows within the ranks of Tammany." At present, according to the reporters who have asked him about it, Mr. Murphy has not the least idea of resigning from the leadership of Tammany Hall. But, says *The Evening Post*, "the immense *débâcle* in which he has gone down puts his next step beyond his own volition." "If political fights are made for offices, what's the use of fighting with a leader and an organization that in city campaigns make elaborate and entirely successful preparations to give every least morsel of patronage to the opposition?" This is a question that is going to be asked by those who take the lower view of political duty and interest, according to *The Times*. A former Tammany politician who supported Mitchel is quoted as declaring that Murphy's "stupid leadership, his forcing the impeachment of Sulzer, have split his party in this State and have destroyed his ticket in this city."

The Brooklyn *Citizen*, an organization paper which supported the McCall ticket, voices the same discontent. The results of the election, it says, "are not misinterpreted when they are held to show that a change in the leadership of Tammany is indispensable to the recovery of the confidence of the Democratic masses."

But a mere change of leadership will simply mean "a new leader with the same old tiger," replies the New York *Globe*, and it continues:

"Attack must be made not on men, but on the institution. The Democratic party of New York must be organized on a new basis—on the basis that is recognized elsewhere throughout the country. No reason now exists or has ever existed why in the metropolis of this country the local branch of the Democratic party should be under the control of a plutocratic oligarchy.



"ALAS, POOR SULZER—"

—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

HAUNTED.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

MURPHY'S BANSHEE.

"Do the Democrats of New York City mean business this time or will they piffle along in the old way by accepting Murphy's abdication as sufficient indication of a change of heart?"

The Democratic, but anti-Tammany, New York *World* takes the same view of the situation. Tammany has indeed been beaten, it adds, but "when a quarter of a million voters cast their ballots for Tammany's candidates, these ballots are a shocking manifestation of popular indifference to honesty and decency in government." And it shows, according to *The World:*

"That the battle for honest government is only half won in New York, and that all talk hereafter of compromising with Tammany means compromise with organized, systematized infamy, which will menace the city as long as it is permitted to live. . . . . .

"Tammany can not be reformed. It must be destroyed!"

Nor are the Sulzer-Hennessy revelations forgotten. It is Governor Glynn's duty to do his share of the great Democratic house-cleaning by investigating all these "charges of corrupt dealing in matters of State expenditure," says *The Times.* "Let there be still more light" is *The American's* cry, as it is that of *The Evening Mail*, in whose columns we read:

"The facts so far disclosed clearly indicate an appalling condition of corruption, extravagance, and inefficiency in practically every State department, revealing the Republican State machine as the secret ally of the Tammany machine, and part beneficiary in its plunder. . . . . .

"The real conditions must be made known—must be revealed without fear or favor. The whole power of the State must be centered on a relentless uncovering of wrong-doing and an exposure of the 'invisible government' that thwarts the efforts of those it can not rule, and cries vengeance on them."

But whatever the effect of this election upon the Democratic party in city, State, and nation, whatever political changes it may portend, the press of the city substantially agree that the city of New York may now look forward to four years of good government. The newly elected Mayor declares that he has "but one ambition, and that is to make New York City the best-governed municipality in America." "His opponents join in the wish that he may have a successful administration, and hope that it will be of substantial benefit to our city." These words from the lips of Mr. C. F. Murphy brought from the successful candidate the acknowledgment that the Tammany leader was a "good loser." So, apparently, are the papers which opposed Mr. Mitchel. They say little about the defeat of the McCall ticket and have the kindest words for the new Mayor and his principal associates. There were two great objects in the campaign just closed, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"One was to keep Tammany out of the City Hall and from the commissionerships which the Mayor will appoint, and the other was to keep it from the city funds in the control of the Board of Estimate. Both of those objects have been accomplished, a result for which the taxpayers will have repeated occasions for gratitude before the next four years have passed."

Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny, of the Board of Aldermen, will have 9 of the 16 votes in the Board of Estimate. These experienced officials, thinks the New York *Globe*, "constitute a governing board about as excellent as any one has a right to expect in a faulty world." They are likely, adds *The Journal of Commerce*, "to have the new borough presidents with them in their efforts, and are sure of the co-operation of the law officers of the city and of the counties of New York and Kings." It means, says District Attorney Whitman, who was reelected without opposition, "that New York during the next four years will be the best-governed city in the world." These faithful public servants have not only been indorsed, observes *The Evening Post;* "they have been commissioned to proceed for four years with their great constructive plans for the welfare of the city. . . . Never has New York had such a prospect of fundamental administrative reform in the hands of such worthy men." It is, concludes *The Evening Post*, "indeed an hour for unrestrained rejoicing," and "not only in this city, but everywhere," will the "hip-and-thigh slaughter of Tammany be hailed as the full dawning of a new day for municipal government in the United States."

A significant feature of the election, note several dailies, is the increase in the Socialist vote. Charles E. Russell received 32,109 votes in the greater city, which is an increase of 300 per cent. over the vote polled by the Socialist mayoralty candidate in 1909, and which exceeds the New York City vote for Russell for Governor last year, and comes within a thousand of the vote cast for Eugene V. Debs for President. So that *The Evening Post* is inclined to believe that "there are signs of that steady advance which the Socialists profess to accept as indicative of ultimate success." That consummation, however, the "capitalist" daily is constrained to add, "would seem to be distant, with a Socialist poll of about 5 per cent. of the total vote cast in New York City."

DEMOCRACY HOLDING ITS OWN

ANY FEARS that may have been entertained in Washington of a popular reaction against the Administration because of the new tariff or the Wilson policies were shown to be unfounded or premature by last week's election returns, if we are to believe the press correspondents stationed in the capital. In the President's own State, James F. Fielder had the open support of the Administration and won. In Massachusetts, David I. Walsh, the Democratic candidate, easily defeated his three formidable opponents. Most important of all, "from the practical standpoint," so we read in the New York *Herald*, "is the election of Blair Lee as Senator from Maryland, which gives the Democrats a majority of eight in the Senate instead of six." This, "with the election of three out of four Democratic candidates for Congress," is said to be regarded by the President and the Democratic leaders as "an indication that the Underwood Tariff Bill satisfies the people." On the other hand, we find the New York *Sun* reminding the President that while the Democratic vote increased slightly in both Massachusetts and New Jersey, the party in these States is still in a minority, and is in power only because "face to face with Republican disunity." And papers like Mr. Munsey's New York *Press* take the occasion to renew their plea for "amalgamation."

JAMES F. FIELDER.

His election as Governor continues New Jersey as the "key-note Wilson State."

The expectation that this election would give some idea of the staying powers of the Progressives is balked by the fact that the results in New Jersey and in Massachusetts seem to point in opposite directions. In New Jersey, Everett Colby, the Progressive nominee, ran a bad third, receiving about 40,000 votes as compared with the Roosevelt Presidential vote of 145,000 last year. In this the Republicans see a sign that the Progressives are drifting back to their old allegiance. But in Massachusetts, Charles Sumner Bird ran second, leading his Republican opponent, Congressman Gardner, by about 10,000 votes, relegating the Republican party to third place in the State for the first time since the Civil War. This is, of course, encouraging to Progressives, who declare that now "it's up to the Republican party to come over to us."

The people at last week's elections clearly voted to sustain the President, in the opinion of the New York *World* (Dem.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), and *Journal of Commerce*, Jersey City *Journal*, and Newark *News* (Ind.). Even in New York, thinks *The World*, the triumph of Mitchel "is due to the fact that in his character and purposes he represented the Wilson idea in municipal government as opposed to the system of Tammany." No other President, declares this Democratic daily, "ever had a more impressive indorsement in an off year." Nor, in the opinion of the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, is the triumph to end in gratification and congratulations. After this apparent indorsement of the Administration's policies, these developments are put down as "imminent":

"Renewed pressure on the Senate for speedy passage of the Currency Bill in the form desired by the President.

"Formulation of an aggressive program of antitrust legislation.

"Encouragement of the reorganization of the Democratic party in New York State so that the Wilson Administration may be aided by a friendly State leader to retain a Democratic delegation from New York in the next House of Representatives, elect a Democrat to succeed United States Senator Elihu Root in 1915, a Democratic Governor in 1914, and New York's electoral vote to the Democratic national ticket in 1916."

The decisive victory of Mr. Fielder in New Jersey is "easily explained" by the Republican New York *Tribune*, "on three grounds":

"One is, that Jerseymen were proud to have a man from their State in the Presidency, and were therefore inclined to support his administration at the polls and to elect his chosen candidate.

"Another is that many Progressives . . . were more intent upon defeating the Republican candidate than upon electing their own, and therefore voted for Mr. Fielder as the surest way to defeat Mr. Stokes. . . . . .

"The third is that in New Jersey the Democratic party, under Mr. Wilson and his successor, has been a party of progress and enlightenment."

For the "humiliating failure of the Republicans" in Massachusetts, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) finds Mr. Gardner, the candidate for Governor, "largely to blame." Yet it acknowledges that the Progressive campaign was "clean, honorable, and shrewd," and "Mr. Bird at least has the satisfaction of knowing that he has given the Progressive party in the country, probably, a fresh lease of life."

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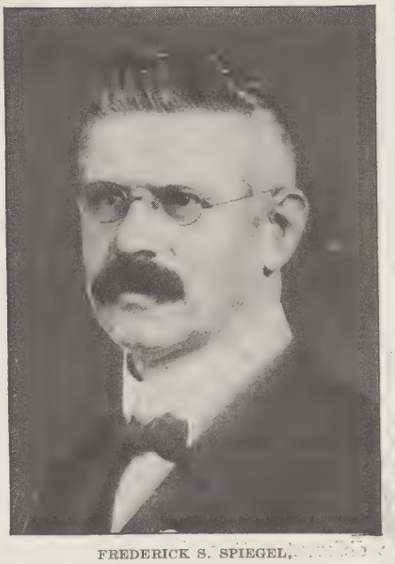
DAVID I. WALSH,

Whose election marks the fourth successive year of Democratic success in Massachusetts.

The lesson for the Republicans is plain, says the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind).—"the Republican party must 'progressivize' itself to the satisfaction of the Progressives, under what name the two shall hereafter act in concert making no difference whatever." And Governor Johnson, of California, Colonel Roosevelt's running mate last year, who helped the Bird campaign, declares that to the question, "Which party shall survive, the Republican or Progressive?—Massachusetts has answered in no uncertain tone." Yet Republican leaders point to Colby's small vote in New Jersey, and to Maryland, where "George L. Wellington, Progressive, in the election of a United States Senator by direct vote of the people, received less than ten per cent. of the vote given Roosevelt." In local elections elsewhere the Progressives merely assisted the Democrats into office, the Republicans assert. In Massachusetts and New York the Progressives made gains in the State legislatures. Yet the New York *World* observes that "in the elections in Massachusetts,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Cleveland's reform mayor, elected for a second term.

HENRY T. HUNT,
A reformer who lost his fight for reelection in Cincinnati.



FREDERICK S. SPIEGEL,
Who defeated Mayor Hunt and recaptured Cincinnati for the Republicans.

OHIO MAYORS IN TRANSITION.

Maryland, and in this city to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives, the Progressive candidates ran uniformly third." And it concludes that,

"Viewed broadly, the election results the country over go to show that the Progressive party is disintegrating and that the Progressive voters are rapidly drifting back to the Republican party."

CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI

THE NATIONAL PROMINENCE of the reform mayors of Cleveland and Cincinnati gives special importance to the elections there. In Cleveland, Mayor Newton D. Baker was considered the successor of Tom L. Johnson. In Cincinnati, Mayor Henry T. Hunt had carried on a fight against the old Cox machine that has been made famous in many newspaper and magazine articles. Cleveland reelected Mayor Baker; Cincinnati defeated Mayor Hunt. Taking up the Cleveland election first, we read in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that almost every one of the men supporting Mr. Baker's Republican opponent was identified in past fights with "interests seeking to block the wheels of progress." It is interesting, too, to recall Mark Hanna's great battle with Tom L. Johnson and to note that Dan R. Hanna's paper, the Cleveland *Leader*, opposed Johnson's political successor. *The Plain Dealer* accounts for Mayor Baker's success by saying that "he has borne the brunt and endured the heat of the battle, always as the people's champion." It reviews the campaign thus:

"Tho Mayor Baker received a clear plurality of first-choice votes, he did not get a majority, as the charter requires, and it is necessary to count second-choice ballots to determine the result. By this method the Mayor receives an ample majority. His appeal for a popular indorsement on the strength of his record is thus answered favorably.

"The fight waged against the administration during the closing weeks of the campaign assumed a character which the friends of the Mayor had not anticipated. The Mayor's record of constructive accomplishment was assailed by opponents who urged a variety of complaints, many of them of minor consequence when taken singly, but the cumulative effects of which are reflected in the returns. They combined into a fighting opposition a heterogeneous aggregation of elements which had nothing in common except the desire to defeat the administration."

The Cleveland *Press*, one of the many Scripps-McRae papers in Ohio which have been backing the forward movement in State affairs led by Mr. Bigelow, and a champion of the ultra-democratic charter that was adopted by the city some time ago, has this to say about Mayor Baker:

"It is the progress of the people of Cleveland toward better things for the weak and the poor, toward a deeper insight into the needs of common men and women, and toward a complete control of government by the people, that made the new charter possible, and that helped make Cleveland a city on a hill.

"In the whole movement from its beginning Newton Baker has been the leader, next only to Tom L. Johnson."

Turning to the Cincinnati election, it is said that Mayor Hunt's defeat was due largely to a lack of support from a considerable camp of radicals under the leadership of Herbert S. Bigelow, a well-known liberal clergyman, who have been backing ultrademocratic measures not only in their own city, but throughout the State. Mayor Hunt seems to have alienated the political affections of the Bigelow element by agreeing to a compromise between the city government and the street-railway interests in a franchise controversy. He was opposed, too, by the remnants of the old George B. Cox Republican machine. He had risen to power over the wreckage of that organization, and the enemies he made two years ago had not forgotten him. But his defeat, we are told, does not necessarily mean that Cincinnati has gone back to evil ways. *The Enquirer*, which, with Governor James M. Cox's State Democratic organization, backed Hunt, says that "Cincinnati is no longer the boss-ridden, gang-laden, combine-plundered city that it was for so many years in the recent past." Concerning the result, Mr. Hunt himself says:

"I ascribe my defeat to three causes. In the first place, the public did not understand my attitude on the traction question.

"I lost the support of the Bigelow people and Democrats who are opposed to Civil Service."

The Commercial Tribune, a Cincinnati Republican paper, explains the result of the election and pays a high tribute to Judge Frederick S. Spiegel, the successful candidate:

"Cincinnati is, under normal conditions, a Republican city, therefore there should be no expression of astonishment that the Republican organization carried the day. . . . . .

"Judge Spiegel goes into office with advantage accruing from many years in public duties.

"He has had ample opportunity to know men and matters. He is a clean man."

HARVESTING THE "HARVESTER TRUST"

THE HARVEST of "busted" trusts which has been in progress for some years now threatens to include the "Harvester Trust" itself, an event that is ranked by the Indianapolis *News* and other papers with the Oil, Tobacco, and Steel Trust cases. The Harvester concern was given the chance by Attorney-General Wickersham to dissolve voluntarily, but it failed to share his views about its iniquity, and in a spirit of conscious rectitude defied the Government to prove its guilt, which the Government will now try to do. The result of the suit is awaited with varied feelings. Remembering that "gasoline went up from 11 to 19 cents a gallon as the immediate and glorious result of the oil dissolution," the New York *Sun* (Ind.) suggests that "the farmers must await with suspicion, not to say alarm," the issue of this latest dissolution suit under the Sherman Antitrust Law. "Will the price of reapers and other tools of the farmer's trade be screwed up as the price of oil was?" it asks. But it seems that the dissolution sought in this case is of a different pattern from that applied to the Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust. Thus, from the Government's brief prepared by the Attorney-General himself, we learn that the aim of this suit is to bring about a dissolution in fact as well as in theory. On this point the Attorney-General says:

"In order that the plan may establish a condition in honest harmony with the law, it is imperative that it shall disintegrate the business of the principal defendant in such a manner that no two of the disintegrated parts shall be acquired by or come under the control of companies having common stockholders or companies otherwise under common control or influence."

Of the Government's reasons for regarding the International Harvester Company as a combination in restraint of trade, the Attorney-General goes on to say in his brief:

"Under the undisputed facts, the formation of the International Harvester Company was not a normal and natural development of the commerce in harvesting-machines. It was the child of one not theretofore interested in the business, George W. Perkins, a banker and insurance man, who stept in at an opportune time to bring the rival manufacturers together.

"He and others, by means of a combination in corporate form, destroyed competition and entrenched monopoly.

"The organization of the International Harvester Company in 1902 has been followed since that time by a course of conduct on the part of the defendants clearly demonstrating an intent not only to perpetuate their monopoly of the harvesting business, but also to build up by means of and upon their harvesting monopoly a monopoly of all the business in agricultural implements in the United States."

And in his final summing up of the case for dissolution, Mr. McReynolds presents the following interesting figures:

"Take the finances of this concern in 1903 and take them now, and what have we? In 1903 the total business done by the International Harvester Company was $53,000,000; in 1912 it had increased to $125,000,000; in the same length of time its capitalization had increased from $120,000,000 to $163,000,000, and between 1903 and 1911, the latest figures available, the assets of this concern had increased from $130,000,000 to $223,000,000.

"Those figures, in terse form, tell the story of the rapid growth of the power of this concern. This expansion has been so enormous that the word of this corporation has become absolute law to thousands and thousands.

"When the McCormick, the Deering, the Plano, the Champion, the Milwaukee, and the Osborne companies entered this organization, this monopoly automatically was born. The existing competition was wiped out.

"The International Harvester Company in its first year held the following percentages of the nation's business in the varied lines: 98 per cent. of the binders, 95 per cent. of the corn-binders, 92 per cent. of the mowers, 85 per cent. of the rakes, and 40 per cent. of the twine.

"And there is nothing in the evidence to show that this situation has changed in ten years. Of course, there has been some competition. We got that story in the Tobacco case and in numerous other trust cases. But the fact stands out that we have more than 90 per cent. of the great harvesting companies of the country put under one company.

"No man who looks upon that picture can fail to see that this concern had the absolute power to fix prices. Of course, there existed no desire to get 100 per cent. of the business. A certain amount of competition keeps down public sentiment and helps in other ways.

"Intent is wholly immaterial. Philanthropic purpose can not be pleaded as justification for the result. When these defendants purposely entered into this organization, into this conspiracy, they laid themselves liable to be charged with guilt for the result."

The defense, on the other hand, denies the charges of monopoly, and argues that the size of a business concern is no proof of lawlessness. It asserts that none of the ordinary results of unlawful combination in restraint of trade has followed the company's organization—"no unreasonable prices; no reduction of wages; no overcapitalization; no excessive profits; no oppressive trade methods; no plant closed; no limitation of production of raw materials; and no deterioration of quality." Judge William D. McHugh, of counsel for the Harvester Company, even pictures this alleged trust as "one of the greatest educational and beneficial forces in this country," according to dispatches from St. Paul, where the case is being tried. The company, says Judge McHugh, would welcome the Biblical text—"By their fruits shall ye know them."

The issue raised by this suit, in the opinion of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), is whether there can be any good trust, or whether every combination in restraint of trade is bad. On this point it says:

"Admitting, for argument, the allegation of power to do wrong, is it possible to admit in justification good done through the possession of the power? The Harvester Trust claims that its resources enable it to build better machines than before it was formed, and to sell them throughout the world at a smaller advance of cost than its competitors. It has advanced wages 27 per cent., has paid 25 per cent. more for materials, and has raised prices 2 per cent. It has sold abroad $159,000,000 worth of goods, and has expended it in labor and materials in the United States, except its margin of profit, which is large in total but moderate in percentage. Now, is it unlawful to restrain trade in this way? Are the energy and efficiency which accumulate an alleged 80 or 90 per cent. of trade punishable for that fact, without regard to the manner in which it is done, and altho there is proof of conduct conforming to the best trade standards? It would seem that the application of the light of reason would prevent an affirmative reply. If the light of reason has ceased to burn, or if it can not be applied to such facts, then there is an end of big private business, and all operations on an American scale must be done by the Government or not at all."

While the prosecution of the Harvester Trust was actually begun by President Taft, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, "that it has been taken up by President Wilson thus early in his administration indicates that there is to be no cessation in the enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Law." At the same time we are reminded by the New York *World* that the Wilson antitrust campaign is not going to rest content with the enforcement of existing laws. We read:

"While it is the purpose of the Wilson Administration to follow for the present the course of action indicated to the Department of Justice by the United States Supreme Court in the Tobacco Trust case, it is planning more effective measures. In the last fifteen years, according to Commissioner Davies, of the Bureau of Corporations, two hundred corporations have come into possession of property worth more than $22,000,000,000. This is a condition that can not be met by occasional actions at law against a few offenders that conspire in restraint of trade. It calls for a more thoroughgoing remedy, which Commissioner Davies says that President Wilson is preparing to submit to Congress."

HIGHER RAILROAD RATES

MANY INDICATIONS seem to convince editorial observers that the iron horse will soon be permitted a more liberal supply of fodder than it has enjoyed since the Interstate Commerce Commission laid a restricting hand on the source of supplies in 1910. Not the least significant of these indications are certain remarks made by Chairman Edgar E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, before the National Association of Railway Commissioners during its recent convention in Washington—remarks which, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Sun*, "foreshadow that the Commission is likely to give an exceedingly open mind to freight advances in the near future." Higher rates will give the roads millions of dollars to spend on improvements, and the editors seem to think that the prosperity following this expenditure will outweigh the advance in prices due to increased freight rates. Warning against the continuance of a hostile attitude toward the railroads because of their past errors, Mr. Clark said in part:

"Even if it be true that the present financial condition of transportation agencies is due to reckless, improvident, or even dishonest financing in the past, it would be a mistake to correct it by a policy of reprisal, which will impair the usefulness or efficiency of the carriers, upon which the welfare, the very life, of the commerce of the country depends. That commerce grows continually, and we have seen each year periods during which the available facilities were sadly lacking in capacity and efficiency to properly furnish the transportation demanded.

"This is in part due to the failure of carriers to provide themselves with facilities, in part to inefficient handling and movement of equipment, in part to failure of shippers and receivers to provide room and facilities of their own sufficient for their needs, and in part to customs that have grown up in some lines of business that necessarily cause serious delay to cars and congestion of terminals.

"Of course the ideal situation would be one in which the carriers were ready to provide all the equipment needed and promptly transport all the traffic ordered at the time of the maximum demand, but that situation can be attained only by large additions to the facilities and great improvement in methods. The added facilities can be secured only through expenditures from surplus earnings or from expansion of credit. In either way the total cost to purchasers of transportation would be increased."

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ONCE A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

Now Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission at $10,000 a year, Mr. Edgar E. Clark gives a crumb of comfort to the railroads by remarking that "an ideal transportation situation" can not be achieved without increasing "the total cost to purchasers of transportation."

Behind these words, thinks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, lies a recognition of the fact that "the railroads of the country are in a serious predicament, ground as they are between the upper and nether millstones of Federal and State regulation and subject to constant demands for wage increases." And behind Mr. Clark's attitude again, remarks *The Herald* editorially, is an awakening of communities generally to the fact that "their own prosperity is largely dependent upon the prosperity of the railway systems by which they are served." In the present situation, the railroads insist, higher freight rates are the first essential if the lines are to prosper. The reasons for this point of view are strikingly set forth by President Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a speech before the Merchants' Association in New York. Making his plea direct to this gathering of leading Eastern shippers, Mr. Willard reviewed the numerous steps taken by the Eastern roads to effect economies and increase efficiency since the Commission denied them an advance in freight rates in 1910, and showed how no further alleviation was possible by these methods alone. He went on to say:

"At the present time railroad development and extension, particularly in the Eastern territory, is practically at a standstill, and personally I am quite unable to see how it can be otherwise until something happens to increase the net earnings of these carriers.

"I do not believe we can expect to accomplish the relief necessary by reducing wages, or by reducing materially the number of men employed, or by economies generally. Something, of course, may be accomplished in that direction. I do not believe that the relief required will be gained through increased business, because many of the roads are already handling as much, if not more, business than can be done economically with the present facilities, and before any greatly increased volume can be handled large expenditures must be made for additional facilities.

"The railroads could probably mark time for a while, if permitted to do so, and by enforced economies they would undoubtedly be able to maintain their present payments upon capital invested. In the meantime, however, the industrial capacity would very soon overtake, if it did not overwhelm, the capacity of the railroads, and then further commercial development of necessity would cease."

In full accord with this view is the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in which we read:

"Experience within the past few years has abundantly demonstrated that in the great majority of cases the operating revenues of the railroads of the United States are so far unequal to their needs as to preclude any such betterment of the service as the public requires, desires, and is entitled to receive. . . . . .

"Every fair-minded man who is competent to form an intelligent and unbiased opinion must see that this is an anomalous, an unsatisfactory, even a dangerous condition of affairs which, from the viewpoint of the national welfare no less than from that of the railroads themselves, demands an early remedy. Surely it may with much confidence be expected that the extremely moderate advance which the railroads have asked permission to make will in due course be sanctioned."

So, too, thinks the Washington *Post*, which sums up the situation in the following assertion:

"If the railroads are to provide all-steel cars to reduce the loss of life in wrecks, if they are to abolish grade crossings, supply the money necessary for the physical valuation of the roads ordered by Congress, and are to provide comfort and convenience for the passengers, they must have more revenue."

Touching on still further details of the railroads' predicament, the St. Louis *Republic* says:

"The situation is simple. The roads have faced, in the past few years, the general rise in price of railway supplies, the steady increase in wages which has resulted from 'collective bargaining' of the roads with federations of railway employees, the increase in expense through legislation concerning the size of crews and the use of special safety equipment, the increase in expense owing to the rise of interest rates throughout the financial world. Within the past two years vast losses by storm and flood have been added to the other negative items. With all this, revenues, both passenger and freight, have had a general downward tendency.

"As we write the danger of grave impairment of railway service is acute."

If the railroads were free to secure the money they need for extension and improvements, remarks the Atlanta *Constitution*,

"the prosperity that now lacks a finishing touch because the railroads have, perforce, stayed out of the purchasing market, would mount into unprecedented proportions," and "the country in general would begin to enjoy one of the most opulent eras in its history." The Atlanta paper goes on to say:

"The public would not object to a modest increase in rates, if the increase were made uniform and if there were no indications of discrimination. The American people are not slow to recognize a crisis when they meet one, and they are beginning to understand the folly of attempting to wreak punishment upon the railroad of to-day for the offenses of the railroad of yesterday.

"Any hesitancy on the part of public sentiment is to be found in fear that these ancient sins may be repeated. The public wants to know that the huge treasure imperatively needed by the railroads will go to the laying of tracks, the purchasing of supplies, and the replacement of equipment, and not to thimblerigging purposes, crushing competitors, and huge 'melon' dish-outs. The people do not grudge the railroads honest dividends. But they do not expect again to tolerate the distribution of what used to be the equivalent of piratical prize-money."

While "disposed to think that the railroads are not in so desperate a condition as some of their spokesmen would have us believe," the Philadelphia *Record* admits that "if they do not absolutely need an increase now, they certainly will in a short time if the ratio of operating expenses to revenue increases as it has been doing."

In the meantime fifty-two Eastern railroads have petitioned the Commission to be permitted a horizontal increase of 5 per cent. in freight rates, and the Commission is preparing for an exhaustive investigation before taking final action on this petition. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* we read:

"The so-called 5 per cent. horizontal increases in freight rates were to have become effective November 15, but the decision of the Commission means that all of these schedules will be held in abeyance until the Commission can take testimony and hold hearings. This decision foreshadows one of the most comprehensive investigations ever undertaken by the Commission in connection with freight rates.

"While the railroads did not expect the Commission to accept all of their schedules without a thorough inquiry they did hope that the need for increased revenues would be so apparent that certain of the advances would be allowed without suspension and the necessity of prolonged hearings, which may drag on till spring.

"The Commission's experts who have been comparing the proposed advances with the old rates are said to have discovered that while the plan of the railroads was for a 5 per cent. advance, many of the increases amount to as much as 16 per cent., while some are as high as 40 per cent. It is understood that it is this comparison which has led to the suspension."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVEN the Republican National Committee might learn something from Huerta.—*Kansas City Star.*

COLLECTING the income tax is a job for some perspicacious gentleman who understands all about the fourth dimension.—*Chicago News.*

IN the matter of recognition in Mexico it may yet be possible to have the minister from Great Britain persuaded to look again and try another monocle.—*Washington Star.*

THERE'S many a slip 'twixt the Glass and the Vanderlip. —*Louisville Times.*

PERHAPS the intelligent voter in Mexico is the one who does not vote.—*Chicago News.*

MANY European nations would be glad to help Mr. Bryan run Mexico on a percentage basis.—*Chicago News.*

ROOSEVELT Leaving Brazil. —*Headline.* Happy Brazil should recall that he "took" Panamá.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE London police have formed a union, but the militants are apt to make them work overtime. —*Charleston News and Courier.*

LESS than one-third of the consumer's dollar reaches the farmer; why boys leave the farm is to see if they can't get another third of the dollar.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

WHEN good old Christopher Columbus discovered a new continent, of course he had no means of knowing that Mexico was on it.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

JIM HILL says that the "country is waterlogged with bonds," and he might have added that the reason for this is that the bonds are water-soaked.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE cotton-mills are losing money because of the styles of women's gowns. Are there any style changes we can make in chops and steaks to cause grief to a few butchers?—*New York Telegraph.*

HUERTA kept his promise and didn't run for election. He walked in.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MR. WILSON'S opinion of Latin America seems to be that it has a splendid future which it refuses to bring into the present.—*New York Telegraph.*

IF Senator Overman's proposed increase in the powers of Congress included an increase in brain power, the country's indorsement would be unanimous.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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WHY NOT LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT AND END THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO? —McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

HUERTA will take the third cup of coffee, because he has the coffee-pot.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

MRS. PANKHURST will sail for home November 26. And the next day will be Thanksgiving.—*Boston Herald.*

ENGLAND, refusing to hurl Harry Kemp back upon our shores, wipes out anything said or done by Sir Lionel Carden. —*New York Press.*

"AFTER Huerta, what?" asks the Washington *Post.* If the question had been "Who?" we could have answered, "Wilson, that's all."—*Louisville Times.*

THE acting Governor of New Jersey was a brakeman ten years ago. Most States need a Governor with that kind of experience.—*Boston Herald.*

POSSIBLY England's mistake in recognizing Huerta was due to a confusion of the identities of President Wilson and ex-Ambassador Wilson.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THERE is a possibility that Huerta may yet wish that he had not been so cross with Uncle Sam; he may want to visit these shores in a great hurry shortly.—*Troy Record.*

"YALE to drop English system of rowing," and "England adopts American style of polo" are two of yesterday's headlines which should show the trend of the times.—*New York Press.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

"BIG BUSINESS" BEHIND THE MEXICAN MUDDLE

MANY leading European papers think that the struggle between Huerta and Carranza is a struggle between the capitalists of Europe and those of the United States. We are said to be backing and financing Carranza because under the rule of Huerta North American interests are not sufficiently favored and promoted. We are disgruntled because our manufactured goods are not suffered to supplant those of England, France, and Germany. It is charged more specifically that the battle is being fought for the immensely rich oil-fields of Mexico, and the combatants are the Standard Oil Company and the British Aguila Company, controlled by the Pearson interests. The London *Outlook*, speaking of "the sordid squabbles which usually attend rumors of Washington intervention in South American disputes," and "the well-founded fears of capitalist investors in the United States," adds, "There is certainly an immense effort at work to necessitate intervention in Mexico." Even more specifically a journalist in the London *Morning Post* dwells thus on the fight between the Standard and the Aguila:

"The fact must not be lost sight of that Mexico at the present time is the scene of two conflicts. There is a revolution against General Huerta and there is also a war of the rival oil interests.

"In the time of President Diaz all foreigners, Americans and Europeans, were treated on an equality, as President Diaz welcomed foreign capital and accorded equal privileges to concessionaires. The American oil monopoly had long planned to extend its operations to Mexico, and was greatly disturbed when English capitalists invaded the Mexican oil-fields.

"If reports based on something more than mere rumor are reliable, the American oil monopoly had no small share in the events that led to the expulsion of President Diaz and the success of Señor Madero.

"It is a fact, and not a mere rumor, that Americans enjoyed the favor of Señor Madero and intrigued against British interests, and it is also a fact that since General Huerta came into power the Americans have lost their advantage and the English are in a better position than they were.

"Rumor has it that the Americans, convinced that there is nothing to be hoped for from General Huerta, are financing General Carranza, and will look for their reward if he comes into power.

"The oil-fields of Mexico are so enormously rich, and assure such great wealth to their possessors, that it is not surprizing there should be keen rivalry on the part of great financiers to secure their control, or that both sides should use the disturbed political condition of the country to their advantage."

LORD COWDRAY,

Head of the Pearson oil interests. Some of the British press regard the Mexican muddle as a conflict between the Pearsons and Standard Oil for the Mexican oil-fields.

So high an authority as Dr. Emile Joseph Dillon avers in *The Contemporary Review* (London) that we are disgruntled because Europe has got the best of us in the Mexican markets, and hence we oppose every Mexican Government that refuses to give us special favors. He writes:

"Of late years every stone has been turned by Americans for the purpose of obtaining a firm economic hold of Mexico. Industrial companies and commercial firms have set themselves to bring about a so-called 'reciprocity' treaty with Mexico, whereby Mexican raw materials would be admitted into the United States in return for the admission of American manufactured wares into Mexico. For, strange tho it may appear, American manufactured goods have not yet been able to displace those of British, German, and French workmanship, in spite of the juxtaposition of the two countries and of the cheap railway communication they enjoy. The 'reciprocity' arrangement would, it was hoped, turn the scale in favor of American exports, and oust those of European origin from Mexican markets. But the Mexican Government has never swerved from the principle of giving equal opportunity to all foreign countries in the shape of the most-favored-nation treatment, with no privileges to any neighbor. And this attitude was calculated to turn Americans with an ax to grind against the Mexican Government, by whatever patriotic party it may be carried on. Mexico's statesmen held that the least they had a right to expect from European States in return for this policy of 'equal opportunity to all' would be friendly neutrality in the diplomatic struggle which it must of necessity precipitate between the two Republics. And they now complain that this modest hope has not been realized."

Of railway and oil rivalries this well-informed and authoritative writer continues as follows:

"The railway policy of the Mexican Government likewise engendered bitterness in the minds of patriotic Yankees. At a cost of hundreds of millions of pesos the Ministers of General Diaz, and in particular his Finance Minister, Señor Liamantour, bought back over 12,000 kilometers of railways, retained over half the shares for the State, and sold the remainder to a Mexican company. This patriotic and statesmanlike action caused heart-burnings among the financiers of the New World and their friends, who treasured up their ire until the insurrection supplied them with an auspicious opportunity to translate it into acts. In like manner the exclusive rule of the American Standard Oil Company in the petroleum markets of Mexico was broken, and now a British company, known as Aguila, is struggling with that great firm for the mastery.

"Those are some of the manifestations of Mexican policy which Yankee plutocrats bitterly resent. And the present chaotic state of the country offers them a handle which is being used for interference."

The clash in policy between England and the United States originated in the fact, says the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin), that the English Ambassador in Mexico merely represented "the oil interests of the Pearson Company, which was backed in its

claims by the British Government." This point is enlarged upon by the aristocratic *Berliner Tageblatt*, which speaks with a certain Governmental and official authority, is circulated among the capitalists of the country, and has great influence at home and abroad. After quoting Sir Edward Grey's dictum that England had no reason for not recognizing Huerta, this paper proceeds:

"It is thus that the English policy in Mexico is directly contrary to that of Wilson and of the United States, and the fact is to be deplored. Yet it is affirmed that this contradictory policy by no means originated in England. The truth is that this stiff and cold attitude of England is greatly to the advantage of English industries and English trade in Central America. Sir Lionel Carden has moreover been blamed for the clash of policies, as an alleged worker for British capitalists to whose interests Huerta was more favorable than to the Standard Oil Trust."

"The hatred of Americans," declares the democratic and progressive *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "to a great extent originated in anxiety lest the country should become totally under the control of the powerful American trusts." And it proceeds to say plainly:

"It becomes more and more evident that the blame for the internal disturbance of this country must not be attributed to the United States. We are convinced, as we have already stated, that neither President Taft nor his successor had any intention of interfering in an unbecoming way with Mexican affairs. It is not to the Government at Washington, but to the great private interests, and mainly those of the Standard Oil Company, and its fatal influence on the American policy, that we must lay the account."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BLACK LEGIONS OF FRANCE

AN AMUSING FEATURE of the eternal squabbles that are going on between France and Germany lies in the fact that the Berlin Government eyes with deep resentment the possession by France of what the Germans style a "foreign legion." Germany has never been wholly successful in Germanizing Africa. The history of German colonization in the districts which have been made famous by the heroes of European adventure has been admittedly a history of disaster and failure. France, on the contrary, has recruited her armies from the Sahara and has made from Algerian mercenaries soldiers that fearlessly confronted the finest forces of Europe. It is only just to the most prominent military journalist of Germany to say that he has always stated his views frankly on this subject. General Von Bernhardi is a man of strong and patriotic convictions. It is not too much to say that he has largely dictated the military and naval policy of Germany for the last twenty or thirty years. He is a regular contributor to the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), and in one of his recent articles he says that "no one ought to believe in the pacific protestations of France." While he acknowledges that France has strong reserves in the dark races of Africa he adds that "her army there is by no means ready for a struggle with us." Russia, too, he declares to be in a "condition of uncompleted preparation," and he reminds us that "the fear of a general revolutionary conflagration cripples every national effort at military efficacy."

While General Bernhardi thus rather despises the black contingents of France, another German officer of distinction, Alfred Brensing, writing in the *Magdeburger Zeitung*, insists upon the necessity of maintaining in the Mediterranean a strong fleet of German war-ships to intercept the North African troop-ships which, supposably, are to bring contingents to support France in war against her European foes. This doughty warrior tells Germany:

"We must have a strong fleet in the Mediterranean. The French military law of three years constitutes a distinct menace of war. Sooner or later, we may expect an explosion in France whose results will be a war of revenge against Germany. The aim of our military authorities should be to prevent the transport of two corps of the Army, 65,000 men, from Africa to France. The French have no ship of war which can compete with ours. France could not therefore destroy our naval divisions in the Mediterranean, which of course would be supported by the swift war-ships of Italy. Neither could the French fleet be depended upon for defending the transports from Africa. The transfer of the African regiments to France would be a slow process, and it is not likely that more than fractions of the two army corps could be landed in France."

Then comes the question whether France, thus divided by her enemies, African mercenaries on the South, and native soldiers on the North, can look to England for help. He replies in these long-sighted terms:

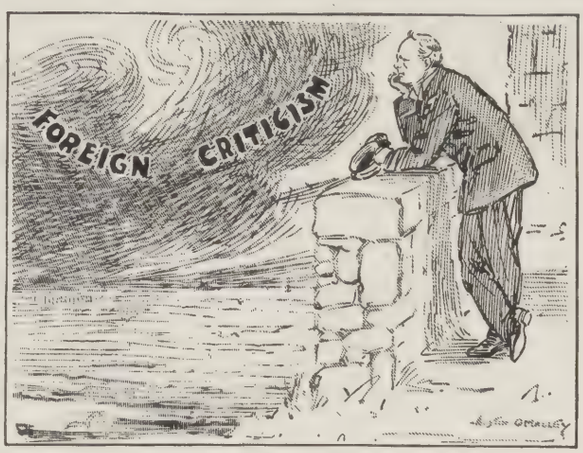
"If you ask whether England would go to the aid of France, I must reply that it is exceedingly doubtful. The danger which England would run of losing Egypt, Australia, and New Zealand through the power of the German Fleet, ever growing in importance, makes people think. This danger is by no means misunderstood in England, and the consideration of it has recently made English statesmen consider the advisability of coming to some sort of an entente with Germany."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CHURCHILL'S FAILURE TO STOP NAVAL RIVALRY

THE VERY SIGHT of Neptune's "placid head" popping up out of the ocean put a stop to the fierce conflict of winds and waves, we are told by the poet, and it has been hoped in some quarters that if Mr. Winston Churchill is not god of the sea, he is at least First Lord of the British Admiralty, and can stop the mad naval rivalry between Germany and Great Britain. He has made more than one effort at it, and if he succeeds he thinks that scores of millions of pounds "would be rescued for the progress of mankind." But his scheme for pouring oil upon the troubled waters of strife has not awakened much enthusiasm or support in the countries he wishes to pacify. The Germans hear "with mingled indignation, contempt, and pity," declares the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, the First Lord's latest offer of "a naval holiday." In the speech he delivered recently at Manchester, Mr. Churchill is reported as explaining his offer as follows:

"The proposal I put forward in the name of the Government for a naval holiday is quite simple. Next year, apart from the Canadian ships, or their equivalent, apart from anything that may be required by any development in the Mediterranean, we shall lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now, we say to Germany: If you will put off beginning to build your two ships for twelve months, we will put off, in absolute good faith, the building of our four ships for exactly the same period."

Even the London papers condemn the proposal, which has been made and rejected before, as "impracticable," to use the term applied to it by *The Times*, which proceeds to say that "naval strength can not be reckoned in terms of capital ships alone. Such a proposal, if accepted, would not preclude Germany from spending the money she thus saved upon minor war-ships or upon submarines." "Once again the First Lord of the Admiralty exposes England to the deep humiliation of seeing an appeal regarded, as this is certain to be," observes *The Standard*, "either as a sign of weakness or an artifice to delude a rival into a feeling of false security. . . . 'Let them mock,' says Mr. Churchill, and that is exactly what they will do." "The proposal is assuredly one which no foreign Government will accept," is the final verdict of *The Daily Chronicle*. "What justification," angrily asks the Birmingham *Post*, "has Mr. Churchill in mind for hoping that his latest advance will be any more successful than the others?"



THE REST CURE.

In a recent speech Mr. Winston Churchill proposed a naval holiday for all nations, but the suggestion has not met with a friendly reception abroad.

THE FIRST LORD—"By jove, that cloud doesn't augur well for the holiday."

—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

VAIN HOPES.

THE OTHER MR. CHURCHILL—"Stop the hunt! Stop the FOX!"

Mr. Churchill's renewed suggestion for a naval holiday has already proved a failure. Its reception, both at home and abroad, has made it clear that it stands no chance whatever of being accepted.—(*Daily Paper.*)—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London). (*With acknowledgments to Mr. Punch.*

A BLUE HOLIDAY FOR MR. CHURCHILL.

In the German press the chorus of indignation is still louder. Count Reventlow, the chief Berlin authority on politico-naval affairs, treats the proposal with ridicule in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin). To quote a salient passage from his article:

"It is really time for Mr. Churchill to leave off damaging Anglo-German relations by his escapades. If he will stop speech-making for a year, Anglo-German relations would ripen to an intimacy hitherto unattainable."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), an official organ, thinks the First Lord is trying, with the possible aid of Canada, to bamboozle and get ahead of Germany in this naval competition, and we read of what is styled "Mr. Churchill's failure":

"He thinks to anticipate the production of Germany's naval estimates, doubtless recognizing the fact that, if he could make them appear wrong on any one point, the Reichstag would throw out the whole of them. Now what does this proposal mean? It means that England would either build three ships herself or get them from Canada. It is well known that Austria and Italy intend to enlarge their program in the Mediterranean. England would meet this by building two ships. England would therefore have five new ships, abstain from building five more, and expect Germany to build none."

The popular *Berliner Zeitung* thinks that England is simply trying to put Germany in a false position, and affirms:

"The English Government has not come forward with a proposal which it expected to be considered practicable. Nevertheless the Ministry suffers Mr. Churchill to pursue a private and personal propaganda which will create a situation impossible for Germany to tolerate. Germany knows that the intentions of England's Liberal Government are not philanthropic. The only proposals our Chancellor can consider are such as do not clash with German interests, and any proposals of the sort must wear a very different aspect from those made by Mr. Churchill."

It was the party politician addressing the gallery that spoke at Manchester, thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). "The Minister of Marine was left behind, otherwise the Minister of Marine would have told Mr. Churchill that discussion of such a proposal was absurd." German war policy is always supported and pushed by the Conservative *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin), which dismisses Mr. Churchill's plan as "unacceptable" as an editor rejects a bad poem or a broken-backed story, and it says in part:

"Every one who has watched the attitude which the English Admiralty, from time to time, have taken toward Germany can not fail to discern a deliberate scheme in their attempts to interfere with us and our naval-construction program. They are trying by all the means in their power to invalidate the German Naval Law. They even infringe the sovereignty of a foreign state. These tactics are altogether wrong. Not only are they futile, but they arouse fresh antagonism. If people in England have any desire for a sincere political agreement with Germany, let them forbid Mr. Churchill to meddle by his offensive flights of oratory with the domestic affairs of the German Empire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOOLIGANISM IN RUSSIA

UNLESS the Russian press exaggerate the condition of society in that country, social and moral anarchy and violence combine to produce a condition of chaos. Russians, we are told, have lost their historic ideals, religion is trampled under foot, violence reigns high and low among a people who live in defiance of the law. The people, indeed, are pictured as sunk into a condition of barbarism and bestiality. Murder and rapine are the prevailing elements in this strange condition of things. The "Apaches" of Paris, the "roughs" of London, the "gangsters" of New York represent but a small section of the population, but "hooliganism" in Russia comprizes in its ranks members of the highest as well as the lowest strata of society. It is found in the villages as well as in the cities, and the magistrates and police, we are assured, are powerless to check the vast wave of reckless lawlessness which is deluging the land. The Minister of the Interior, Maklakov, speaking of conditions in Russia some time ago, said among other things: "Crime increases here. The number of crimes has grown. A partial explanation is the fact that the younger generation grew up in the years of revolt, 1905–6. The fear of God and of laws disappears even in the villages. The city and rural population is equally menaced by the hooligans." While one may find his "partial explanation" quite unsatisfactory, the fact that crime increases to an appalling extent can not be doubted. The *Shkôla e Zhizn* (St. Petersburg) thus defines the term hooliganism:

"Hooliganism as a mass phenomenon is wholly unknown in Western Europe. The 'Apaches' who terrorize the population of London and Paris are people with an entirely different psychology from that of the hooligan.

"Hooliganism in our cities and villages has nothing to do with hatred of the existing social-political order. Its representatives can be met in all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest,

among the village youth and among people who have been honored with university diplomas, and who are occupying comfortable positions. Alcoholism, ignorance, and political disability, no doubt, contribute toward its growth, but the fundamental cause is the lack of ideals, the absence of any moral bases."

The *Niva* (St. Petersburg) thus describes the character of the Russian hooligan:

"Nothing human or divine restrains the destructive frenzy of the untrammeled will of the hooligan. There are no moral laws for him. He values nothing and recognizes nothing. In the bloody madness of his acts there is always felt something deeply blasphemous, disgusting, purely bestial. . . . Undoubtedly, in the flood of 'hooliganism' which is rapidly inundating with its turbid, menacing waters our capitals, provincial towns, and quiet villages, must be seen the beginning of some painful regeneration of the Russian popular soul. . . . A great one hundred and fifty million people, who have lived for whole centuries with definite religious-political conceptions and beliefs which have determined their mode of life and internal relations, begin to doubt, as it were, their gods, discarded their beliefs, and remain without any spiritual foundations, without any moral and religious supports."

WORKING FOR JAPANESE-AMERICAN PEACE.

Members of the Imperial Parliament of Japan and of the Congress of the United States constituting a committee of the Japanese-American Section of the Interparliamentary Union organized in September at The Hague, and who recently (October) were in conference at Washington, D. C. From the reader's left to right, they are (standing): Hon. Walter I. McCoy, New Jersey; Hon. Wachi Seki, Tokyo, Japan; Hon. Wm. D. B. Ainey, Pennsylvania, Secretary; seated: Hon. James L. Slayden, Texas; Hon. Zembei Horikiri, Tokyo, Japan.

The picture Mr. M. Menshikov draws in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) is really striking:

"All over Russia . . . we see the same growth of 'hooliganism,' and the terror in which the hooligans hold the population. . . . It is no secret that the army of criminals increases constantly. The courts are literally near exhaustion, crusht under the weight of a mountain of cases. The police are agonizing in the struggle with crime, a struggle which is beyond their strength. The prisons are congested to the breaking-point. . . . Is it possible that this terrible thing will not meet with some heroic resistance? . . . A real *civil war* is going on in the depths of the masses . . . which threatens a greater destruction than an enemy's invasion. . . . . .

"Not 'hooliganism,' but anarchy—this is the real name for that plague which has invaded the villages and is invading the cities. It is not only degenerates who enter upon a life of debauch and crime; already the average, normal masses join them, and only exceptionally decent village youths still maintain, as much as possible, their life of honest endeavor. . . . We see that nearly all the drinking people are drawn into criminal acts of violence, incendiarism, robberies, and murder. The young people, of course, make a greater show than the elderly peasants and the old men. . . . But the fact is that both the former and the latter are degenerating into a state of savagery and bestiality."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY JAPAN WILL NOT FIGHT CHINA

THE RECENT FRICTION between China and Japan has drawn attention to the fact that Japan would cut off her own food supply by attacking China. True, Japan might win, but it would be a costly victory. Japan is not financially prepared for war, we are told in the *Republican Advocate* (Shanghai), altho far more efficient than China as a military nation. The accompanying group picture shows the effort being made by members of the Japanese Parliament and the American Congress to improve our relations with Japan. That the Japanese Parliament is dominated by cool-headed statesmen who oppose jingoism is shown by the recent defeat of the military party which dominated the late Cabinet. *The Republican Advocate* is said to be edited by the secretary of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who has been living in Japan since the failure of his revolutionary effort in South China, and it is possible that Dr. Sun inspired the present article, founding it upon his observations in the land of his exile. We read:

"It is not difficult to see that any serious conflict between China and Japan would not only seriously impair the development of China, but would react most unfavorably upon Japan herself. Apart from the fact that a strong and progressive China is necessary to the political strength of Japan, which is to-day the only Asiatic Power possessing any appearance of real independence, Japan's economic position must be exposed to a very serious menace. Japan can not enter on a war with even a weak country like China without further seriously affecting her finances, which are already in a precarious condition. It was this which led to the strenuous fight of the Seynkai against the late Cabinet, resulting in the defeat of the military party; and the return of the latter to power would spell economic and political ruin to the Japanese nation. This should be evident to the intelligent statesmen of Japan."

China's chief weapon would be the boycott, we are told, and the Chinese know how to use it with terrible effect:

"While it is true that China can not at present wage war with Japan, it must be remembered that Japan now depends, and expects in future to still depend, principally upon China for her 'bread and butter,' and if China, in the event of a breach of friendship with Japan, should resort to the simple but most effective retaliation of boycott, an art China has learned to perfection during recent years, where would Japan be? That the Chinese all over the world would, in the event of hostilities, boycott Japan has been already shown during the *Tatsu-maru* incident and on other occasions. With her trade at a discount, and with no natural resources to fall back upon, it is even doubtful if Japan could borrow money from outside. The Japanese chauvinists and the disgruntled militarists might just as well face facts squarely; and, however commendable national pride and honor may be, they should remember that 'discretion is, after all, the better part of valor,' and that reasonable demands will do more for Japan than unreasonable demonstrations of force and undue efforts to seek reparation for injured honor."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

USELESSNESS OF LOOPS IN THE AIR

HAS THE PROOF that one may upset in an aeroplane and regain one's position advanced the art of aviation? "Yes," some say; for it shows that the aviator who upsets accidentally is not necessarily lost. "No," others assert; for the ability to overturn an aeroplane at will only makes more certain the chance that it may also overturn by accident, and the fact that one may "loop-the-loop" in a monoplane only puts aviation again on the level where its friends prefer that it should not be — the level of a circus performance. Says a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, October 18):

"Aviation suffers cruelly from the lack of stability of its machines; all inventors have their eyes on this problem, and competent commissions are also at work on it; a society has been formed to secure safety in aeroplanes, which offers a huge prize ($80,000) to whoever will prove that he has found the solution. If the experiments of Pégoud have the value of a demonstration, the event should be celebrated by a shower of gold, of honors, and of commissions from the Government. But it is not so; and this is why:

"Pégoud began to fly in his machine in the usual manner, then with a quick movement of the rudder he lowered its head; instead of trying to regain his position, he accentuated his curve and was finally upside down. Then, by a new motion of the rudder, he regained the upright position. He also executed similar maneuvers in the transverse direction.

"A wonderful feat, surely. But is the aeroplane, upside down, more stable than in its normal position? If so, we must greet Pégoud's performances as a revelation. We then already have the stable aeroplane; it is the aeroplane upside down. Make no change in its construction, but fly with the wheels uppermost!

"If not, we must recognize that the aviator who should have recourse to such a maneuver in case of danger would be somewhat like the poor man who, in the classic joke, turned his vest 'because the other side had a hole in it.'

"Unfortunately the warmest admirers of Pégoud do not assert that the former supposition is true, but they reason thus: 'If the aeroplane overturns accidentally, the pilot, as shown by Pégoud himself, has a supreme and instantaneous recourse in "looping the loop."'

"There is nothing absurd in this, but if we are right in making this assertion we must give up all thought of stabilizing our machines, so that Pégoud's trials proclaim, not the success, but the failure of stabilization. But the serious tests made by Etevé, Doutre, Moreau, etc., presuppose that an aeroplane ought to be able to balance itself so as never to overturn. It is a matter of the angle at which the wings are set, and it is well to know that what Pégoud did on purpose has happened to other aviators involuntarily. This should make us do some thinking. If the machine is so constructed that the pilot may overturn it at will, is there not cause for fear, if he is not expert enough, that he will upset without wanting to? If that is so, an exceptional resource will be paid for with a permanent danger!

"This is not all. The machine, while overturning, is exposed, without defense, to all the hazards of the atmosphere. Once overturned, it flies in very different conditions from those for which it was built . . . in much more dangerous conditions. It must return to its normal position, and in so doing run another risk.

"Who wants to run such a double risk, except the experts of the air? How many passengers would embark on a craft that possest the ability, in case of an upset, to sail along for a while keel upward?

"We therefore draw this plain conclusion:

"Pégoud has shown that an exceptionally good pilot, if he gets into desperate straits, may grasp at a last chance of safety that no test has hitherto put in evidence.

"Does such a result improve the question? Not at all.

"Will it put us back? Quite possibly; by risking the direction of research in a false path and by offering a new prize for the performance of feats, which — why do our constructors fail to understand it? — is the prime obstacle to the popularization of aviation." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

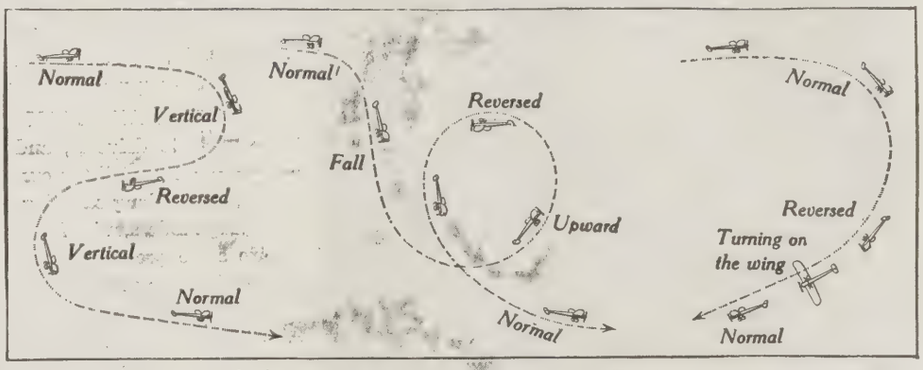


FIG. 1.—FLIGHT IN AN S. FIG. 2.—LOOPING THE LOOP. FIG. 3.—TURNING ON THE WING.

"STUNTS" THAT SHOW INSTABILITY—NOT SAFETY.

Instead of reassuring us of the safety of aviation, says a French scientific writer, "this should make us do some thinking," for "if the machine is so constructed that the pilot may overturn it at will, is there not cause for fear, if he is not expert enough, that he will upset without wanting to? If that is so, an exceptional resource will be paid for with a permanent danger!"

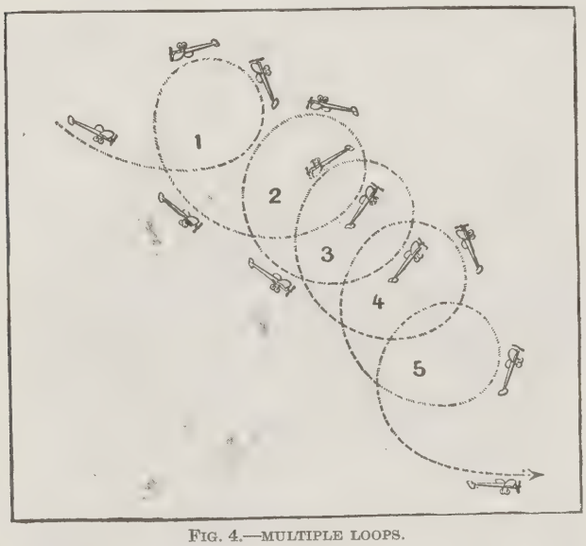


FIG. 4.—MULTIPLE LOOPS.

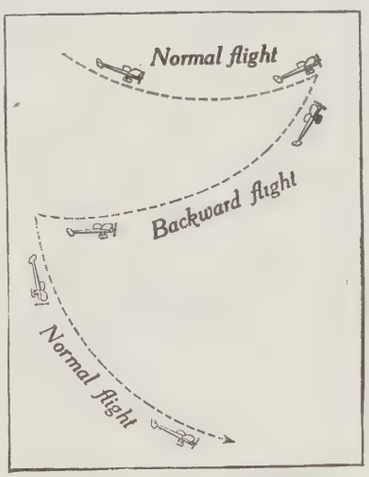
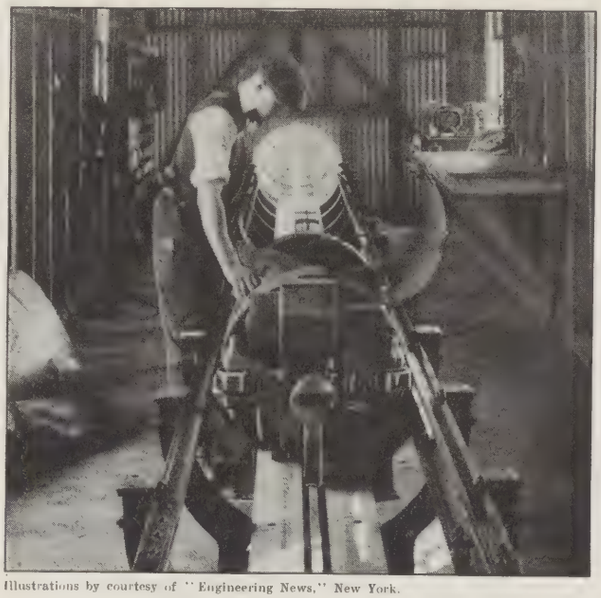


FIG. 5.—FLYING TAIL FOREMOST.

ELECTRIC MAIL-TUBES

AN ELECTRIC MAIL-CARRIER for packages too large to be handled by the ordinary pneumatic-tube service has been invented in Boston, and an experimental plant is now on exhibition in Cambridge, Mass. The tube is practically a tunnel through which a trolley-car runs,



Illustrations by courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

FRONT VIEW OF THE ELECTRIC MAIL-CARRIER.

The car on the loading track, showing the track brake skids.

the whole device resembling on a small scale a city subway equipped with electric traction. The operation, of course, must be automatic. The device is described in an article contributed to *Engineering News* (New York). According to this paper it comprizes essentially one running rail, two side guide-rails, and an overhead trolley-conductor insulated from the tube structure. Through this runs a cylindrical built-up steel car with a length some three times the diameter. A single central wheel at each end-casting supports the car; one of these, the forward wheel, is geared to a direct-current constant-speed motor. We read further:

"This company has a large-scale demonstration and experimental plant at Cambridge, Mass., where the complete system is shown working. There is seen about one-third of a mile of track, part in 30-inch cast-iron pipe and part in a skeleton-tube construction. The track follows the sides of a rectangular lot, the corners being made with 90-degree curves of 50-foot radius. One corner is also at the summit of a five per cent. grade, these curves and grades being considered by the designers, from their experience, as the maximum that would be necessary for such a carrier railway. At one point, a short section of concrete tunnel of elliptical cross-section, 7 feet wide and 6 feet high, has been built to show how two skeleton tubes would be run through a single tunnel when that construction would be considered preferable to two pipes. The track passes through a temporary steel building fitted up as would be a dispatching and receiving station. . . . . .

"In dispatching a loaded car, the attendant pulls out the auxiliary-trolley handle and walks along to the tube entrance; when the car has sufficient velocity to make the entrance, the attendant lets go, the auxiliary trolley flies back out of service, the main trolley bar picks up current at full voltage from the overhead conductor, and the car quickly runs up to normal speed, which it maintains, approximately, until entering the distant terminal section. Back of the trolley baseboard is a field-reversing switch to reverse the motion of the car, but this is provided for emergencies and not regular service. A turn-table is used to transfer cars to and from sidings, and is used for reversing a car when it is desired to dispatch it in the same direction from which it came. The table is easily swung by hand.

"Braking of the car on entering the station is secured by letting it slide along on wood track skids, which take the weight off the wheels. Between the skids and the cars are two maple-faced shoes, which, however, can be lifted by the station attendant, so that the car can be run along out of the way of the next one; the shoes drop automatically as the attendant lets go the lift handle, so that a car can not be dispatched unprepared to stop properly at the other end.

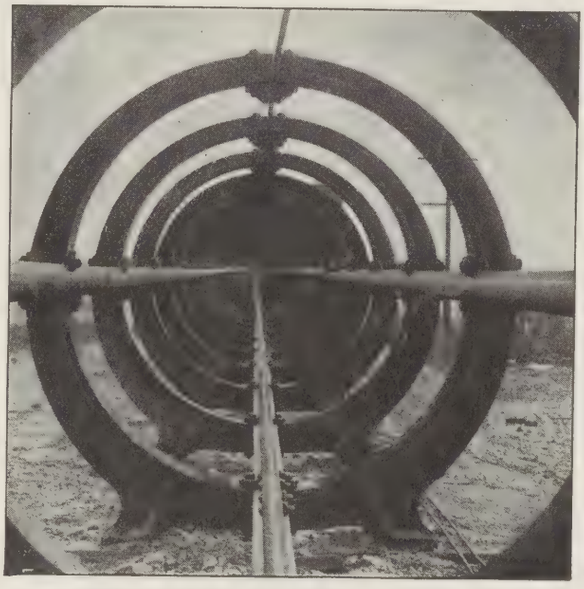
"Cars can be equipped with trips or contact devices to give indication of passing different points in the tube line, or for operating turnout switches for station sidings."

TELLING TIME WITH A PIN

HOW ANY MAN with an ordinary pin or needle, a place to drive it, and a reasonable amount of intelligence, may tell the exact time when his watch happens to run down on a long camping expedition in the woods is told by F. Irving Anderson in *The Sunday Magazine* (October 12). There are some preliminaries, and in particular it is necessary to remember the group of figures—3 minutes 55.90944 seconds. In actual practise, Mr. Anderson compassionately tells us, we may discard the last three figures in the fraction and call the decimal .91. Set it down as 3 minutes 55.91 seconds. He goes on:

"When you leave your train compare your watch with railroad time. This is likely to be observatory time, because a railroad watch that varies more than fifteen seconds a week is put into the discard. When you get to camp that night is the time to set up your observatory and take an observation.

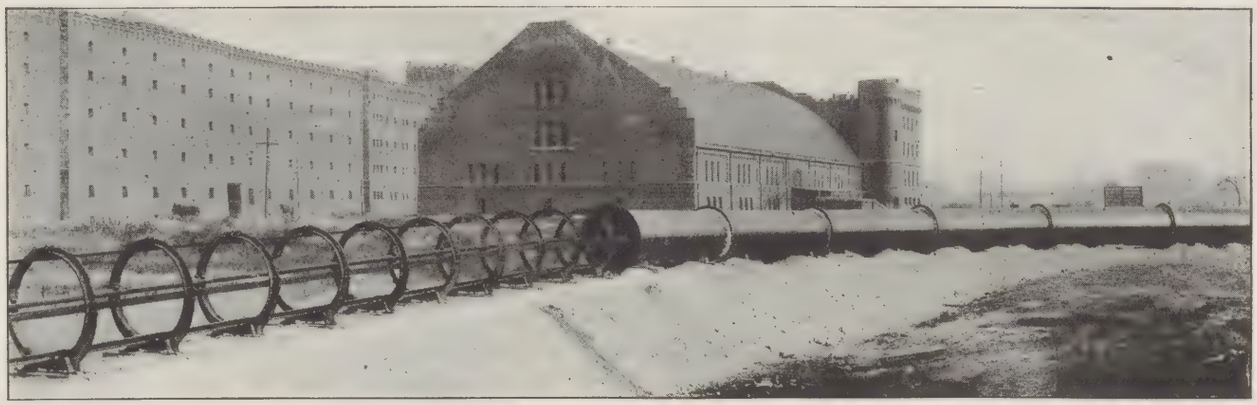
"Drive the pin into a window-frame so that it stands out horizontally across the glass, if your camp boasts of a window. If not, pick out a sizable tree-trunk that will not sway with the wind. Now pick out some object a hundred feet or more away that stands out sharply against the western sky. A high rock or the sharp outline of a mountain crag will do. The best thing is the roof of a near-by house. The main thing is to get a point that is absolutely stationary, so that when one sights in a bee-line over the top of the pin he is shooting a straight line into



VIEW ALONG CARRIER RAILWAY TRACK.

infinite space. In other words, the pin and the outline of the rock or crag must answer the same purpose for the observer as the two sights on a rifle-barrel.

"About ten o'clock at night, or a few minutes before, take a peep across your sights and pick out some prominent star that is near the outline of your crag. This star, like all others in the



A DEMONSTRATION SECTION OF THE ELECTRIC MAIL-TUNNEL, SHOWING THE 30-INCH PIPE AND SKELETON TUBE.

heavens, is slowly moving toward the west, and at a definite hour that night will set on the line you have projected into the sky. As the star approaches the line keep your eye on your watch.

"You will be surprized at the sudden disappearance of this star as it hits the line. At that moment note instantly the time of your watch, which you must presume is correct on this occasion.

"Say the star you have selected sets at exactly ten o'clock. Put the time down on paper, with the date. That star will set three minutes and 55.91 seconds earlier every night. Thus it now becomes the hand of your astronomical clock.

"You won't have any use for this star for some time to come. You still have faith in your watch. But say two weeks later you discover that you have forgotten to wind your watch. Then you will be glad that you have picked out a guiding star.

"Say this is the fourteenth day you have been in the woods. Your star has been setting three minutes 55.91 seconds earlier each night for fourteen days. Multiply this by fourteen, which gives fifty-five minutes 2.74 seconds. Subtract this from ten o'clock, and you have four minutes 57¼ seconds (nearly) past nine. Set your watch at 9:4:57. From this stage proceed as a jeweler would when he is starting a chronometer that must be correct to split-seconds. When the hands are indicating the right hour, minute, and second he slips the tip of a camel's-hair brush in the balance wheel to act as a trigger. A few strands of hair will answer just as well as the brush. Then he winds up his instrument, and at the precise moment suddenly releases the balance wheel, and the wheels begin to revolve.

"The jeweler depends on the noon ball, or a standardized chronometer. Your star is just as good, perhaps a little better. Keep watch of it from time to time over your sights and as it approaches the line get it ready to let go. As the star suddenly hits the line and is quenched release the balance wheel, and—presto! your watch is ticking observatory time, to the fraction of a second.

"This simple scheme of keeping tabs on celestial time is much used by surveyors and engineers, whose work carries them far off the high road. They have found that even the best of chronometers will vary as much as three to eight seconds a day at times, due to changes in temperature, altitude, etc. A pin line and a fixt point on the horizon enable them to check their time to a nicety.

"The observations can be carried on over a period of years, if necessary, and any one with the smallest amount of practise need not vary a minute in true time. When it is desired to use the system over a long period it is well to select a star, say, forty degrees above the horizon, and take the first reading at midnight. As the star sets on the made-to-order horizon four minutes earlier each night, it will set in twilight about two or three months after the first observation, according to the season of the year. As it approaches daylight it must be discarded, and another star chosen, again forty degrees above the horizon.

"There is another use to which this system can be put besides telling time when one is not handy to standard observatory time; that is, to test the accuracy of one's watch or chronometer. Select several stars, say half a dozen, and take their setting time on the dial of the watch to be tested. Repeat this at intervals of a night or two, and average the results. This does away with the least possibility of error and shows if your timepiece is even a fraction of a second out. If you want to be painfully accurate, use 3:55.90944 instead of 3:55.91."

ARMY AND NAVY CONDEMNATION OF FOOTBALL

SURGEON-GENERAL STOKES, of the United States Navy, has been conducting for some time a strenuous crusade against football. He has now been joined by the Army, in the person of Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, who asserts in his annual report that 75 per cent. of all the injured treated by the surgeons in the season at West Point are due to football casualties. This large percentage comes from only forty or fifty cadets who engage in the game, while the remaining 25 per cent. come from over six hundred cadets. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) remarks:

"Colonel Townsley says that the frequency of injuries to football players, and the permanent character of many of such injuries, make it a question of whether football is of sufficient value to the corps to warrant its continuance and the tremendous expenditure of time and money involved. Of the sixty-one injuries due to football and treated at the hospital at West Point from September 1 to November 30 last year, eleven were of a character liable to cause future trouble—that is, 18 per cent. of the injuries were of a serious nature. Colonel Townsley says: 'Football certainly serves no useful purpose in the physical development of training in the corps, as it is voluntary and attracts to its squad only the few who are already physically strong, active, and well developed. Its value, if it has any, lies mainly in the interest, entertainment, and excitement it affords to the other members of the corps and the thousands who attend its principal contests and are willing to contribute to its support.'

"Surgeon-General Stokes, from the very beginning of his term as head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, has thundered against the injurious effects of football and other too strenuous sports, and in his very first annual report took strong ground against the encouragement of games which he believes tend to weaken the heart of the participant and thus make him an easy victim in later years to the inroads of disease. Dr. Stokes has had studied the careers of a number of officers who were athletes in their Academy days, and has sought to prove from the data thus collected that the Service suffers a positive loss in weakened physique at a time in life when the best should be expected of officers in the coordination of mind and body. In one of the Surgeon-General's reports he gave the records of 622 star athletes in classes from 1892 to 1911, compared with the records of 580 of non-athletic midshipmen, showing that the former had suffered severely in health. An excess of 50 per cent. was shown among these star athletes over the non-athletic in valvular diseases of the heart, general poor health, obesity, tuberculosis, etc. The Surgeon-General of the Navy believes that this condition is brought about by overtraining and overstraining, and has recommended that athletics be regulated to avoid such conditions, that endurance contests dependent upon brute strength be eliminated from the category of Academy sports, and that a maximum effort be made to develop a symmetrical, normal physique rather than a highly specialized machine."

SHALL WE HARDEN OUR CHILDREN?

THE OLD BELIEF that exposure of children to cold, hunger, or fatigue served to make endurance easier for them in after-years was once accepted as a truism, and some of the more delicate little ones doubtless received permanent injury, or perhaps even lost their lives, in the "hardening" process. Lately we seem to have gone to the opposite extreme of coddling our children too much. Surely a happy mean may be found between putting a child to bed in a wintry room with insufficient bed-covering and never exposing him to cold or hardship at all. A recent German authority assures us that the old-fashioned "hardening" is actually necessary, but adds that it must be accomplished in a sane way, with due regard to the child's age and physical constitution. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York):

"The physician is frequently asked to express an opinion on this subject, and it is quite likely that in most instances he will hesitate before giving an answer which is more apt to be vague than definite. The reason for this is that the risks of an injudicious method of hardening are greater than those of a careful nurture of the young. The specter of rheumatic endocarditis more than counterbalances the virtue of wet feet, of bare knees, and of gauze underwear. There are so many factors to be considered: the individual child, the climate, the season, and the environment, that the problem of hardening becomes one of careful study and deliberation rather than one of vague generalization. The question may be asked: Are there any accurate scientific data upon which one may base a rational method of hardening? Fortunately an affirmative answer is available.

"The subject of hardening is discust in its broader physiological and clinical aspects by Alois Strasser. . . . He emphasizes the necessity of this hardening, but it should be accomplished with due regard to the age and constitution of the child. The fact should be borne in mind that the surface covering of the child with reference to the latter's weight is an extensive one, and that the tendency to loss of heat and the irritability of the nervous system are greater than in the adult. These circumstances decree that rigid systems of hardening are not only unnecessary but may be of distinct danger. Neither during the first few weeks of life, nor at any rate during the first years, can the child tolerate a hydrotherapeutic process of hardening. For the first few years of life the open-air method of hardening is the more important. The question is not so much one of exposure to the ever-varying changes of the outer air as one of adaptation of the uncovered skin to the atmospheric temperature variations of indoor air, and the adaptation of the body suitably clad to all sorts of weather outdoors. Pouring cool water over the child while the latter is in a lukewarm bath is more a process of stimulation than one of hardening, and it is of no great importance if the daily bath, which at any rate should not be too warm, about 90 F., is cooled a few degrees while the child is in the bath. Mild hydrotherapeutic measures may be employed in the case of children three or four years of age, but these measures should not go beyond a mere sponging of the body. Showers and douches of low temperature are at this age detrimental. The morning hours are the best for giving the sponge bath. . . . . .

"During the later years of childhood up to puberty the order in the carrying out of hydriatic procedures is of greater moment than a mere intensification of the latter. As a rule a single short stimulating bath in the morning is sufficient, and this must be adapted to the susceptibility of the child. Safety and comfort are the criteria upon which the mode of bath should be based. Physiological observations have shown that psychic influences, such as fear, have a profound influence in changing and even in reversing the physiological effect of thermic stimuli.

"With reference to the age of the child an important point is emphasized by Strasser. During the period of growth there are certain stages of rapid increment of organic development, during which the body needs all of its resources for growth and during which any excessive strain upon the nervous system, upon the heat-regulating mechanism, etc., is apt to produce disastrous consequences. These periods of rapid growth are between the fourth and fifth, the ninth and tenth, and the thirteenth and fourteenth years of life, and particularly in the girl at the time of puberty. During these critical periods one should be particularly cautious in carrying out any hardening measures."

TO KASHMIR BY AERIAL CABLE

THE FAR-FAMED Vale of Kashmir, in northern India, is to be brought into touch with the outer world by means of the longest aerial cableway in the world—75 miles across the Himalayas. United States Consul Henry D. Baker, on special commercial service in India, writes from Simla, the summer capital, to *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, October 17) that engineers have long tried in vain to solve the problem of adequate transportation across this mountain barrier. It is crossed at present by a road 200 miles long, a wonderful piece of engineering, completed in 1887. Fifty-four men were killed by falling boulders during its construction, and owing to the presence of these huge loose rocks in the soft soil, the building of a railroad—even a light electric road—has been pronounced impracticable. There is nothing for it but to swing a cable high in air over the treacherous mountain-chain. Writes Consul Baker in substance:

"After the invention of Brennan's monorail system of transport the Government of Kashmir entertained strong hopes that this system would be well adapted to meeting the special difficulties of communication across the mountains, and Mr. Brennan, in his experiments with the monorail, was liberally assisted by subsidies from the Kashmir Government. However, it was found that the monorail system would also be impracticable, chiefly because of the sharp-turning angles which would be required, and also the danger from slips.

"At the suggestion, then, of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. de Lotbiniere, a Canadian military engineer, whose services had been lent to the Kashmir Government as state engineer, it was decided to cause investigation of the feasibility of an aerial cableway, and, if possible, to encourage private enterprise to enter on this project. This survey has been completed and has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the firm and of the Kashmir Government that the scheme is practicable and will not be unduly expensive. It is anticipated that the cost will amount to about $1,500,000.

"In discussing with Lieutenant-Colonel de Lotbiniere, at his home in Kashmir, the features of this great scheme, it was mentioned to me that altho the work would be undertaken by a London company, yet he hoped, as the cableway would be operated by electricity generated by water-power at a station near the town of Rampore, built by an American electrical engineer and equipped with electrical machinery from the United States, which had given every satisfaction, that the London company in the interest of uniformity of electrical equipment would purchase all its electrical machinery and material in the United States.

"The cableway will be constructed in big spans of about 800 yards each with fixt cables upheld by iron pillars or towers of latticework, some of which will have to be 100 feet high. There will be separate sections every five miles and separate cables, of course, for outgoing and incoming freight, which will be about nine feet apart and with a diameter of about 1½ inches each. From these cables steel cars will be suspended and conveyed, about 30 to every mile, and holding 335 to 450 pounds each of freight. These cars will be carried over great gorges and precipitous hills, and in some instances there will be a sheer drop underneath them of 1,200 feet. The transfer of cars from section to section will be automatically accomplished by revolving drums which will effect release of the cars and their renewed gripping to the hauling ropes of the next section. On account of the difficulty of expansion and contraction from heat and cold, the cables will be equipped with a complicated system of springs anchored with tremendous weights to make them of the same length all the year round. The cableway will follow the gorge of the Jhelum River most of the way, which it will frequently cross and recross, accordingly as the spans can be most conveniently constructed, and the towers be located where there can be safety against slipping and dangers from falling boulders. The great advantage of the aerial cableway will be that all dangerous parts of the road can be dodged and the cars moved from hill to hill and over gorges instead of at the side of them, the towers being based at places where there can be no danger of slips.

"It will not be the intention at first to use the aerial cableway for transport of passengers, but only for freight. However, if the cableway is found to work with perfect safety and no acci-

dents occur, it is likely that within a year or two it will be equipped with cars suitable for passengers."

The cost of carrying goods over the present mountain road now amounts to about $25 a ton, and the transport requires over two weeks. In many cases this cost is practically prohibitive. By the aerial ropeway it is estimated that goods will travel five or six miles per hour and, by short cuts from the present road, be over the ropeway within 15 hours, while being propelled by cheap water-power the cost of transport would be an insignificant charge against the cost of the goods transported.

VENTILATION AND EFFICIENCY

THAT BETTER RESULTS may be obtained from work in the open air than in an ill-ventilated room is a fact well known to most persons. The factors of efficiency are now being put to the mathematical test of figures, this particular one among them. Says *American Medicine* (New York, September) on its editorial page:

"Dexter's work on 'Weather Influences' was the first to prove that meteorological conditions affect us far more profoundly than we had imagined. We all long knew the nervous effects of great disturbances, but it was a revelation to know that the minor changes also had appreciable results. This kind of work is now being carried on by Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University, whose writings have already attracted great attention from his originality and his power to analyze figures which are meaningless to others. Last but not least is the investigation of the loss of efficiency due to unsanitary conditions in the work rooms. Winslow, of the College of the City of New York, has called the attention of manufacturers to the fact that if the above-mentioned investigators find that in a hot sultry August day the output is less and of a poor quality, while it is far better in October, it is business folly to make the work rooms so hot and stuffy as to resemble August dog-days. We fully expect that it will be proved to be a paying investment, in certain lines, to introduce cooling apparatus in such factories, so that the workers are kept in the best conditions for speed and accuracy. Our interest in the matter is the influence on public health. Every factor which is found to reduce efficiency certainly affects health adversely, and we are therefore sure to learn more about hygiene than we ever knew before. Every improvement in factory conditions to increase efficiency will reflexly enhance health and reduce the number of breakdowns. We therefore urge physicians to take an active interest in these investigations, for they are quite sure to find out why many of their patients get sick, tho apparently living wholesome lives. Cure as well as prevention will become more certain. President Taft's economy commission is said to have found inefficiency due to the unsanitary conditions in which clerks are compelled to work in the executive departments in Washington. . . . We therefore urge factory owners to investigate all such matters as room temperature, excess or deficiency of light, ventilation, the food of employees, and even their home conditions, for it will increase profits enormously if the workers are made healthier. We particularly urge the economy commission to investigate the effects of long hours for clerks, for if the above-mentioned investigators are not deceived the Government is losing very heavily through the errors committed by tired brains after four o'clock and probably after three in lines requiring keen attention—not to mention the nervous breakdowns resulting from straining jaded nerves to work when rest is imperative."

AN AERIAL-CABLE ROAD IN THE ALPS,

Which gives an idea of what the much larger and horizontal one will be in the Himalayas. It will be 75 miles long, sometimes swinging 1200 feet in air.

COLORS THAT CHANGE IN THE DARK

A CLASS of substances has been discovered that is of one color by day and another at night. Change of color under the influence of light is no new thing; any fabric dyed with a pigment that is faded by the sun will illustrate it. These changes, however, are not reversible; one can not restore his faded carpet or curtains by keeping them in the dark, no matter how long. The substances endowed with "phototropy," which is the name that has been given to the curious new property, may be changed from one color to the other as often as we please to move them from light to darkness or from the violet to the red end of the spectrum. Furthermore, they differ from colors that simply fade, by revealing sometimes their richest tints in the brightest light. Such are the salicylidenes, which are a clear yellow in the dark and orange or red in the light. The change effected by light is more rapid than the reverse change due to darkness, and the violet rays of the spectrum appear particularly effective in bringing it about. Writes a correspondent of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 20):

"The particular portion of the spectrum that brings these changes about varies with each compound; but it has been found that the active part of the spectrum, between that which produces the first change and that which effects the inverse change, has always the same extent. If one shifts, the other alters to correspond.

"At the ordinary temperature, the first modification (from the light to the dark color) is rapid, requiring only a few minutes. The inverse transformation is slower; it sometimes lasts hours, days, or even weeks. But if the temperature rises, the inverse change may be considerably accelerated, and at a certain temperature, which is different for each compound, but characteristic of it, this inverse transformation takes place almost instantaneously. . . . . .

"To explain phototropy, Senier supposes that in solids the molecules exist in the state of groups, which may be arranged in numerous isomeric forms.

"The phenomenon of phototropy is quite comparable to that of phosphorescence. In the case of phosphorescent substances, absorbed solar energy is transformed into phosphorescent light. It is not given off under this form by phototropic substances; and yet, so far, no one has been able to show exactly what it becomes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

A PLAY WITHOUT A "PUNCH"

THE JADED TASTE of Broadway is supposed to demand drama of a rather strong flavor, yet the latest offering is a "pretty little old-fashioned tale, charged with an essentially modern spirit and embellished with much quaint humor and sentiment"! Is this a dish to set before a public that is reputed to demand a punch with each act in its theatrical fare? But it is what Mr. Winthrop Ames has brought forward with the quaint label "Prunella." Some of the newspapers are thankful that we still have managers who believe in "a more enlightened order of playgoers," and Mr. Ames in his beautiful Little Theater is not neglectful of their needs. "Prunella," the work of two Englishmen, Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. Laurence Housman, is English to the core, and has been a favorite with English playgoers since it first saw light ten years or more ago at the Court Theater in London. It has been a little slow in coming to us, but by a strange coincidence it shows how the theme of many a contemporary play that seeks its effects from disagreeable realism may be treated without these features. In it we see, as the New York *Evening Post* puts it, "the peril into which innocence may be plunged by ignorance and the folly of an educative system based upon the presumption that dangers cease to exist when they are not suspected." *The Evening Post*, in giving an outline of the story, reminds us that elsewhere we should look in vain did we seek to find this theme treated "with such poetic fancy or in such pleasant parabolic fashion." It proceeds:

PIERROT AT *PRUNELLA'S* WINDOW.

This production at the Little Theater shows how the theme of many a contemporary play that seeks its effects from disagreeable realism may be treated without the features that call for police intervention.

"The scene is laid in an old world walled garden, a peaceful paradise, into which no sight or sound of the wicked world without has ever been permitted to enter. Within these slumberous precincts, in an old cottage nestling beneath the thatch of centuries, the lovely girl *Prunella*, orphan of a mother who fled with a wandering artist, has been reared, in puritanical seclusion, by three overfond and overanxious maiden aunts, the Misses. *Prude*, *Prim*, and *Privacy*. She has been taught to conduct herself with the most perfect propriety and the most unquestioning obedience, and she has been stuffed with the moral maxims of expurgated primers. She has never looked upon a young man, and has been carefully instructed that the story about the existence of such a person in the moon is a myth. Her only male companions are three old gardeners, whose insistence upon the fact that nature must be pruned if she is to be kept within bounds does not strike her with any particular relevance. Nor does she derive much satisfaction from a statue of Love in the garden modeled long ago by her unremembered father. On one eventful day a troop of strolling players pass through the village, and, in spite of all precautions —for the aunts employ all bars and bolts against these dread invaders—the leader of them, our old friend *Pierrot*, aided by his rascally jackal, *Scaramel*, gains admission. *Prunella* has never dreamed of a creature so entrancing, and, after her first kiss, falls a ready victim to his wiles. When he and his roistering companions, *Hawk*, *Kennel*, *Callow*, *Mouth*, *Doll*, *Romp*, *Tawdry*, and *Coquette*, return at night to serenade her (having stolen the key of the gate), while all the household is conveniently asleep—a condition which is highly improbable, but which must be taken, presumably, in an allegorical sense—she allows herself, in all innocence, to be carried down a ladder from her bedroom window, and, after brief and bewildered resistance to his ardent and artful wooing —in which he is assisted by the statue of Love, which becomes oracularly vocal—she consents to flee, and is straightway transformed into a *Pierette*.

"Three years later death and ruin have befallen the cottage. Only one of the old aunts survives, and she, a pauper, has been obliged to sell the place to a rich stranger. This is *Pierrot*, who has deserted *Prunella*, and now believing her to be dead is broken-hearted. No longer can he find any relief in the ribaldries of his boon companions, which now pall upon him. For their part, they deem him mad when he insists upon reenacting the scenes of the elopement three years before in the hope of raising

at least the shade of the lost *Pierette*. The latter, of course, is not dead, but, as a broken wanderer, crawls home to die, while the stage is empty. She reproaches the stone *Love* for his measure of responsibility in her misfortunes, and again receives from him an oracular assurance, of which the symbolism was not made very definite on Saturday evening. To *Pierrot*, when she confronts him a little later, she seems a spirit, and when she appeals to him to accompany her he regards it as an invitation to death. But now for her sake, being at odds with life, he is willing even to die, and upon this proof that pure love has succeeded to selfish passion, she takes him in her living arms, and the curtain falls."

"I have heard it said that New York will not 'fall for any such stuff,'" remarks that most sophisticated of our weekly journals, *Town Topics*, "but I hold that, besotted by commercialism and the lust of purely physical sensation as we are, there are still enough of us left with the poetry in our souls to keep 'Prunella' with us for many a day." This same journal warns off "that unmitigated and omnipresent nuisance, 'the tired business man,'" and prays heaven that "his snores will never disturb the Little Theater while 'Prunella' is holding the boards there." *The Times* quotes *Pierrot's* story of "the house that shut its eyes" as a specimen of "the delicate fancifulness which characterizes the play":

Asleep on the edge of a town,
Where the highroad ran by,
Stood a house with the blinds all drawn down,
As if waiting to die.

And everything there was so straight,
With high wall all about,
And a notice was up at the gate
That told Love to keep out.

But Love can not read—he is blind;
So he came there one day
And knocked, but the house was unkind,
It turned him away.

But, lo, when the gates were all closed,
When the windows were fast,
At night while the householders dozed
Love entered at last.

SHALL AN ARTIST WRITE FOR POPULARITY?

SO MANY OBJECTIONS have been raised against the creed of "art for art's sake" that not many workers in the realms of art employ it now. Mr. Anold Bennett is promulgating a creed that might be styled "art for popularity's sake," and tho he is ingenious in its advocacy, some shake their heads. The London *Evening Standard* fears that the time is hardly ripe for such a creed, tho it admits that Mr. Bennett "possesses no little plausibility in presenting his case." His pulpit is *The English Review* (London) where he has been delivering himself on the story-teller's art. He starts out with the assumption that "an author is justified in desiring immediate popularity, instead of being content with poverty and the unheard plaudits of posterity." The worst of it is, most writers are so occupied with themselves that what they would say, if put into words, is: "I shall write exactly what and how I like, without any regard for the public; I shall consider nothing but my own individuality and powers; I shall be guided solely by my own personal conception of what the public ought to like." Mr. Bennett, with more worldly wisdom, would have them say, "Let me examine this public and let me see whether some compromise between us is not possible," for, he argues—

"The truth is that an artist who demands appreciation from the public on his own terms, and on none but his own terms, is either a god or a conceited and impractical fool. And he is somewhat more likely to be the latter than the former. He wants too much. There are two sides to every bargain, including the artistic. The most fertile and the most powerful artists are the readiest to recognize this, because their sense of proportion, which is the sense of order, is well developed. The lack of the sense of proportion is the mark of the *petit maître*. The sagacious artist, while respecting himself, will respect the idiosyncrasies of his public. To do both simultaneously is quite possible. In particular, the sagacious artist will respect basic national prejudices.

"For example, no first-class English novelist or dramatist would dream of allowing to his pen the freedom in treating sexual phenomena which Continental writers enjoy as a matter of course. The British public is admittedly wrong on this important point—hypocritical, illogical, and absurd. But what would you? You can not defy it; you literally can not. If you tried, you would not get even as far as print, to say nothing of library counters. You can only get round it by ingenuity and guile. You can only go a very little further than is quite safe. You can only do one man's modest share in the education of the public.

"In Valery Larboud's latest novel, 'A. O. Barnabooth,' occurs a phrase of deep wisdom about women: '*La femme est une grande réalité, comme la guerre.*' It might be applied to the public. The public is a great actuality, like war. If you are a creative and creating artist, you can not ignore it, tho it can ignore you. There it is! You can do something with it, but not much. . . . . .

"This contact may be closened and completed by the artist's cleverness—the mere cleverness of adaptability which most first-class artists have exhibited. You can wear the fashions of the day. You can tickle the ingenuous beast's ear in order to distract his attention while you stab him in the chest. You can cajole money out of him by one kind of work in order to gain leisure in which to force him to accept later on something that he would prefer to refuse. You can use a thousand devices on the excellent simpleton. . . . And in the process you may degrade yourself to a mere popularity hunter!"

To get this far is only to go half way with an author in his relations to his public. He has still to see that his work "is placed before the public as advantageously as possible." The sensitive author will find that Mr. Bennett has small sympathy with his tenderer feelings. He will not let the author merely dream about the masterpiece he has created, for there is "an article to sell, and the more skilfully he sells it the better will be the result, not only for the public appreciation of his message, but for himself as a private individual and as an artist with further activities in front of him." Mr. Bennett proceeds:

"Now this absolutely logical attitude of a merchant toward one's finished work infuriates the dilettante of the literary world, to whom the very word 'royalties' is anathema.

"The dilettanti's snobbishness and sentimentality prevent them from admitting that, in a democratic age, when an author is genuinely appreciated, either he makes money or he is the foolish victim of a scoundrel.

"They are fond of saying that agreements and royalties have nothing to do with literature. But agreements and royalties have a very great deal to do with literature.

"If an artist writes a fine poem, shows it to his dearest friend, and burns it, I can respect him. But if an artist writes a fine poem, and then by sloppiness and snobbishness allows it to be inefficiently published, and fails to secure his own interests in the transaction, on the plea that he is an artist and not a merchant, then I refuse to respect him.

"A man can not fulfil, and has no right to fulfil, one function only in this complex world. Some, indeed many, of the greatest creative artists have managed to be very good merchants also, and have not been ashamed of the double rôle.

"The late discovery of a large public in America delighted Meredith and had a tonic effect on his whole system. It is often hinted, even if it is not often said, that great popularity ought to disturb the conscience of the artist. I do not believe it. If the conscience of the artist is not disturbed during the actual work itself, no subsequent phenomenon will or should disturb it. Once the artist is convinced of his artistic honesty, no public can be too large for his peace of mind.

"But many artists have admittedly no aptitude for merchantry. Such artists, however—and they form possibly the majority—can always employ an expert to do their business for them, to cope on their behalf with the necessary middleman.

"Not that I deem the publisher or the theatrical manager to be by nature less upright than any other class of merchant. But the publisher and the theatrical manager have been

subjected for centuries to a special and grave temptation. The ordinary merchant deals with other merchants—his equals in business skill. The publisher and the theatrical manager deal with what amounts to a race of children, of whom even archangels could not refrain from taking advantage.

"The same dilettante spirit which refuses to see the connection between art and money has also a tendency to repudiate the world of men at large as being unfit for the habitation of artists. This is a still more serious error of attitude—especially in a story-teller. No artist is likely to be entirely admirable who is not a man before he is an artist."

GORKY ASSAILING DOSTOIEVSKY

TWO GREAT FIGURES in Russian literature seem to have fallen foul of each other—Dostoievsky and Gorky. The former, of course, is dead and his place is becoming fixt not only among his fellow countrymen, but in the world at large. Gorky, according to recent reports, is expecting early death, and, in his home on the island of Capri, is feverishly working to finish his stint before the reaper takes him. His idea seems to be that Dostoievsky's writings are exerting an evil influence on the Russian character, and he has written a letter to the *Russkoye Slovo* to say so. The Moscow Art Theater staged with great success a few years ago an adaptation of "The Brothers Karamazov," and is now preparing a similar adaptation of another novel of Dostoievsky, "The Possest." Gorky condemns the production of such works as essentially harmful, and asks whether the presentation on the stage of the events and characters described in "The Possest" is "necessary and useful in the interests of social pedagogy." In the Manchester *Guardian* a St. Petersburg correspondent represents the position of Gorky in these further words:

"Dostoievsky, he says, is undoubtedly a genius, but 'he is our evil genius. He felt with inimitable penetration, he understood, he delighted in portraying' specifically Russian diseases, the morbid cruelty of the Nihilists and the impotence of the intimidated and downtrodden man. Dostoievsky writes, continues Maxim Gorky, as tho the Russian people consisted only of anarchist sensualists and half-dead fatalists. But it is impossible that such characters could have created and developed Russian culture. And in view of the impending work of social reorganization, that demands all the efforts of a sound and healthy people, it is dangerous to concentrate attention on Dostoievsky's characters by portraying them on the stage of the best Russian theater. The return to the 'so-called highest demands of the spirit' which is now noticeable in Russia does not provoke ethical development, distracts attention from real work, and is simply a result of the long subjection of the Russian spirit to the Church. Only the best and most useful must be chosen from the heritage of the past, not the worthless and the morbid. And in face of the growth of drunkenness and hooliganism, the Moscow Art Theater should aim at cultivating a healthy spirit rather than at emphasizing phases of character to which hooliganism is closely akin."

This strange misunderstanding by Gorky of the whole character of the great novelist's work, we are told, has evoked from the management of the Art Theater the following reply:

"In the midst of our difficult and joyful work in staging a second novel of Dostoievsky's your letter produced on us a particularly painful impression. It is not that we fear that the letter may cause the public to regard our theater as an institution which lulls to sleep the public conscience—the repertoire of the theater for the last fifteen years is a sufficient answer to such a charge. But it grieved us to learn that Gorky sees nothing in Dostoievsky's characters but sadism, hysteria, and epilepsy. . . . It is our duty as a body of artists to remind you that those highest demands of the spirit in which you see nothing but an empty play of words that distract attention from real work constitute, in our view, the primary aim of the theater. If you were to convince us of the truth of your view we should have to abandon art, for then it would have lost all meaning. And at the same time we should have to relinquish all that is best in Russian literature, seeing that it is devoted to the service of those very highest demands of the spirit."

CLARETIE LEAVING THE COMÉDIE-FRANÇAISE

PARIS HAD COME to feel that Mr. Jules Claretie, like the poor, she would have always with her. There have been rumors of his resignation often circulated; there were several threatened resignations; there was at least one definitely given and withdrawn, so that the announcement of his final leave-taking stirred up some skepticism. He has really departed from the directorship of the Comédie-Française, and his successor, Mr. Carré, formerly director of the Opéra-Comique, has been gazetted as his successor. He is seventy-odd years of age and has directed the fortunes of the most famous theater in the world since 1885. The Comédie-Française is the first State-subventioned theater of France, and lives rent free and receives $50,000 a year from the State. A writer in the London *Daily News* gives these further facts:

"It is the direct descendant of Molière's original company of the seventeenth century, which was democratically self-governed by the actors, and these democratic traditions are responsible for much that is anomalous in its present management. For when the company was officially taken over after Molière's death by Louis XIV. it became at once self-governing and court-controlled, and the same dual authority was carried on by Napoleon when in 1812, on a drumhead in Russia, he signed the Decree of Moscow, which with few modifications is the charter under which the theater is still carried on.

"The position of the administrator-general is therefore always a difficult, sometimes an almost impossible one. His final sanction is the State, as represented by the Ministry of Fine Arts, whose servant he is. At the same time he is at the head of an organization nominally self-governed by the Sociétaires or leading actors, who are also the sole shareholders, altho their resolutions can be quashed by the Government, as happened in the case of Mlle. Dudlay in 1886, and was the first cause of the elder Coquelin's resignation. This position M. Claretie has filled with extraordinary tact and skill since October, 1885. As Coquelin *cadet* said to him in a speech at the twenty-fifth anniversary of his management three years ago, he often played his difficult hand with '*une diplomatie machiavélique*'—so successfully Machiavellian, indeed, that tho the actors often clamored for his resignation, yet whenever he threatened to take them at their word they asked him to withdraw it."

At the present moment, declares Mr. Emile Faguet, in *Le Gaulois* (Paris), there are "still more to regret his going than to rejoice over it, which is most unusual in such cases." Wherewith Mr. Faguet proceeds to show how Mr. Claretie has achieved high success, in work thick with pitfalls and difficulties, as much through the force of his personality as through the enlightenment of his mind. For one thing Mr. Claretie has always had the happy gift of being able to make enemies that did not last—and Emile Faguet remarks:

"He made many enemies. In his position it would have been impossible for him not to make some. First, not to have made enemies would imply a miracle. Then it would imply also a lack of character. Character is everywhere a rarity, the lack of it is everywhere an evil, but the lack of character at the Comédie-Française would be a calamity. So, while Mr. Claretie made many enemies, they were enemies only for a short time. As there are men who can make friends but cannot keep them, so there are men who can make enemies but cannot keep them. Mr. Claretie is of the latter kind.

"He knows how to command, how to refuse, but one always feels that when giving an order he is really only persuading one's obedience, and that while he refuses a thing it would be a great pleasure for him to grant the request."

Apart from the charm of his sincerity, this writer points with admiration to the devotion, profound and tender, yet wholly free from ostentation, with which Mr. Claretie has cherished the ideals of the House of Molière. Nor is he less handsome in praise of what he calls Mr. Claretie's "sureness of diagnosis and judgment" in the choice of plays. "Of course," Emile Faguet adds, "he has selected certain plays of which I have not considered well;

and he has declined others that I would rather have seen him produce. In the main, however, his critical acumen is exceptionally quick and sound, which is no easy matter in the theater, where one can never foretell the destiny of a play 'before the candles are lighted,' that is, before it is played; or, even after they are extinguished and the first performance is over." Mr. Claretie's mistakes, however, have been few and far between, we read, and the reason is plain to see, if we ponder on the literary career that preceded his incumbency as director of the Comédie-Française.

"At thirty he was an old hand at letters. He began to observe, to investigate, to think, to judge, and to write during his eighteenth year. About 1870 he was an old Parisian of twenty-eight years. Before taking charge of the Théâtre Français he had written novels, plays, historical sketches of Paris, and had done journalistic work. To an acute degree he was dowered with the sense of French literature and of the French public, but even more particularly of the literature of Paris and the public of Paris. That describes him sufficiently, and to my mind there never has been a director of the Théâtre Français more plainly destined for the post."

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HEAD OF THE COMÉDIE-FRANÇAISE FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mr. Jules Claretie, who has just resigned this post, gave the public "the last glories of the past" and "consecrated all the glories of the new day."

As has happened to all the directors from Molière down, the writer informs us, Mr. Claretie had his troubles with the actors of the company; but he contrived always to get himself out of them with honor to himself and to the theater. He never lost his temper, but when hemmed about with vexation was able to contain himself with more than his usual calm and to show a surface expression colder than habitual. This diplomacy of temperament goes far, Emile Faguet says, with actors, "men and women generally of a nervous disposition, inclined to irritability"; and in settling disputes and misunderstandings, while of course not changing the stormy tendencies of the actors, he compares Mr. Claretie to oil upon troubled waters. Turning to his record as a producer for France's proudest theater, he states:

"Mr. Claretie gave the public the last glories of the past and consecrated, by admitting them to the Théâtre Français, all the glories of the new day. He tried out conscientiously many of the younger generation, who hardly delivered as much to him as he had hoped for, or wished. Yet he will always be credited with having welcomed, encouraged, aided, and proved them, than which there is no purer fame for a director of the Comédie-Française.

"One day I said to him: 'You've just put on a play that's a failure in your house, yet in any other theater would have been said to be worthy of Shakespeare. Then, why should any one complain?' He smiled. He understood what I meant; he knew even before the piece was produced. Yet why should he complain? The fact is, he never did complain of anything with bitterness.

"I was only reproaching him a bit for being too much of an old Parisian, having been such in his adolescence, and for not having an excessive complaisance toward the classics. As a matter of fact his taste, while wholly eclectic, which is proper in a director of the Comédie-Française, nevertheless balked a little at the classics, or at least did not take them up as generously as I desired. On this point there is always the defense that if the classics are not played much, it is out of love for them, and because one would not care to see them played unless divinely. In politeness he refrained from giving me that argument; and it may be he never even thought of it. Putting this aside, the fact is that under Claretie the House of Molière was not often the House of Corneille. Yet it is true also that under Claretie we saw a revival of 'Rodogune,' a play of which no director for a long time had even thought, and which proved to be a revelation. Nobody thought it would be a success, and everybody discovered it to be a triumph. We must not forget the good surprizes he has given us."

If he must go, then, Emile Faguet sums up, "let him go, having gloriously merited the distinction *emeritus;* but if you want to see or know a person of skeptical mind, look at my signature," and he adds:

"M. Claretie has always been torn between the desire to leave the Comédie-Française and the longing to remain there. . . . He is like the man—as long as it's Chateaubriand, I think no harm's done—who could not get along without the things he didn't care anything about. He has always wanted to escape, while having a muted craving for his prison, and has always wished to remain while possest of a lively impatience to be set free. It is possible that this is his present state of mind."

Some of the well-known actors and actresses who have been at the Théâtre Français during Mr. Claretie's reign are recalled by the writer in *The Daily News:*

"When Jules Claretie succeeded Emile Perrin at the house of Molière in 1885, the company still numbered many of the great actors of the middle of the century. . . . Sarah Bernhardt, tho she was still young, had already resigned some years before, but there were Got, Delaunay, the two Coquelins, Mounet-Sully, Maubant, Febvre, Worms, Prudhon, and Silvain among the male, Sociétaires, and Madeline Brohan, Reichemberg, Jeanne Samary, and Bartet among the ladies: while the Pensionnaires, or younger actors not yet admitted to full membership, included Truffier, Le Bargy, Leloir, de Féraudy, Duflos, and A. Lambert the younger, as well as Mesdames Kalb and Pierson."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MINISTERS WHO RUN CITIES

THOSE WHO INSIST that ministers should leave politics alone, and those who profess to believe that "a minister is not the right sort of a man to be placed at the head of a million-dollar corporation such as a large city," might read with profit the Rev. Judson Lewis Cross's *Congregationalist* article on "Ministers as Mayors." Mr. Cross happens to know something of the work of three Congregationalist pastors who first became interested in civic reform, and then were given the chance to run the good-sized cities in which they had preached. And all three, according to this writer, love their jobs and are remarkably efficient in them. These men are W. J. Hindley, George R. Lunn, and George A. Brock, who exercise the chief magistracy in Spokane, Wash., Schenectady, N. Y., and Lockport, N. Y. Mayor Lunn, it is true, was defeated for reelection last week, but only through a combination of the other parties against him; he looks upon the fact that his vote was increased over that of two years ago as an indorsement of his administration. The predominant impression gained by meeting these and hearing them talk enthusiastically of their work, so we read, "was in the case of each that of an unusually strong personality, positive in the belief that churches and ministers should assume the leadership in civic and social reforms, independent and fearless, sensible of the responsibilities and burdens of office, yet optimistic of the future and confident of the religious as well as the social significance of the results obtained."

Mayor Hindley, of Spokane, we read in *The Congregationalist*, is a Canadian by birth, and was for seven years pastor of the Pilgrim Church in that Western city. He became an active worker for reform, was largely instrumental in bringing the city's present park system into existence, and was one of the leaders in the movement for a commission form of government. Upon the adoption of the commission plan he consented to run for a commissionership. Except for one man whose experience as city official gave him a place without contest, Mr. Hindley received the largest vote. He was chosen chairman of the commission, and is "virtually mayor, presiding at the sessions and acting as the head of the Department of Public Affairs." Here is what Mr. Cross has to say of his work in office:

"Mr. Hindley's term does not expire until December 31, 1915, but already in his eighteen months of office-holding he has achieved fine results along the lines of reform and efficiency advocated in the pulpit. The so-called 'Contractors' Ring' has been broken up with a consequent saving in the cost of public improvements of over 40 per cent. of the cost under the old system. A reduction in the tax levy for the coming year of $90,000 has been made possible in spite of an increase of $250,000 in the budget for expenditures voted by the people or contracted by the previous administration. Efficiency and merit have displaced favoritism and political debt-paying as grounds for civic preferment.

"By a strong enforcement of existing laws forty saloons have been forced out of business, and vice has been driven to cover, so that it can be said that there is no commercialized vice in the city. As the mayor himself put it, 'There is not a street or alley in the city where you can go with a ten-year-old girl and see anything, other than perhaps a drunken man, that will call for an explanation from your lips or cause a blush upon her cheeks.' While there have been some attempts to recall the mayor, these have never reached serious proportions.

"Interviews with business and professional men of Spokane brought forth, for the most part, expressions of hearty praise for the administration and a unanimous indorsement of the commission plan—a good testimony to the seriousness and efficiency with which Mayor Hindley has tackled his job as mayor of this progressive Western city of 110,000 inhabitants, a job with which he declares he is very much in love, tho he hopes eventually to resume the work of the ministry."

The second member of this trio, Mayor Lunn, of Schenectady, needs no introduction to LITERARY DIGEST readers. Mr. Cross calls him "the mayor that made Schenectady famous." His election as Schenectady's first Socialist mayor, after years as a Reformed, then as a Congregationalist, minister is remembered by all. Despite the partizanship of the opposition press and the prejudices entertained by many conservative church members against anything having "the stigma of Socialism," the evidence, as the writer sees it, shows that Mayor Lunn—

"has steadily gained ground and won the confidence of many who do not agree with him politically, but who believe in him personally, and who are willing to admit that he has given to the city its best administration for many years. To quote the expression of one prominent man of a different political faith, 'Lunn's administration has been a godsend to Schenectady.'

"With a passionate devotion to the cause of the people, an unusual power as a public speaker, and with a grasp of civic affairs and political methods which few experienced political leaders could rival, Dr. Lunn has thrown himself unsparingly into his task of administering the affairs of a city of ninety thousand and has proven himself equal to it, and more than a match for his political opponents.

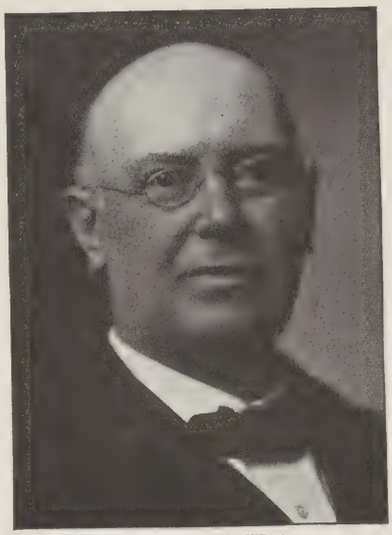
"Large public improvements, long dreamed of but never realized, including the planning and starting of a comprehensive park system, the expansion of the educational equipment, and the installation of modern sewerage and garbage-disposal plants, have been put through with an economy and honesty that have saved the city thousands of dollars and incidentally destroyed the control of certain contracting interests. All gambling-houses have been closed where convictions could be obtained; Sunday-closing laws have been enforced against all alike, and prostitution suppressed as far as conditions would permit, one notorious and long-tolerated character being driven from the city. Serious criticism and protests on the part of the clergy and church people have been aroused by the liberal policy toward Sunday amusements and moving-picture shows, tho the same element has failed to recognize, for the most part, the fact that, according to the testimony of the State Law and Order League, vice conditions are the best in the recent history of the city and of any city in the State. . . . . .

"In answer to the question, How do you like your job? Dr. Lunn replied, as his face sobered: 'I love it, but only as I can realize that I am actually doing something for social uplift, only as I can feel that it is the expression of my religion and that by it I am helping the Kingdom. Otherwise the strain, the constant struggle and bickering are not worth while.'"

The third, "and perhaps most modest of our ministers who have become mayors," continues Mr. Cross, is Mayor George A. Brock, of Lockport, N. Y. Tho less conspicuous than the others, his work as the head of a city is, we are told, "none the less real, and the more unique because it has been combined successfully with regular parochial duties." To proceed:

"Mr. Brock is pastor of the East Avenue Congregational Church of Lockport. After being defeated in his first campaign on the issue of commission government, he was finally elected on a non-partizan ticket, backed largely by the support of the church element. Tho seriously handicapped by lack of harmony in the city council, much has been accomplished in the way of reform, especially in the enforcement of all laws against vice, and so bitter has been the opposition that in some cases it has taken the form of threats of personal violence against the mayor, but this has not worried him.

"Any one who has met this big mayor and heard him tell of his experiences in dealing with grafters and representatives of the saloon interests would never envy the unfortunate individual who felt moved to seek from him political favor. Mr.



Courtesy of "The Congregationalist," Boston.

GEORGE A. BROCK.

GEORGE R. LUNN.

W. J. HINDLEY.

MINISTERS WHO ARE ALSO MAYORS

And who believe churches and ministers should assume an independent and fearless leadership in civic and social reforms.

Brock's entrance into political office was simply the acceptance of obligations which came upon him as the result of his sincere insistence upon the need of non-partizanship in municipal government and the responsibility of Christian citizenship."

CAPITALISM AND THE JEWISH RELIGION

THE ENORMOUS INFLUENCE of the religion of the Jewish people on their economic activities, if it did not actually produce the Jewish capacity for capitalism, has undeniably enhanced it, says Werner Sombart in his recently translated book, "The Jews and Modern Capitalism," and he proceeds to devote a whole chapter to this peculiar significance of their religion. What is more, he cites a colleague, Max Weber, as having demonstrated the connection between Puritanism and Capitalism, in order to provide additional argument that the religion of a people does deeply affect its economic life. Judaism, Sombart finds, however, makes the deepest mark of this character, because "among no other civilized people has religion so impregnated all national life."

With the Jew, we are reminded, religion is not merely a matter of Sundays and holy days. It is with him all days of the year and all hours of every day. He is guided by it in every move he makes, asking himself always: "Will this tend to the glory of God or will it profane his name?" Jewish law does not merely formulate "a metaphysical conception," but lays down rules of conduct whether as between man and man or between man and nature. In this connection Sombart points out that Jewish law "is as much a part of the religious system as are Jewish ethics." In truth there are no special ethics of Judaism, because the law is from God, and "moral law and divine ordinances are inseparable." Moreover, he tells us, no other people have been so careful as the Jews to insure the teaching of their religion, on which point he quotes from Josephus: "Ask the first Jew you meet concerning his 'laws' and he will be able to tell you them better even than his own name." Between their religion and capitalism Sombart draws a parallel. As for their religion:

"In all its reasoning it appeals to us as a creation of the intellect, a thing of thought and purpose projected into the world of organisms, mechanically and artfully wrought, destined to destroy and to conquer nature's realm and to reign itself instead. Just so does capitalism appear on the scene; like the Jewish religion, an alien element in the midst of the natural, created world; like it, too, something schemed and planned in the midst of teeming life. This sheaf of salient features is bound together in one word, Rationalism. Rationalism is the characteristic trait of Judaism as of capitalism; rationalism or intellectualism—both deadly foes alike to irresponsible mysticism and to that creative power which draws its artistic inspiration from the passion world of the senses."

Following this line, Sombart calls attention to the fact that the Jewish religion knows no mysteries, and is "perhaps the only religion on the face of the globe that does not know them." Unknown to it is the ecstasy that permits the worshiper "to feel himself at one with the Godhead, the condition which all other religions extol as the highest and holiest." Whether these fantastic, mystical elements are met with in the religion of the Hindus, Persians, Greeks, Romans, or Christians, Judaism with proud disdain condemns them all. While the faithful of other races "hold converse with God in blissful convulsions," we are informed, the Jews in the synagog, which significantly is called a *Shool*, that is *school*, are listening to a public reading of the Torah. Continuing, Sombart says:

"The kinship between Judaism and Capitalism is further illustrated by the legally regulated relationship—I had almost said the business connection, except that the term has a disagreeable connotation—between God and Israel. The whole religious system is in reality nothing but a contract between Jehovah and his chosen people, a contract with all its consequences and all its duties. God promises something and gives something, and the righteous must give him something in return. Indeed, there was no community of interest between God and man which could not be exprest in these terms—that man performs some duty enjoined by the Torah and receives from God a *quid pro quo*. Accordingly no man should approach God in prayer without bringing with him something of his own or of his ancestors by way of return for what he is about to ask.

"The contract usually sets forth that man is rewarded for duties performed and punished for duties neglected; the rewards and punishments being received partly in this world and partly in the next world. Two consequences must of necessity follow: first, a constant weighing up of the loss and gain which any action needs must bring, and secondly, a complicated system of bookkeeping, as it were, for each individual person."

It is evident, Sombart goes on to state, that since Judaism rests upon a contract between God and his people, each party to the agreement must have definite responsibilities; and he points out how the Jew that lives up to his pledges assures himself material profit as well as spiritual. As he puts it:

"I really believe that the rationalization of life, and especially of the sexual life, which the Jewish religion effects, can not be too highly estimated for its influence on economic activities. If religion is at all to be accounted a factor in Jewish economic life, then certainly the rationalization of conduct is its best expression. . . . Sobriety, moderation, and piety are surely qualities which stand the business man in good stead."

Yet what Sombart describes as "the morality of the small shopkeeper," good as it may be, can have but little to do with capitalism except as the qualities of the class might serve as a basis on which capitalism could be built up. The first cause which made the Jews "pioneers of capitalism," he finds, is their cultivation of family life, which he attributes to the efforts of the Rabbis, aided by the vicissitudes of the Jewish people. The sexual restraint implied, he adds, resulted in enormous funds of energy being turned in a better direction; and he concludes:

"The effect of the rationalization of the whole of life on the physical and intellectual powers of the Jew must still be gone into by scientists; at present we have only beginnings of such studies. . . . The rationalization of life accustomed the Jew to a mode of living contrary to (or side by side with) nature, and therefore also to an economic system like the capitalistic, which is likewise contrary to (or side by side with) nature. What in reality is the idea of making profit, what is economic rationalism, but the application to economic activities of the rules by which the Jewish religion shaped Jewish life? Before capitalism could develop the natural man had to be changed out of all recognition, and a rationalistically minded mechanism introduced in his stead. There had to be a transvaluation of all economic values. And what was the result? The *homo capitalisticus*, who is closely related to the *homo Judæus*, both belonging to the same species, *homines rationalistici artificiales*.

"And so the rationalization of Jewish life by the Jewish religion, if it did not actually produce the Jewish capacity for capitalism, certainly increased and heightened it. One of the causes to which the Jew owed his economic progress was . . . the fact that Israel was for generations a stranger and an alien. If we seek to account for this aloofness we shall find its roots in the ordinances of the Jewish religion, shall find that this religion always maintained and broadened the line of separation. As Leroy-Beaulieu, who has studied this aspect of Jewish history with great success, has so well said, '*La loi leir donnait l'esprit de clan.*' The very fact that they had their Law forced the Jews to live apart from the Gentiles. For if they desired to observe the Law, they needs must keep to themselves. The Jews created the Ghetto, which from the non-Jewish point of view was a concession and a privilege, and not the result of enmity."

TOO MANY SPECIAL SUNDAYS—The proposal that some Sunday be designated as "Fathers' Day" and observed by the Churches "with appropriate services and special sermons," calls forth a serious protest from *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) that we now have too many "special Sundays." The Church, this weekly declares, "has long enough been laden with man-made topics and causes." With this *The Episcopal Recorder* (Ref. Epis., Philadelphia) is in hearty agreement, and desires to emphasize the fact that "Sunday is the day appointed by God for our special growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." There are already "sixteen Sundays devoted to the consideration of special occasions and topics," according to *The Christian Intelligencer*. And it goes on to enumerate them:

"January 4, New Year's Sunday; January 25, Child-Labor Sunday; February 8, Lincoln's Sunday; February 22, Washington's Sunday; April 12, Easter Sunday; April 19, Sabbath Observance Day; May 10, Mothers' Sunday; May 17, Peace Sunday; May 24 or 31, Memorial Sunday; June 14, Children's Sunday; June 28, Independence Day Sunday; September 6, Labor Sunday; October 25, Prison Sunday; November 22, Thanksgiving Sunday; November 29 to December 6, Tuberculosis Day; December 20, Christmas Sunday."

And when the editor examines "this rather formidable list," he finds that "only five of the sixteen can be considered as in any true sense connected with direct spiritual development or culture."

"These are the Church days of New Year's, Easter, and Christmas, Thanksgiving Sunday, which is really needless as a separate day if the officially designated National Thanksgiving Day is properly observed with religious services, and Children's Day, which, tho universally sanctioned by neither ecclesiastical nor civil authority, is of undoubted religious value in emphasizing the responsibility and privilege of the Church in reference to the spiritual care of her children and youth. Of the other special Sundays, Memorial Sunday and Independence Sunday have something of a spiritual culture in their bearing upon the civic rights and duties of the Christian."

DR. SHELDON'S "CONFESSIONAL"

THE SUGGESTION of a Protestant confessional, made last summer by one of the leaders of Protestant thought, led some to the hasty conclusion that he advocated the Protestant adoption of the Catholic institution. In our issue of August 16 appeared an article on this proposal of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kansas, who uttered his views before the Christian Endeavor Convention at Los Angeles, and while we stated the matter clearly, other newspapers and individuals in various quarters, he feels, have given distorted views of what he proposed. Mr. Sheldon finds no fault with the representation accorded him in our columns, but we give him the opportunity of making a further statement in order that he may be clearly apprehended by all concerned. He writes:

"In the first place, I do not believe that because the Roman Catholic Church has a confessional which stands for certain things no Protestant can accept, therefore the Protestants can not make use of a fundamental need in human nature which craves help and a sharing of its burdens.

"In the second place, I do believe in the right and privilege of the Protestant minister to stand in such a relation to his people that they will turn to him as the confidant of their troubles and make him the counsellor of their problems.

"There is nothing 'Roman Catholic' about this—it is simply human nature, which is not a monopoly of any Church. I object, in my ministry, to the idea that the Protestant is 'imitating' the Catholic when he uses a universal human principle.

"My meaning of the term 'Protestant confessional' may be summed up as follows:

"1. The Protestant minister should be in the closest possible relations to all the people in his parish as a spiritual and practical adviser and friend. If he is not able to win the perfect confidence and respect of his people so that they will naturally regard him as their best friend in spiritual matters and in general counsel, then no 'confessional' is possible.

"2. If such relations are established, the minister will find that it is a help to definite usefulness to have a stated time during the week when his people can come to him with their problems. Sunday afternoon is a good time for such counsel. I have found it so in my own practise for many years.

"3. There are many problems in the lives of men and women that they can not and will not discuss with their own relatives or friends. If it is an established custom to take such problems to the minister, it will be accepted with a great feeling of relief and gratitude.

"4. The number of such troubles and the kind are limited only by the number of people who come to the minister for help.

"5. In all this there is not the remotest similarity to the Roman Catholic confessional as that is actually practised. The last thing in the world that the Protestant minister wants is a 'copy' of the Roman Catholic confessional. What he does want and ought to have is a personal relation to his people of such a character that he will come to be with them the one person in all the parish who can help them solve their earthly troubles and help bring them close to God. In all this there is not the remotest hint of 'absolution for sin' or 'pardon for sin' or 'indulgence.' Of course it goes without saying that the practise of such a 'confessional' as outlined here means heroic qualities in the ministry and an enlargement of the definition of 'parish work.'"

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FUTURE RAILWAY FINANCING IN MARKETS "WATERLOGGED WITH BONDS"

By JAMES J. HILL *

Author of "Highways of Progress," and familiarly known as "The Empire Builder of the Northwest."

LESS than a year's subsistence stands between man and starvation. That is the measure of his accumulations. Six and a half bushels of wheat per capita is a low estimate for consumption and seed. The 97,000,000 people living, according to the census estimate, in the United States in 1913 would require 630,500,000 bushels to keep their stomachs and fields in condition for a year. That is a little less than the crop of 1911 and a little more than the crop of 1912. Subtract our total exports of domestic wheat and flour for the last three years from our total wheat production, and the average surplus retained for home consumption is less than 600,000,000 bushels per annum.

What is true of our bread supply is more than true of most other necessaries that we consume and produce. We could live for a few months only on our savings. Immense as seems the total of accumulated wealth, most of it is not available for consumption. Even the income from it must be transformed into things to eat and drink and wear, and tools to work with; into capital for future production, without which not only the machinery of industry, but the human machine itself, would presently cease to operate, and a dead world remain the monument of defeat in that economic battle which man has waged with nature from the beginning.

The principal asset of the world, aside from the land, is its plant; in the form of buildings, machinery, transportation agencies, apparatus of all kinds in which capital has been fixt to enable the work of production to go on in increased volume and with added economy. To this every man who earns more than he spends contributes. Into this tremendous reservoir the surplus efforts of the ages have poured contributions from the hundreds of millions of men who, by planning, directing, and working, add to the margin of profitable production all over the world. Credit enables them to do this. They acquire a participating interest in a host of enterprises through loans represented by shares of stock, bonds, notes, or other instruments of credit. This relation of operating efficiency on the one side and credit support by capital on the other, in its extent, artfulness, and practical working success, is the principal advantage of modern over ancient civilization. There is less difference between the forked tree drawn by cattle and the improved steam-plow than there is between labor in the isolation of distrust and labor in the universal cooperation which credit facilitates and encourages. No wonder that credit has been called the most wonderful invention and the greatest wealth-producer devised by man.

Investment securities are mostly stocks and bonds. The former entitle the holder to a proportionate voice in the management of the concern, and to a share in the profits or a responsibility for the losses. The place of the share of stock has changed little. The bond has been subject to alteration and dilution. With a great increase in total volume has come a depreciation of many of them in both reputation and quality.

It happened, perhaps inevitably, because of the increase of capital for investment, the increase of vision and of daring among borrowers, and the assured reputation of the bond, that its standing was slowly sapped. The repudiation of debts by some American States gave public credit a heavy blow. Panics and reorganizations compelled a closer scrutiny of corporate securities. But the main cause of such deterioration as the bond has suffered is the putting out under that name of a great volume of paper promises which are not entitled to the name. And this is partly the effect of the excessive borrowing and spending of our day, and partly that of an expansion of industrial effort and an inflation of the capital of industrial enterprises which have often raised the total of bond issues, heretofore representing the value of the property under the hammer, to approximately the figure that would once have covered stock and bonds combined. In fact, the stock of more than one pretentious concern would have nothing behind it if the bondholders had to be paid off. Nor could the latter themselves hope to receive dollar for dollar on a forced sale.

Criticism, or even a proper understanding of the situation, calls for discrimination between the classes into which bonds are divided. First are those of public bodies; the Government, States, counties, cities, and sometimes villages. Here a frightful inflation is going on. An old-fashioned public aversion to debt still holds the nation and, to some extent, the States in check; tho many of the latter evade it by marketing certificates of indebtedness which differ from bonds only in the shorter time they have to run and the inferior weight of the sanction behind them. The total national debts of Europe rose from about eight billion dollars in the period 1845–48 to nearly thirty billion dollars in 1905–07. With the exception of a slight rise in 1899, made good the following year, the total debt of the United States, less cash in treasury, was greater on the first of last May than it had been for twenty-five years. In a study of credit made some time ago, I showed that the net ordinary expenses of the United States Government had increased 1.4 per cent. between 1870 and 1890, and 121.4 per cent, between 1890 and 1908; while between 1890 and 1909 the expenditures of the thirty States from which reliable reports could be obtained had increased 201.6 per cent.

Most of our cities are mad spenders, intent only on securing an increased margin for bond issues by raising the assessed valuation. Not a few of them are meeting part of their current expenditures by issuing bonds; while refunding, instead of levying taxes to pay at maturity, has become the almost invariable rule. Several large cities whose credit has always stood high have offered bonds within the last few months without finding takers, even at an increased interest rate. This collapse of the market is due not only to a relative scarcity of investment capital at the time, but also to an underlying consciousness on the part of the public that the danger-line has been reached.

In the five years between 1907 and 1912 the sales of municipal bonds in the United States nearly doubled. According to a summary made this year by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the average sales for the period immediately preceding 1904 were about $150,000,000 a year. In 1911 they were $396,859,000, and in the dull year 1912 they were $386,551,000. This is an enormous increase for the market to digest. But it is far from telling the whole story. This amount represents only our own actual municipal-bond sales within the territorial limits of the United States. New York has now become a financial center to which outside customers resort for purchasers. Adding to the domestic municipal-bond sales the temporary loans and sales on account of Canada, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and other borrowers in our market, the grand total for the year amounts to nearly $781,000,000. The figure speaks for itself.

It is fairly certain that our market can not absorb such a flood without a perceptible increase in the interest rate and some financial derangement in the conduct of ordinary business. Thus the unchecked rage for borrowing affects not only those who sell securities, making it more difficult to place bonds, but also general business operations, by lessening the supply of available free capital and increasing the price at which it can be had. If the true story of all municipal indebtedness, now concealed behind various temporary makeshifts, so as to maintain an ostensible credit and help push out the annual crop of new or refunding bonds, could be told, it would shock the country and give pause even to the advocates of unlimited expenditure for public purposes.

The situation with regard to bonds generally spoken of as "industrials" is worse. The field is so large and so diverse as to defy statistical tabulation. Hundreds of millions of bonds have been issued to promote consolidations, these securities being part of the purchase price of the smaller concerns to be united in one big corporation. Other hundreds of millions have been issued against property still to be developed, such as mines, timber lands, irrigated lands, and even ordinary real estate, where many separate holdings are combined in the hands of an active selling or developing concern. These are

(*Continued on page* 970)

* Passages from an address by Mr. Hill at the recent meeting of the Investment Bankers' Association in Chicago. From an advance copy furnished to THE LITERARY DIGEST by Mr. Hill.

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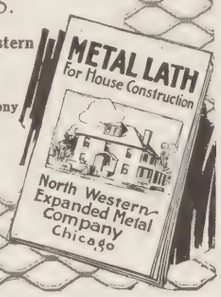

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

ROMANCE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

Schauffler, Robert Haven. Romantic America. Large 8vo, pp. 339. New York: The Century Company. $5 net.

There are two objects in leaving home for strange scenes and cities. The first is that of meeting grand or beautiful scenery, scaling majestic mountains, or visiting great waterfalls. Many people leave their homes and cross deserts or sail along shores whose frowning cliffs are almost uninhabited, or uninhabitable, merely for the sake of enjoying new impressions. We are not speaking of scientific travelers like Alexander von Humboldt, who took the whole external world or the fields of his explorations; or like Dahl, who discovered the dahlia in Mexico; or Zinn, who introduced into Europe the zinnia from the same country. We refer to pleasure-seekers.

Now, besides those who hunt after the picturesque there are others who do not care so much for scenery as for associations. A building, an old castle, a Roman camp or amphitheater, a cathedral, or a palace each or all are examined with delight, and their history and the traditions that cling to them dwelt upon or call up the pageantry of the past. Singular to say, America to intelligent travelers combines in a great degree both these attractions.

The author of this volume, who wrote "Romantic Germany," proves to the satisfaction of the reader that American scenery is the grandest in the world and its historic places are all the more interesting because they are not so far removed from us as the monoliths of Stonehenge, the pyramids of Egypt, or the hall of William Rufus. Mr. Schauffler has done justice to his theme and takes his reader from the romance of New England to the romance of the Colorado cañon and Yellowstone Park. The colored illustrations are vivid and faithful and the half-tones well drawn and well printed. This book will teach many restless globe-trotters that they had better stay at home and study what a world of beauty and historic association is lying unnoticed at their very door.

BOOKS ABOUT WOMEN

Mozans, H. J. Women in Science. Pp. 417. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

Dr. Mozans has sought to become a sympathetic historian of women of intellectual eminence—women who have achieved something in the domain of the mind. He believes they have received too little credit. First, he outlines "woman's long struggle" for things of the mind, from ancient Greece and Rome, through the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and even to modern times. Under the magic of his pen, Aspasia, Hypatia, Sappho, Hildegarde, and Vittoria Colonna become living influences conferring glory on their sex. The fact that for ages women were excluded from all opportunities for attaining and exercising knowledge is believed by the author to be the only reason for lack of attainment on woman's part. He cites countless illustrations to show how quickly women responded when they had the opportunity.

Woman's participation in the progress of such sciences as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, medicine, and surgery are carefully analyzed. We are surprized at the array of famous names associated with wonderful achievements: Maria Agnesi, Caroline Herschel, Mrs. Somerville, Mme. Curie—names of which the public knows all too little in the way of appreciation. The author gives many facts about women inventors. He makes one feel that perhaps the reason why so few women appear on the list of the "great" is that women, as in the case of Mme. Curie, have not been admitted because they are women. All who are interested in the progress and advancement of women will be inspired by this exhaustive treatment by Dr. Mozans. He believes in woman as an inspirer and doer of great deeds and has unlimited faith in her future. He has yielded recognition to every woman who has "achieved distinction since the beginning of the world."

Chesser, Elizabeth Sloan. Woman, Marriage, and Motherhood. Pp. 275. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50. Postage extra.

The author, a physician and daughter of a physician, has had exceptional opportunities for studying the sources of the wrongs and suffering with which social reform has to deal. She outlines, here, reforms and readjustments which, tho desirable, can be attained only by slow degrees. While the author is English and the subject matter naturally treated from an Englishwoman's standpoint, the illustrations are chosen from all countries. A glowing tribute is paid to the superiority of American prisons and their reforms.

The theme of the book is motherhood and its protection, even the motherhood of the unmarried. We are shown, historically, the development of marriage laws and customs, and the legal position of woman as wife and mother in different countries. Ways and means for bettering her position are carefully considered. The author's discussion of divorce and its connection with present marriage customs is illuminating. Her exposition of the suffering of the "sweated mother" in the home is appalling. Nowhere is she more direct than in her discussion of the social evil, which she describes from every point of view. While we believe that there is no one way to check that evil, we are forced to agree with the author that some of it could be obviated by making possible for woman a living wage. Each one of us is guilty to the extent of our participation in the universal craze for cheap commodities, which make necessary sweat-shop wo k and underpaid employees. This is a book that should be read by every one interested in woman's progress and the world's betterment.

Hartley, C. Gasquoine (Mrs. Walter Gallichan). The Truth About Woman. Pp. 385. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

Just now the world is very much concerned with the problem of woman's restlessness, its sources and probable relief.

This particular volume by Mrs. Gallichan is a frank and comprehensive statement of conditions as she sees them. With a firmly fixt faith in woman, she gives suggestions for bettering conditions and aiding in woman's progress. She writes: "No one of us can be free, for no one of us stands alone; we are all members one of another, and woman's destiny is rooted in the race. No freedom can be of service to woman unless it is freedom to follow her own nature."

In her plan for establishing woman's claim to freedom, the author divides her book into three parts. In the first and second she proves, biologically and historically, that woman has not been the inferior, dependent being she is so often called, but that her freedom is deep-rooted in the past. In the third she deals with present-day aspects of the woman's problem, "the differences between woman and man, and the relation of the sexes." She traces the origin of sex and its early relationship, describes civilization in different lands through the matriarchal and patriarchal periods, and finally discusses all phases of woman's power and its expression. To the author's mind, woman's lack of expression in the arts is due to lack of training and opportunity, not to inability. "I make the claim that woman, from her constitutional femininity, is a compound of all those qualities that genius demands." The chapters on Marriage, Divorce, and Prostitution are enlightening and thorough, savoring strongly of the ideas of Ellen Key.

Mrs. Gallichan believes that when woman's right of selection is given back to her to exercise without restraint, we shall see more beautiful mating. "We are only awakening to the terrible evils of these powerful economic restraints which now limit woman's range of choice and drive her to revolt." Her conclusions are loyal and enthusiastic: "The manifestations of the present are only the superficial evidence of a deep undercurrent of awakening. Surely from out of the wreckage and passion a new woman will arise."

RECENT NOVELS

Barclay, Florence L. The Broken Halo. Pp. 471. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This author of popular novels must have some very strong opinions in regard to marriage between persons of unequal ages. In "The Postern Gate," her hero is younger than the heroine, and in this new book the discrepancy in ages is almost too great to make the story plausible. Forget that, however, and the reader will be charmed by the tenderness exprest by "Dr. Dick" for the patient who afterward becomes his wife under very tragic, dramatic, and unusual conditions.

When a child of five, Dick had his sensibilities very much injured by the unkind treatment of those whom he had trusted. His religious belief was shattered much as he shattered the halo, the "gold tin-plate" which surrounded the apostle's head in the chapel's stained-glass window, a deed which was the outward manifestation of his inner revolt. When, as a young physician, Dick is able, through singular coincident circumstances, to "get even" with his childhood enemies, he antagonizes some influential characters and nearly loses his mascot, the "Little White

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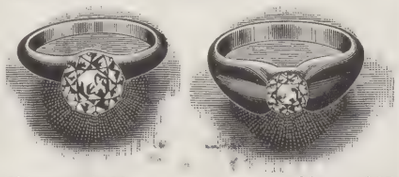

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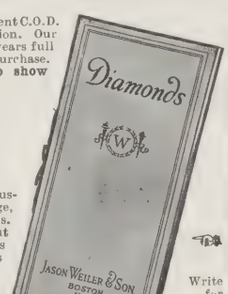

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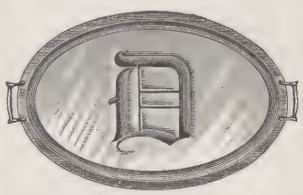

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Lady." Tho he repents later, his character is not wholly admirable when he tries to force his luck, and he certainly plays the "cad" for a time. The scenes between Mrs. Herriot and Dick are very human and appealing, if we do not try to visualize the characters. The "Little White Lady," with her ever-present heart trouble, was more charitable than Dick deserved when she discovered his motive for marriage. We do not question Florence Barclay's power to charm, but she has given us here an almost impossible situation. Its incredibility mars its fascination.

Jackson, Helen Hunt. Ramona. (Tourist's Edition.) Illustrated. Pp. 308. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

There are few except the very young who have not read "Ramona," the romance which twenty-five years ago thrilled the American reader by its sympathetic exposition of the wrongs of the American Indian. This edition is prepared to satisfy the natural curiosity and interest of the traveler to Southern California, and to help him to identify the places and scenes described. Mr. A. C. Vroman has written a very comprehensive and enlightening introduction, identifying the places mentioned in the novel, explaining all apparent inconsistencies, and making very real the facts which formed the foundation of every part of the story. So many places have been pointed out as "Ramona's house" that an explanation of the confusion was necessary. The twenty-four full-page illustrations make the scenes very real.

Mrs. Jackson was much affected by the failure of the United States to keep the promises made to the Indians. This story grew out of her appreciation of the sufferings inflicted on them. Her descriptions of the Indian villages, the Californian homes, and the conditions of those days are almost perfect. It was a passionate love-story, a purposeful book, and a book unique in its way, as was Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." There is only one "Ramona," and its friends will welcome this beautiful new edition.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Story of Waitstill Baxter. Pp. 273. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Waitstill Baxter and her half-sister, Patty, are delightful creations. We mourn over their hardships and rejoice that they have each other to love and cherish since their father, "Foxy Baxter," became a burden, and a cross almost unbearable. Such a mean, miserly, ill-natured, diabolically calculating, and selfish character is almost unbelievable, but, brought up as these sisters were in the narrow New England atmosphere, there seemed nothing to do but make the best of it. The reader is delighted when, at last, Patty rides away with her lover, and Waitstill, having decided that she has waited long enough, proceeds to give her father a detailed statement of his shortcomings, her reasons for leaving, and her determination to bear his imposition no longer.

Patty's mother, when dying, had entrusted her to her sister Waitstill with these words: "Anyhow, Waitstill, he's your father, after all. He's no blood relation of mine, and I can't stand him another day; that's the reason I'm willing to die"; and we are left to imagine life with a man when death, in contrast, becomes a pleasure. The lives of Ivory Boynton (Waitstill's fond and devoted lover) and his "cousin" Rod, with their eccentric little mother, give Mrs. Wiggin good opportunities for the display of her unusual power for character delineation. There are many quaint and humorous comments on events in the lives of the Baxter girls. The story is not deep, but engrossing and amusing.

Post, Van Zo. Diana Ardway. Pp. 327. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

This is an unconventional, incredible love-story that almost indicates "brainstorms" or the hallucination of some fever. The heroine is a young red-haired woman, the "copper cataclysm," impossible in every way, erratic, erotic, and telepathic. There is a grand confusion of plot over a young dramatic author, no end of "actoreens," horses, automobiles, Chinese servants, and there are unheard-of situations. The "copper cataclysm" determines to make the author marry her, and she wins finally after more crazy scenes than are usually found in one book.

Johnston, Mary. Hagar. Pp. 390. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40 net.

Miss Johnston's versatile genius has found still another outlet for expression in "Hagar." This time she has discarded the purely romantic type and the seriously historical, and has woven her story around the "New Woman" and the Feminist revolt. Her serious consideration of all phases of that subject and her favorable criticisms and comments show that she has given the subject careful and sympathetic study. One characteristic of this clever writer is completeness. No detail is too trivial to consider if only it adds to the perfection of the result. She is also just and consistent, traits well illustrated in the present story.

Hagar belonged to a Virginia family, one of the "F. F. V.'s." Any faults she possest were laid to her mother's influence. Her father, possest by "wanderlust," had deserted both wife and child and wandered on the Continent for years. All portions of the book contribute to the building up and understanding of Hagar's character, which was a product of the conventional South. And yet it felt the modern uplift of socialistic ideas, and she was possest by a desire to be some one and to do something—a desire which she fulfilled in spite of the restraining influence of the hidebound social restrictions and her family's disapproval.

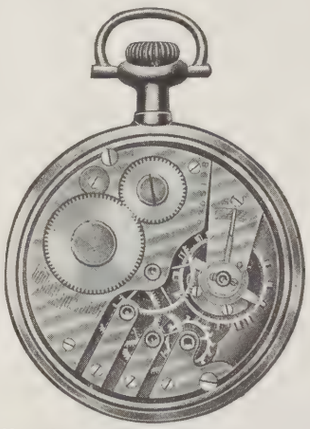
Hagar's father finally comes back into her life in a very tragic and dramatic way. It is in his character that the author shows her extreme fairness. Hagar's character finally rounds out to its full proportions after she has tried poverty, wealth, work, and play, and has attained happiness. Unlike many novels, it is not the love interest alone that thralls the reader. Its power grows more and more apparent as the theme develops. Feminism has never had a more human exposition. It is a book notable for sane methods as well as a delightful plot.

Potter, David. The Streak. Pp. 348. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

The Philippines make a fertile basis for romance and discussion, and we find here, as usual, that a story has force and attraction when identified with living interests and

(*Continued on page* 957)

"Trenton Ten"



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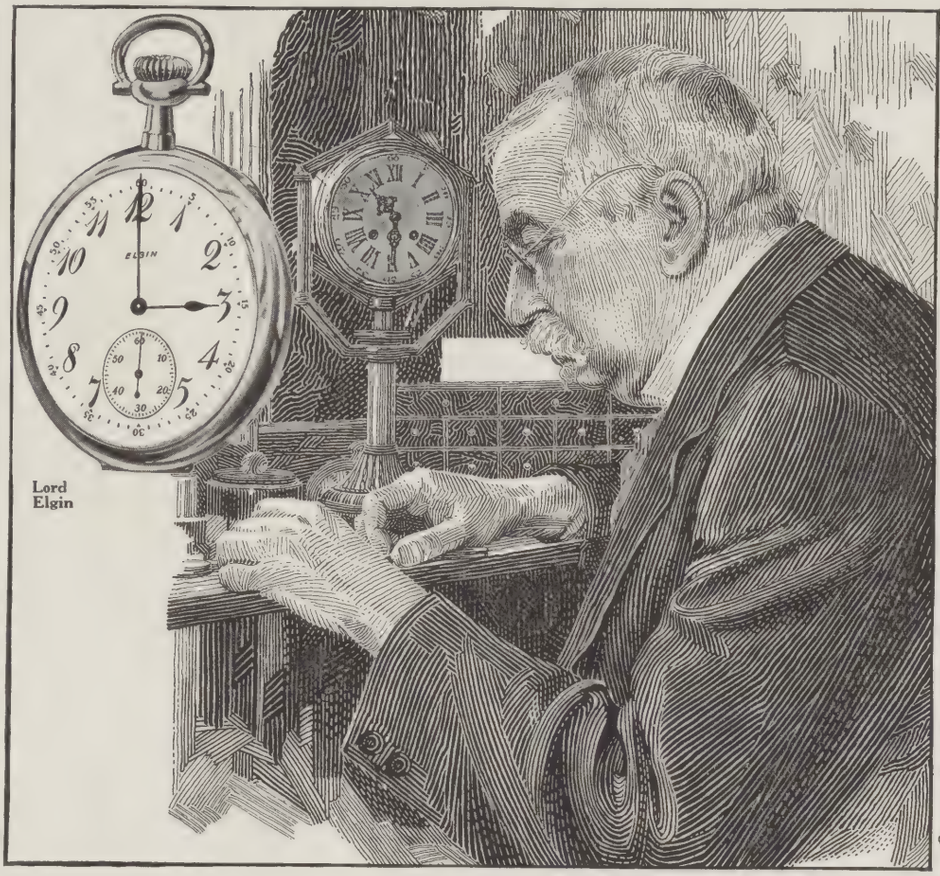

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 954)

public problems. Everywhere the question is forcing itself into prominence—"Are the Philippines ready for self-government?" While this story is a love-story rather than a political discussion, that question forms the vital issue in the test of the hero and the evidence of the "streak" which develops in him. The local color is very good, but the technic is rather poor. Even when we despise, we pity the race whose instincts and undesirable traits are ineradicable. Love, jealousy, intrigue, and loyalty combine to make this an exciting tale.

MR. EATON'S TRAVEL ESSAY

Eaton, Wallace Prichard. Barn Doors and Byways. Illustrated. Pp. 300. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50.

These fourteen essays have appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Collier's Weekly*, and other publications. They are here beautifully illustrated, bound and boxed, and make an ideal gift book. The two papers chosen to give a title to the book indicate the character of the contents. All the others have attractive titles; as, "The Harbor," "The Landscape That Flows," "Berkshire Winters," and "Night." The author, a man of culture, apparently intimate with the best in art, music, and literature, describes places, recalls boyhood experiences, and draws pictures that stimulate the mind and memories of the reader. There is poetry in his descriptions—not the poetry that soars over the head of the reader, but the exquisite poetry of truth that touches the heart and appeals to the mind.

"The Dismal Swamp" and "Old South County" are historical revelations, full of interesting facts as well as fancy. The power of the author seems to depend mainly on his comprehensive outlook, his ability to see not one bird or one particular tree, but birds and trees in relationship to sky and landscape. His descripions are graphic word-pictures and his fluency of expression is fascinating. Memories, long sleeping, revive, and childhood experiences, ambitions, and affections are alive again, while we read with ever-growing interest these nature-essays of real charm.

BEERBOHM TREE'S BOOK

Tree, Herbert Beerbohm. Thoughts and After-Thoughts. Pp. 308. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50. Postage extra.

This volume of personal reflections and conclusions by an eminent gentleman and scholar abounds in satirical humor, epigrammatic philosophy, and sincere and serious consideration of Shakespeare, both for reading and acting. We get an inside point of view which is illuminating and convincing. The first essay is on "Our Betters," but all the time the author makes us realize that "our only Betters are ourselves," and that "to be true to himself is man's best endeavor." One especially clever suggestion is made in the course of this article, *i.e.*, the use of the gramophone for preserving, for future generations, our best and purest English by means of records made by men chosen for that purpose. There would be a much more uniform pronunciation possible if that suggestion could be carried out.

The book is pervaded by an extreme loyalty, admiration, belief in, and love for Shakespeare. The author declares himself very frankly in favor of complete and detailed presentation of the Shakespeare plays, believing in every possible aid to complete illusion. The so-called "adequate treatment" seems, to the author, very inadequate. He proves by quotations from prompt-books that Shakespeare himself wished every device utilized for making a perfect illusion. His chapter on *Hamlet* and his ideas on *Hamlet's* madness, feigned or real, is one of the most lucid and plausible expositions of that play. "The Tempest" and "Henry VIII." are discust at length, and the discussions are both charming and convincing. "When we study Shakespeare to his depths, we find in his works the key to the myriad cells of the human heart."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Morley, Margaret W. The Carolina Mountains. Illustrated. Pp. 387. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3 net.

No one will read this appreciation of the Carolina mountain region without a longing for personal experience of their allurements. The author first gives us word-pictures of the physical beauties of the country in consecutive seasons, and with a skill which makes it easy to visualize peach-trees in blossom, cotton fields, forests, and mountain tops. There is, also, much solid information—interesting facts about forest preservation, ornithology, early settlers, the peculiarities of the people and the far-reaching and ennobling influence of the Biltmore estate and industries on the native mountaineer. No possible beauty of the Blue Ridge or Smoky Mountains is omitted. We find the narrative as engrossing as a romance, enlivened, as it is, by entertaining gossip of places and people, and always with a background of historical fact and poetic truth. Aside from the subject-matter, interesting in itself and well told, the book is beautifully illustrated, attractively bound, and prepared in regular gift-book style.

Domville-Fife, Charles W. Submarine Engineering of To-Day. Crown 8vo, pp. 324. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

There is always an element of interest in a book on an occupation that involves danger to the men that engage in it, and submarine engineering is certainly not one of the safest callings. This book, written in popular vein by an English submarine engineer, describes the various methods employed in avoiding and overcoming the dangers of drowning or of being crusht by the weight of water while working at various depths. Interesting illustrations and diagrams are scattered throughout the book showing the apparatus employed in harbor, salvage, and submarine work and in planting and destroying mines. An escape-dress is described and illustrated for use in case of accident under water in a submarine; this dress will no doubt be of service, provided sufficient time is gained to don it, but the minutes are terribly short when an accident happens. While mainly concerned with operations in and around the British Isles, Americans will be interested in the appendices, of which there are two, giving the logs of submersions of the United States submarines *Holland* and *Octopus*. An index at the end of the book facilitates reference.

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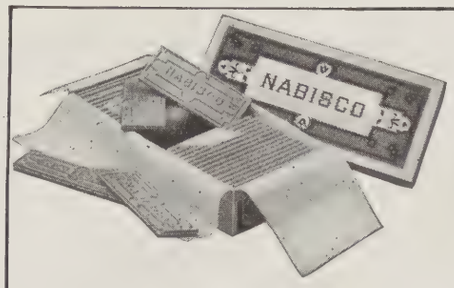

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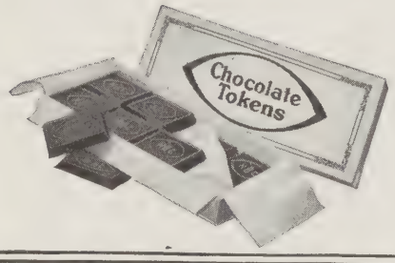

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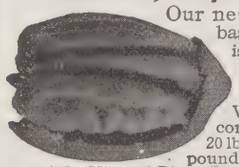

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CURRENT POETRY

NEVER yet, in the history of the world, has the announcement of a prize-award been received with general satisfaction. So the news that the guarantors of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, have given first prize ($250) to Mr. William Butler Yeats for his "The Grey Rock," and second prize ($100) to Mr. Nicholas Vachell Lindsay for his "General William Booth Enters Heaven," will not satisfy every reader of that excellent magazine. But of the poems printed during *Poetry's* first year, it would be difficult to select two superior to these in beauty, imagination, and sustained strength. There may be those who will think that the decision should be reversed—that Mr. Lindsay's poem should receive first prize. We have already reprinted "General William Booth Enters Heaven"; we give below a part of "The Grey Rock." We regret that its length prevents its quotation entire:

The Grey Rock

By William Butler Yeats

When cups went round at close of day—
Is not that how good stories run?—
Somewhere within some hollow hill,
If books speak truth, in Slievenamon—
But let that be—the gods were still
And sleepy having had their meal:
And smoky torches made a glare
On painted pillars, on a deal
Of old stringed instruments, hung there
By the ancient holy hands that brought them
from murmuring Murias; on cups—
Old Goban hammered them and wrought them,
And put his pattern round their tops
To hold the wine they buy of him.
But from the juice that made them wise
All those had lifted up the dim
Imaginations of their eyes;
For one that was like woman made
Before their sleepy eyelids ran,
And trembling with her passion said:
"Come out and dig for a dead man,
Who's burrowing somewhere in the ground;
And mock him to his face, and then
Hollo him on with horse and hound,
For he is the worst of all dead men."
"The Danish troop was driven put
Between the dawn and dusk," she said:
"Altho the event was long in doubt,
Altho the King of Ireland's dead
And half his kings, before sundown
All was accomplished.

"When this day
Murrough, the King of Ireland's son,
Foot after foot was giving way,
He and his best troops back to back
Had perished there, but the Danes ran
Stricken with panic from the attack,
The shouting of an unseen man;
And, being thankful, Murrough found,
Led by a foot-sole dipped in blood
That had made prints upon the ground,
Where by old thorn trees that man stood;
And tho when he gazed here and there
He had but gazed on thorn trees, spoke:
'Who is the friend that seems but air
And yet could give so fine a stroke?'
Thereon a young man met his eye
Who said, 'Because she held me in
Her love and would not have me die,
Rock-nurtured Aoife took a pin
And pushing it into my shirt
Promised that for a pin's sake
No man should see to do me hurt;
But there it's gone; I will not take

The fortune that had been my shame,
Seeing, King's son, what wounds you have.'
'Twas roundly spoke, but when night came
He had betrayed me to his grave,
For he and the King's son were dead.
I'd promised him two hundred years,
And when, for all I'd done or said—
And these immortal eyes shed tears—
He claimed his country's need was most.
I'd saved his life, yet for the sake
Of a new friend he has turned a ghost.
What does he care if my heart break?
I call for spade and horse and hound
That we may harry him." Thereon
She cast herself upon the ground
And rent her clothes and made her moan:
"Why are they faithless when their might
Is from the holy shades that rove
The grey rock and the windy light?
Why should the faithfulest heart most love
The bitter sweetness of false faces?
Why must the lasting love what passes?
Why are the gods by men betrayed!"
But thereon every god stood up
With a slow smile and without sound,
And, stretching forth his arm and cup
To where she moaned upon the ground,
Suddenly drenched her to the skin;
And she with Goban's wine adrip,
No more remembering what had been,
Stared at the gods with laughing lip.

The habitual use of "did," "dost," and "doth" is a fault which seriously mars the work of many poets. The fourth and fifth lines of the following are amateurish, but as a whole the poem is exquisite. We take it from the London *Academy:*

The Verse Reading

By Max Blowman

Thy voice I hear. Not warbling birds at break
  Of joyous day, nor vesper-singing thrush,
  Can give the grateful sense so deep a hush
As fell when thou my hearing's thirst didst slake
With those soft tones memory doth reawake;
  Not distant bells, nor laughing waters' rush
  Down pebbled beds to osiered pastures lush,
Like lulling harmonies could ever make.

I see thee still: the dark and queenly head:
  The little hand half-closed upon my knee.
I hear thee still: but when the sound is fled
  Not beggared of its beauty shall I be;
For, in thy voice, music and love did wed,
  Whereof is heavenly rapture born to me.

Here is a cynical little poem which appeared in *The Independent.* We can not guarantee Mr. Wattles's psychology, but his ability to write musical and attractive verse is indisputable.

The Last Fortress

By William A. Wattles

So you have come a-courting, boy, with bonnet in
  your hand
And all the little juggler tricks that women under-
  stand;
You swear your love is true, lad, and bend your
  knee so low;
And tho I will not have you, sir, I can not say you
  no.

Go off and win your spurs, boy, and then come
  back to me;
I'll never take a lady's page to tend the hearth with
  me.
Now, don't go to whimpering, but set your teeth
  and win;
And when you come a-knocking next, mayhap I'll
  let you in.

(*Continued on page* 961)

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 959)

I love a flashing rapier that glances in the sun,
A bronzed and battle-sabered cheek that tells of ramparts won,
A coal-black stallion's ringing feet and straining nostrils wide,
And strength to swing a battle-ax as fast and far we ride.

There is no lady in the land, tho fair and proud she be,
Who would be flattered by a boy, for all his courtesy;
But if a knight-at-arms should come with sheltering blade and shield,
There is no lady would not rise and feel her proud to yield.

There is no lady rich and grand who would not leave her bower
To share with love a soldier's cloak and midnight's darkest hour;
So when you come from conquering, perhaps I may adore you
Unless a fairer, bolder lad should win my heart before you.

It is good to find a poet defending romance—defending, indeed, romanticism. So many of our younger writers of verse have been led into the sordid by-streets of realism recently that Mr. Fox's spirited lines come as a pleasant surprize. In the third and fourth stanzas and in the concluding stanza, he rises to a high level. The introduction of the names of Greatorex and the other heroes and heroines is skilfully maneuvered. We take it from *The Colonnade:*

To H. B. Marriott Watson

BY PAUL HERVEY FOX

You gallop down the brave highway
Between the hedges' even rows.
The moon peers forth; the glare of day
Gives place to night; a cool breeze blows.

The shadows in a trembling mesh,
The rich wine of the twilight air,
Bring peace upon your throbbing flesh,
And solace to your soul's gray care.

Is this the mold your spirit takes?
For so I glimpse it, first and last,
A gallant dreamer who awakes
As painter of a crimson past!

Ah, singer of the days that were!
Ah, poet of the prose romance!
You little know what hearts you stir,
When, with your pen, a good knight's lance,

You battle as the splendid foe
Of tawdry things. And when your art
Breathes life into dead years, then, lo,
You rise to play a master's part!

You labor with a loving hand,
To fashion in that fine, free way;
You needs must wander in the land
Of style to say the things you say.

Does Greatorex within your breast
Still guard a secret treasure-trove?
Does bold Dick Ryder out in quest
Of 'ventures in the night still rove?

Does urbane Hood with quiet eyes
Regard you luminously, while
Gaunt Sercombe toys with airy lies?
Is lithe-limbed Chloris on her isle?

What matter whom you choose to take
As puppet of your joyous play?
Tobyman, rogue, and gentleman rake
Alike have caught the fire of May!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE PARCHED GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA

THE gold fields country of West Australia, of which the famous Golden Mile is the source of life, is in summer a red desert place where the sun almost blisters and the temperature is 120 degrees in the shade, yet there are hundreds of men, many of them so old and feeble that they can hardly walk, who, year in and year out, use their lungs as bellows to separate the dry sand from the scattering little specks of gold left by the miners who reaped the first harvest. Some of the luckless miners subsist almost upon hope alone. Practically all the "pay dirt" is now owned and mined by large corporations, as is the case in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado and in the Klondike. Conditions are settled, but the region is a wonderfully interesting place, if we are to take Norman Duncan's word for it. Mr. Duncan, writing in *Harper's Magazine*, not only describes the place, but tells an absorbing human story, of which we quote a part. All gold-mining is a human story, because hardly anything in history except the Crusades equals in dramatic interest a great stampede for gold. No modern army of conquest ever advanced as desperately as a horde of gold-seekers toward their goal. We begin by quoting Mr. Duncan's description of a journey to the mining country:

Late of a January afternoon, quivering midsummer, a day lying white in the naked heat—the thermometer declaring a temperature of one hundred and ten in the shade at sea-level, as tho it were quite used to the feat—the Goldfields Express screeched out of the station, rattled importantly through the yards, and puffed off and away from the bustle and broiling asphalt streets of Perth on the four-hundred-mile run northeast to Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. It was a slovenly little train—a diminutive English contraption, gone shabby with hard service, filled to the doors with a free-and-easy western company, in khaki and leather, in tweeds, in black coats, in woolen shirts, and broad-brimmed felt hats, a company tanned and hairy and adorned with diamonds and virgin nuggets. Presently, in the light of a great red sunset, it was swaying recklessly through raw, rolling eucalyptus country, which the pioneers were stripping to expose the fertile soil, and on into the dark of a murky night. A thirsty journey, for the relief of which water was provided in the Australian way—long canvas sacks of water, with wooden spigots, suspended on the platforms, dripping from every pore to cool the contents by evaporation. It was hot weather, and by this time incredibly dry; a hot wind, blowing from the central deserts, rioting in at the open windows, came with clouds of gritty dust, which it deposited in inch-deep drifts in the corridors and seedy compartments. In this parching heat and dust, when the

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night had fallen deep, men wandered about in pajamas, women in desperate dishabille, whimpering children in their scanty nightclothes; and in the little dining-car, where they sat late over cards and drink—jammed with prospectors, miners, immigrants, engineers, commercial travelers, and the worn-out women and children of the drylands beyond—the bar was rushed by a clamoring crowd from the coaches in the rear.

"She humps along," an old prospector remarked, in hearty satisfaction with his state's achievement in the matter of long-distance railroad travel. "Not too bad, eh?"

I laughed a little.

"Ah, well," said he, laughing, too; "you're a bit unfair, aren't you? We've altogether different standards. You're thinking of transcontinental limiteds and a hundred million people; and I'm thinking of the early days in a God-forsaken gold country—'way back in 'ninety-two, when Bailey rode into Southern Cross from the desert at Coolgardie, like a madman, with two thousand pounds in nuggets and dust, picked up in two days." And having described the first fever and stampede of those wild times, he went on, seeming to recall it all as a man remembers the amazing incidents of a village fire: "In two hours horses went from a couple of pounds a head to fifty pounds a head. Camels?—you couldn't buy 'em at all. Dogs, cows—anything that could haul; bicycles—anything a man could ride; buggies and butchers' carts—anything on wheels: in a day or two Southern Cross was cleaned out. Before I managed to get away I saw a husky young chap take the Coolgardie train with his outfit packed in his little boy's express cart. I saw a dozen fellows set out with wheelbarrows. I saw an old bloke push off with a baby-carriage. I saw some chaps get away with barrels—a sort of axle through the center, the man between the shafts, the outfit stowed away somehow inside. It was something like one hundred and twenty-five miles from Southern Cross to the old Coolgardie field, I reckon—sand and scrub and stony ground, dry country; and at first nobody knew the water-soaks. We footed every mile of it in the early days with our tongues swollen and our lips black—in a week, two weeks, three weeks. Thirst? My word! And that's why it occurred to me that this little Goldfields Express was humpin' along."

"Of course, now—"

"Oh, now," the prospector interrupted, contemptuously, "all a man has to do is to wake up in Coolgardie."

"And—"

"Water? Why, young fellow," he swore, his eyes twinkling, "they waste it! They bathe in it—a shilling a go at Kalgoorlie!"

We swayed along—bumping, jerking, squeaking, rattling. It seemed the capable and ambitious little train would jump the track in a devoted endeavor to accomplish its distance in the time allotted. These were exhausting hours: the hot wind, the clatter of our progress, the dust, the close contact with all those abandoned others in the same misfortune. Occasionally we stopt at some woebegone wayside place; and these pauses were so ample in the measure of them, and so grateful in opportunity, that the horde of passengers alighted, in whatsoever sort of night attire they affected, if that chanced to be their condition, to take the air on the platform until a hand-bell clanged and the guard shouted, "Seats, if you please, gentlemen!" and a whistle shrilled like a boatswain's pipe, and the locomotive shrieked a last warning to be aboard at once or be left to make the best of that gloom and desolation for the night. It was a task to go the length of the tumultuous little train—to avoid treading on the fevered children, to escape surprizing the women in the relaxation of undress, to keep from being shot from one side of the corridor to the other, and eventually into the corpulency of some pajama-clad gentleman returning from the flowing bar with a bottle of beer in each hand. And thereafter there was a long, black night, spent in a storm of dust and cinders—and then the immensity of the dawn, so red and bold that the window was a lurid square, solid with color, with the whole outdoor world a thick, awesome glow of brightening glory—and then the yellow blaze of the gold fields, waste of green scrub and red earth, and at last the wide, vacant streets of Kalgoorlie, prostrate and blind and ghastly white in the dreadful mid-morning sunlight.

The first rich strike at Coolgardie, so named by the aborigines, was made by a man named Bagley, and then there was a wild rush. A little later Pat Hannan found square miles of wealth in alluvial gold at Kalgoorlie. A nugget of 463 ounces was unearthed; and subsequently the Bobby Dazzler—480 ounces in a lump—enriched a digger at Shark's Gully. Capital came and corporations grabbed most of the promising territory. For a time men spent money as freely and as lavishly as if it were sand of the desert. Nowadays old-fashioned individual diggers have hard scratching to make a living. One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Duncan's article relates his interviews with peculiar characters among the luckless:

It was so very hot in Kalgoorlie—a thin, dry, blazing heat, widely distinguished from the thick oppression of a humid hot wave—that a swift shock of surprize and concern accompanied a first plunge into the white sunlight; nor was a venture from the shady side of the broad street thereafter to be undertaken—at least by any stranger—without a momentary pause of speculation as to the outcome of the foolhardiness of it. It was amazing to discover that the sun could strike so straight and keen and deep, that it could blind and daze a man. Unofficially it was said to be one hundred and sixteen in the shade. It is quite beyond my temerity—this estimate being taken for accurate within a range of six or seven degrees—to compute the sun temperature of that mid-morning. It would storm, they said. Rain? Oh, no! It wouldn't rain! It hadn't really rained—not rained in any quantity to make the gold fields proud—for more than three years. Nobody expected rain. But it would blow a gale—a dust wind; and when the sand had settled the temperature would

(*Continued on page* 964)

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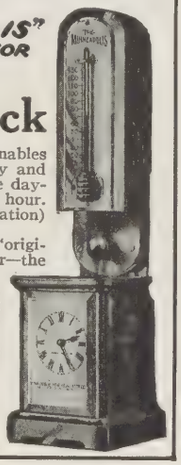

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 962)

surely fall to a point which would at least relieve a timid traveler of the expectation of being roasted in his habiliments before he could escape the country. Beyond town, where the old dry-blowers work, there was no breeze; the flat, red land—desert without end and all stript and scarred and soiled—was almost intolerable. The heat struck down and rebounded with hardly diminished fervor; no breath of wind stirred in the dry world, and there was no gauze of cloud or impalpable contents of the air to mitigate the scorching quality of the light.

By and by I sat down on some old mound of waste earth to rest a little from the toil of wandering these famed acres in that disheartening weather. Near by, at the edge of a deep trench, an old man—an old, old man—was with dull patience shaking his diggings through an antiquated invention for sifting. He was the oldest man I ever saw at labor—a ragged, bent, knee-sprung agglomeration of bones and dried-out muscle and disreputable gray hair; and he was lean and wrinkled beyond belief, and burned a leathery red, tanned, indeed, to the depth of a hide from the vat, as tho through skin and flesh to the marrow of his crazy skeleton. I gave him good-day and begged the favor of permission to watch his work. He would not look at me; but he shifted his glance, uneasy, troubled by shyness as by a stab of physical pain, and was momentarily conscious of a strange presence, I am sure. I should have gone away, disconcerted, ashamed of this intrusion, had I not perceived that the next instant he had forgotten me, that the plain was blank again in so far as he was in any way aware. Presently, with a gesture and angry mutter of disgust, he gave up a futile search of the sieves and sat to rest in a vacant way; and then, all at once, grimly renewing a determination which must in its prime have been of gigantically dynamic proportions, he gathered some siftings in his pan and tossed them up and caught them back. There was no wind: no dust drifted off; and so he must employ his old lungs for bellows, and blow and wheeze and gasp until he fairly panted for breath sufficient to his own need.

As the ghastly operation drew to its close I observed that he was agitated with expectation. His legs trembled, the pan shook in his hands; the old fever of the gold search began to burn again—to stimulate his hope. But nothing came of it—nothing—not a speck to reward the labor of his morning. His interest collapsed. The pan fell at his feet. And he sat down again, and fanned the flies from the grimy sweat of his lean, red face, and disconsolately smoothed his dusty white beard, and sighed—all as tho fortune had dealt him a foul blow.

"I can't rise no color," he muttered.

Conceiving this observation to have been addrest to me, I inquired:

"Why, then, do you dig in this place?"

"I can't rise no color," he repeated.

"Since when," said I, "have you had any luck?"

"Jus'—can't—rise—no—color!"

He was still spasmodically fanning off the ghoulish flies, still occasionally tugging in bewilderment at his old gray beard, still sighing, still staring, disconsolate,

into the vacancy of his world. I perceived that he had not spoken to me, that his consciousness did not stray beyond the boundaries of his disappointment, that the plain was still blank of any presence save his own.

"And I'm a patient man," he sighed, despairing. "I'm—a—very—patient—man."

Beyond this demented man I fell in with a communicative old fellow who seemed with unexampled and most exemplary courage to have preserved a joyous delight with life through all his years of gold-fields luck and failure. He apologized at once for the unsocial habit of digging alone. His mate (said he)—this in the Australian vernacular being the equivalent of the American "pardner"—with whom he had shared fortunes for twenty-seven years, the fat and lean of them all, had died and been stowed away two years before. He had himself been landed in Melbourne in 1859, to win quick riches and live a gentleman all the rest of his days—fifty-four years ago; and he had been no raw youngster (said he) even in those historic years. "Aged eighty-one, sir, this summer. You wouldn't credit it, would ye, sir, in a old bloke o' my power?" In outward aspect he was not by so much as a blackfellow's wash (which is no wash at all) improved above his wretched neighbor; his state was in every way quite as deplorable, his rags as inadequate, his layer of wet, red dust as deep and as wide-spread and as permanent. But vicissitude had not daunted him; he was still vastly confident of turning the tables on Fate; and he lived well enough, for a hard old digger like him (said he), on his takings and the old-age pension of seven shillings a week. Moreover—if one could believe the sly admission—he knew the secrets of these fields. Ah, there were many, many secrets!—abandoned claims which had fabulously yielded in the early days. This very spot—the very hole he was digging over—had given a fortune to a Frenchman in '98.

"What luck this morning?" I asked

"Ah, well," said he, "I reckon I'll strike a bit o' color this afternoon."

It would be hard luck, I agreed, if the day should fail him.

"Ah, well," said he, "I reckon I'll strike it to-morrow, anyhow. That," said he positively, "I'm sure of."

In the meantime I had in an absent way been whirling some siftings about in the old man's pan—sometimes throwing up the dirt, for sport, and awkwardly recapturing it, and once in a while blowing off the confusing dust. There had in the beginning been no motive in this play; but by this time, curiously, I was possest of a lively wish to discover whether or not some grains of gold would lie disclosed in the heavy residue when I had blown the pan out. I began to toss the dirt in earnest, and to blow with determined intention to see the little adventure through to the end. And observing this genuine absorption, the old man kept watch with me for the color of gold.

And—

"Ha!" he cried, pouncing with delicate touch upon a pitiful little yellow speck.

And—

"Ha!" I cried, too. "This isn't too bad! I reckon I'll blow another pan!"

Upon this the old man looked me straight

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in the eye and chuckled in a way to indicate that the joke was on me. Presently he was laughing so heartily that he held his old sides to ease the spasm. A fancy that he would soon shake himself to pieces, that in another instant he would lie in tatters and fragments before my very eyes, had a more excellent inspiration than many a laughable exaggeration I have encountered in books. I had felt a touch of the fever, he declared, when he could command himself; and this was true enough, to be sure, and excuse enough—attacking me on these depleted old diggings—for any man's laughter. But now, when this hearty explosion of his humor had crackled off in little chuckles and gasps and had at last vanished in grins, and when I had been shown a glass vial which contained a few grains of gold, and when I had hemmed and hawed and doubtfully ventured to propose an exchange of ten shillings for the receptacle and its contents, a frightful change came upon the old man. He began to weep, to pray in the midst of his sobs that God Almighty himself would shower me with blessings for this manifestation of generosity. And I stood astonished, for I had thought him not impoverished beyond the ample satisfaction of his need. This disclosure—the brave and merry demeanor of the old fellow which now in collapse seemed almost to have been a resplendent achievement of character—would shock any man to search his own soul for some quality to equal that splendid independence.

Aged eighty-one—and a prodigal! And it turned out that he had not dug the worth of five shillings in a month!

NON-GADDERS

IN some ways the world moves with considerable speed, particularly in the matter of improved conveniences, but the four McLaughlins, of Columbiana County, Ohio, refuse to budge. Railway-trains might be made wreckless, steamships sinkless, and automobiles as safe as the Mammoth Cave during a windstorm, but neither Jesse, aged 69; John S., 58, nor Belle Hester would use them under any circumstances. Mary Jane McLaughlin, the eldest member of the family, now 73, took a chance once on a railway-train, riding to Pittsburg, a distance of less than a hundred miles. The story of these confirmed "stand-patters" is told in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which says:

Mary Jane holds uncontested claim to the title of family globe-trotter. Jesse ranks next. He has been on horseback across the Pennsylvania State line, a distance of close to twenty-five miles from the old home place nestling among the Ohio hills. John Scott McLaughlin has covered a range of maybe ten miles at times on horseback or by wagon, while Libson, the county seat, five or six miles distant from their home, is the farthest point Belle Hester ever reached.

Away from the noise and dirt and worry of a busy workaday world, the four McLaughlins, two brothers and two sisters,

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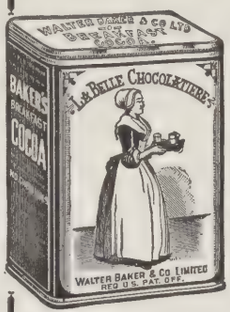

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live happily and peacefully on the same little farm where the father and mother as bridegroom and bride set up housekeeping three-fourths of a century ago.

The very logs used by McLaughlin *père* in building a nest for his bride are still treasured by the four "old" children. True, a new house twenty-eight years ago took the place of the little old log cabin as a home; but the logs were not destroyed. Perhaps a sentiment for the old-worm-eaten pieces of wood held back the hand that would otherwise have chopped them into firewood; perhaps a realization that the logs were still good saved them. In any event, the selfsame logs used to build the house in which the four McLaughlin children were born, and in and about which they grew to manhood and womanhood, form the walls of a stable a stone's throw away from the present home.

A farm of fifty-one acres belonging to the McLaughlins surrounds the little house, and here each year crops are harvested to provide for the year's needs.

No flame of ambition to get out into the far-away, strange world and make a place for himself or herself has ever disturbed or unmoored a member of the McLaughlin family. A unity of purpose, a strong affection each for the other, has kept them together, contented and happy. The doings of their neighbors, the comings and goings of those about them, have for these people only the most casual interest.

But while the unrest of ambition has not whispered enticing words luring them away from home and away from one another, their contentment is not a slipshod shiftlessness.

The house itself, cared for by the two old sisters, is as clean as the proverbial pin. Every inch of it is swept and garnished, not for the eyes of visitors, but because the family wishes it so. Visitors are few and far between at the McLaughlin home. Callers are welcomed hospitably when they do come, but this happens seldom; no public road leads by the door.

Surrounded by trees, splendid oaks, under the roots of one of which a clear spring bubbles up, cedar-trees, tall rose-bushes and maple-trees, their leaves turning red and yellow with the autumn frost, the house is hidden from view unless a determined visitor is actually in search of it, and from the public road, a quarter of a mile distant, the whir of passing vehicles is scarcely heard by the occupants of the single home.

"Ride on a railway-train, a street-car, or a steamship, go away from home merely for the sake of going!" The suggestion is an absurd one to the McLaughlins. They do not hedge and pretend they have traveled; a query on the subject arouses no ill temper or indignation, for they simply have not traveled because they did not want to travel, business never called them away from home, their immediate needs were attended to, with a family of four companionship was provided for; the outside world had no allurements to offer when youth was theirs; now that dim eyes, gray and thinning hairs have come, their viewpoint has in no way changed.

"Mother died thirty-one years ago next April; father will have been dead sixteen

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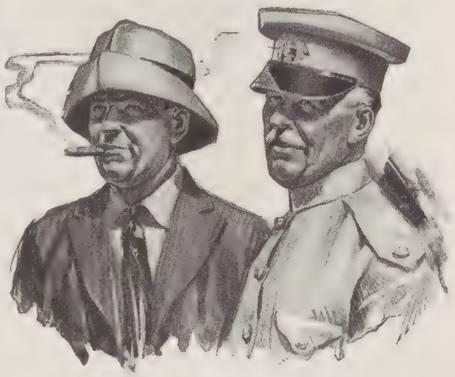

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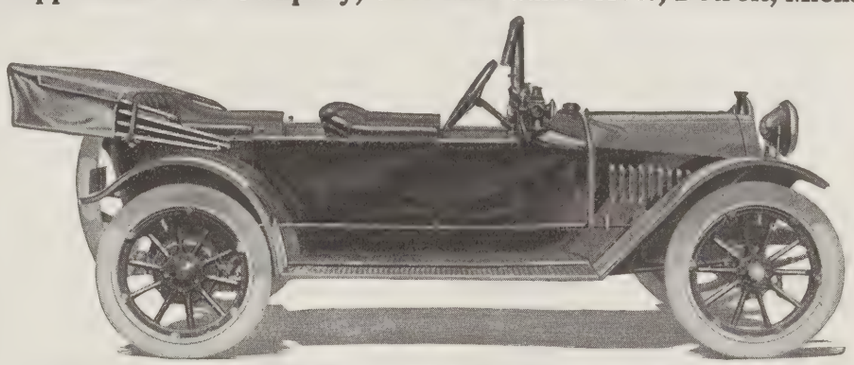

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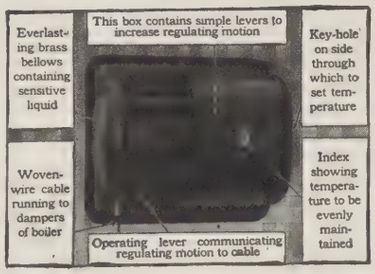
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years in January," Mary Jane explains, telling of the family.

"We have always lived right here. The little log house father built when he and mother were first married stood just beyond the spring under that big black oak-tree. All the children were born there, and we lived in the house until twenty-eight years ago, when we built the present one. The logs of the old house are still in the little stable at the end of the lot.

"Scott is quite deaf; we use a slate and pencil to carry on any conversation with him. The accident that robbed him of his hearing happened seven years ago." He helps with the farming still, cuts wood, and takes care of the small chores, but Jesse is the mainstay of the family. He runs the farm, helps out his income by hunting and trapping and tramps back and forth to Lisbon, carrying marketable commodities and taking care of the family buying. Jesse was four times elected assessor of Lisbon township, three times on the Democratic ticket, once on the Prohibition ticket.

Romance and love have played but a small part in the life-history of the McLaughlins. Neither of the four ever married. Mary Jane, the eldest, early assumed responsibility as her mother's little helper, for other babies followed close on her heels. Duty, not love, was the big word in her life. It has always been so.

Belle Hester and John Scott also have fought shy of entanglements with the opposite sex; in fact, the little love-god apparently forgot their existence.

Once Jesse planned to be married. He was 28, and the girl, a neighbor, only 20. She died a few months before the date set for the wedding. Of other love-affairs there were none.

THE ONLY PERSON EDISON OBEYS

BURDENED with hard physical labor and having to grapple constantly with complex inventive ideas, Thomas A. Edison must be "taken care of" by somebody, and the job of "bossing" the wizard and guarding him against interruptions and the dangers of sickness or fatigue is handled by Mrs. Edison. Much has been written about the personality of the inventor, but that of his wife does not appear frequently in the newspapers and magazines. Izola Forrester, an interviewer for the New York *World Magazine*, recently went to the Edison home in West Orange, N. J., and got a first-hand impression of Mrs. Edison's personality and learned something about her daily life. She writes:

It was almost 4 by the clock on the mantel in the library. Mrs. Edison came down the wide staircase quickly, softly, and into the room, drawing on her gloves. She was drest for outdoors, but not in motoring togs, altho her electric runabout was waiting for her. Her whole costume carried out the tones and hues of the season, the delicate, shadowy grays and deep rose reds.

She is of medium height and rather plump. Her hair is brown and waves back from her face girlishly. Her complexion is clear and pink as if she faced the wind often,

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"How do we take care of Mr. Edison?" she repeats, looking at the clock on the mantel. "Well, first of all, he needs quiet. We all guard him against any noise or confusion or interruptions. When he is home here he needs perfect rest. Sometimes he stays down at the laboratory for twenty hours at a stretch and longer without sleep, but when he does come home he will lie down and fall asleep as easily as a child, and perhaps sleep straight through for twenty hours without waking. So the house must always be quiet for him."

"No, he has no regular habits." She answered this with a little smile and shook her head. "No regular habits at all. No regular time for rising, no regular diet, nothing like that. He has been called a vegetarian, but he eats wild game and beef and lamb—only they must be well cooked. Everything must be thoroughly cooked, he believes. No cereals, salads, or uncooked foods. He believes that boiling or bringing them up to 215° destroys all germs and removes the danger from typhoid.

"Exercise? Not what other people call exercise. You see, he is on his feet down at the works all day. That is enough exercise, he thinks, so he does hardly any walking outdoors, but he loves his garden, and motoring is his favorite recreation. We have our ride together in my car every day. I am just going down for him now. We ride for two hours before dinner, and he looks forward to it, for I never let him forget that he must be ready when I come for him."

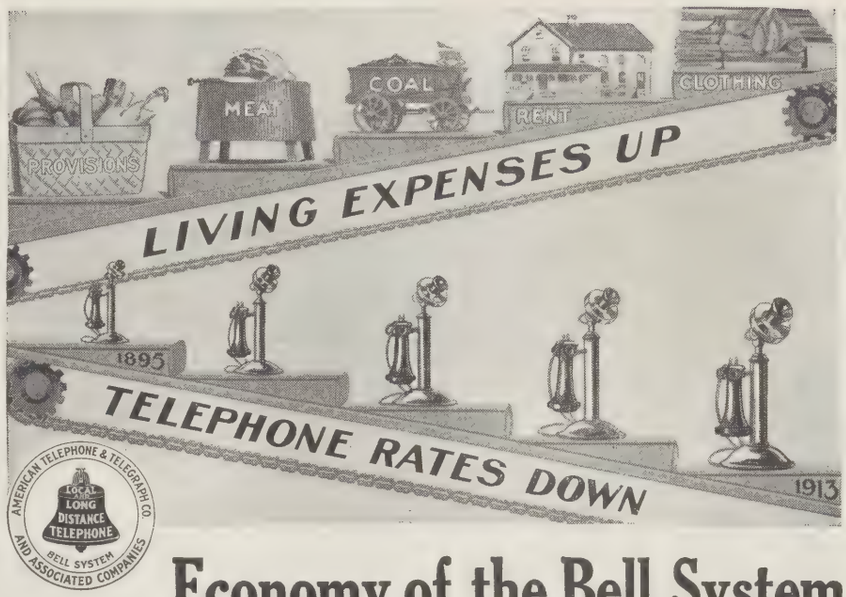
It was 4 by the mantel clock now and we went out to the waiting car. From the distant garden Theodore sent out a hail to "mother." And two figures rose from the stone seat as she came toward them. There was just time for a quick word of pleading from the woman. The old gentleman had some invention. It was all his life-work consummated. He had no funds to carry it on, so he had come to West Orange and followed that winding hill-road up to the house of the great wizard who could make dreams come true.

And the beautiful, calm-eyed woman who takes care of the wizard listened to it all with that little smile of understanding on her lips and told them gently that she would bring it to Mr. Edison's attention, that he had been ill and how careful every one was not to disturb him, but she would promise that he should see it and would let them know.

"There are so many, so many like that," she said, as we spun around the driveway and took the road leading to the ravine. "And sometimes it is their last hope—reaching him. But I always try to see them first for him."

The runabout seemed like a living creature under her touch. There was no jarring, no noise, nothing but swift, exultant speed about this machine that carries Thomas A. Edison out every day for his afternoon spin. On one side rose the craggy gray rocks, overrun with crimson vines. Below were the cool, dim green depths of the glen. It is Mr. Edison's favorite route to his home.

(*Continued on page 976*)



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 951)

of varying degrees of soundness; from the bond with property behind it that would fetch face value at a forced sale at any time to mere speculative pledges of a future realization or increment that is little better than a guess. Finally, there is the enormous mass, recorded only locally and beyond any reliable estimate in amount, of bonds that are not, in view of the flimsy or insufficient security behind them, entitled to be called bonds at all.

In days of soberer financing, an industrial concern was capitalized at somewhere near the amount of cash actually put into the business. With the advent of the large corporation, capital stocks began to grow by multiples of five, ten, one hundred. A company could scarcely respect itself if it had less than a million dollars of capital stock; while from five to a hundred millions became not uncommon. Now the market for stock shares is always limited. The supply increased so fast, the underlying values became so attenuated or doubtful, that some additional assurance was needed to bring in the ready money. Here began the deterioration into the significance of the word "bond." Finding that bonds would sell where stocks would not, the promoter substituted the latter for the former. A concern that might reasonably have carried a total capitalization of $500,000 bonded itself for that amount, and issued half a million or a million dollars of stock in addition. Little local manufacturing or commercial corporations bonded themselves for the limit; the bond in these cases, of course, being nothing but a share of stock, and having no sounder value behind it. The old definition of a bond no longer fits.

Formerly, and always in any properly financed undertaking, the limit of a bond issue is the total cash value of tangible property in possession; not its value for the uses to which it is being or is to be put, but its value as an asset for immediate conversion by forced sale at any time into cash. Under this rule the investor might rest secure. The worst that could happen to him would be to have to take over this property, in case of a receivership, wind up the business, and get back his money. About all that he could lose would be the interest on his investment for the unrealized term of the life of his bond. Now it is altogether different. Not only wildcat concerns, which are outside the range of this discussion, but companies of real merit and solvency, conducted by men who would scorn to do an act commonly recognized as dishonorable, do not hesitate to bond their businesses for very much more than could be obtained from either a forced sale or a careful liquidation. Plant is set down at its cost or its estimated value in use, and not its selling price as real estate and second-hand machinery if affairs had to be wound up. And in addition, present or prospective profits or both, and sometimes mere good-will, are capitalized. The security behind the bond has deteriorated. Its value is diminished. Capital takes alarm. Loans must be made at a higher rate and are harder to place. Instead of a man's word being as good as his bond, his bond has become no better than his word. Securities of that name which actually deserve it, by being worthy of their lineage and true to the traditions of their past, must jostle their way to market through a mob of tatterdemalions with scarcely a rag of respectability to cover their poverty and deceit.

Without undue preference for the interest to which most of my active life has been given, I think I may say that the railroad bonds of this country as a rule have remained faithful to their trust. For one thing, it is practically impossible to place an overissue of railway bonds. If a manufacturing or commercial concern liquidates, its property has only current real-estate value unless some successor wishes to carry on the same or a similar business. If an industrial enterprise is wrecked by competition that it can not meet, by a shift in the market for raw materials, by a cessation of demand owing to changed conditions or new inventions, its bonds may fall to a few cents on the dollar; because the intangible values behind them are reduced to nothing, and the tangible can no longer be turned to profitable use. A railroad is differently situated. Its business can not be discontinued. While it may and does suffer from unjust legislative and other assaults that add to its expenses and subtract from its revenues, it enjoys as a compensation security through the courts against actual confiscation. The road and its belongings will always remain there. They can always be operated. They must be operated by somebody. Therefore the security can not altogether vanish; and experience has shown that it will eventually bring, under wise management, some return in the most desperate cases.

So far as the old, established properties, with an unbroken record for payment of interest and dividends, are concerned, there is no security that can compare with them for safety of the principal and certainty of the interest payment. The United States Government itself has been compelled to suspend specie payments; but the best railway systems of the country went through the stress that drove it to the wall without disappointing investors in them of one dollar when it was due or expected. There never was a bond issued through the centuries since the word first came into use which better deserved to bear the title than the first-class railway bonds that are the favorite investment to-day of the great life, fire, and accident insurance companies, of savings banks, of all who make it their first condition that a security shall have full value behind it, pay at maturity, and be readily convertible into cash with the least shrinkage, even in time of public panic and financial demoralization.

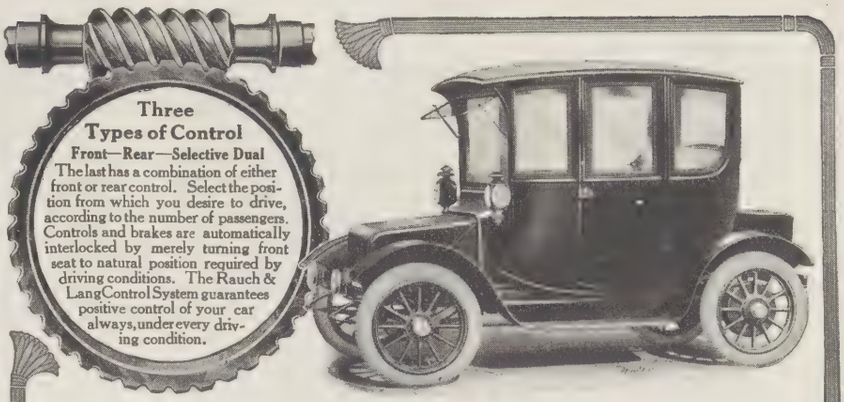
Limitations by law on increase of capitalization are of recent origin. The managements of our railways have, for the most part, financed them voluntarily, so far as bond issues at least are concerned, moderately and wisely. The amount of railway capital outstanding in 1911 was, by official report, a little over $19,000,000,000. Of this, $10,738,000,000 was funded debt, $7,825,000,000 of that amount being bonds. There is no present means of estimating the total money value of railroad property. We do know that it represents the greatest property interest in the country next to the land on which we

live and its improvements. It is so far in excess of capitalization that the margin of safety is plainly in view. It is so much further from the total of the railway bonded debt that the most careful administrator of a trust never guarded it more completely against possible depreciation.

This survey and analysis should explain whatever may seem mysterious or discouraging in the recent course of the bond market. In spite of the care with which men who understand and respect the limitations of credit attempt to guard and restrict bond issues, the grand total mounts so fast and the security is so progressively impaired that the investor hesitates. Those who are desperate for capital bid higher. The rate of interest rises. So does the risk. And these results, unhappy for the borrower, unhappy for the lender, discouraging and dangerous for the community, will continue until the country reconsiders and amends its ways. The two noticeable features of the general bond situation are the extraordinary conservatism in the increase of the railway bonded debt and the extraordinary recklessness of public authorities and the managements of industrial enterprises, taken as a whole, in forcing out every dollar of bonds that anybody will take, until they must finally be advertised as summer sales and peddled out over the bargain counter.

I need scarcely sum up for you, whose business it is to know them well, the present conditions of the investment world. There is plenty of capital in the country. The extent and productivity of our soil, the enterprise of our business men, the sagacity of capital and the industry of labor are continuing that marvelous accumulation of resources which constitutes the aggregate of the nation's wealth. The rate of interest is low for call loans, except in temporary crises. The man with money is content with a small return if he is sure of getting it back the instant a cloud rises in the sky. The reserves of the New York banks show an ample store. But long-time loans are hard to place at rates from one-third to one-half higher than they were even three or four years ago. "The simple truth," says a recent financial criticism, "is, the country to-day is suffering as perhaps never before, except in times of actual panic, from a loss of confidence. The money market is abundantly supplied with funds, but there is timidity and fear, so that no one is willing to let his funds go out of reach." There could be no completer illustration of the essentials of credit as I stated them at the outset. The investor is not sure to-day of either the ability or the intention of the soliciting borrower to pay at maturity. The country is waterlogged with bonds. Confidence can not be restored until the name "bond" has won back something of its old standard. And that can not happen until issues are limited by moderation, conformed to the value of the security and confined to the margin of safety and the form of credit for which the bond was originally designed.

After all has been said, the main explanation of prevailing conditions in the bond market runs back to the old law of demand and supply. There has been too much spending and borrowing. The individual, the corporation, the municipality is no longer willing to pay as it goes. The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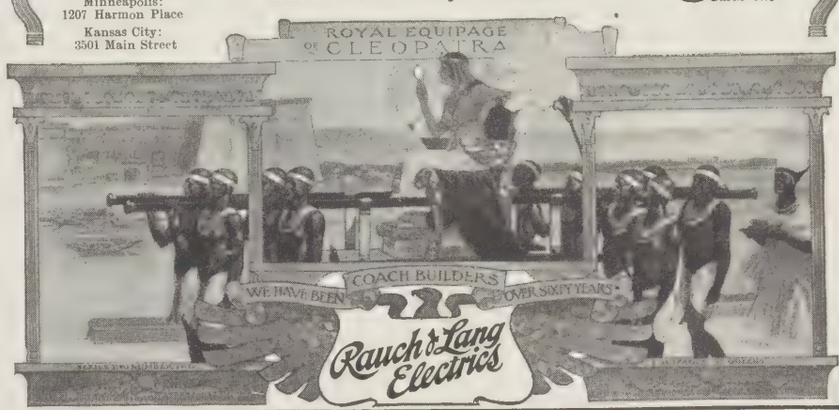

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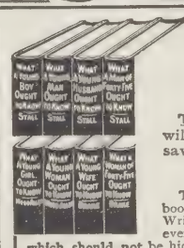

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future is mortgaged until the interest charge alone absorbs more current revenue than can be spared. This is the standing danger, the crowning abuse of credit, from which no age has been free. It has been the cause of every act of currency inflation, always aggravating the evil. Inflation by bond issues in excess is just as dangerous in practise, produces the same effects, and leads to the same end. Correct this, and the troubles of the market will be relieved, since credit always adjusts itself automatically to the public need when freed from artificial stimulation or compulsion. Let the present abuse of credit continue, and an abyss of possible suffering and financial distress opens before us. This need not happen. It will not happen if the wiser counsel and the conservative view reassert themselves.

It is your duty and your good fortune to help bring this about, to perform this service to the people at the same time that you promote most surely the highest interest of the business in which you are engaged. The men here are not those to whom a commission from a sale ought to or could weigh against the violation of a trust. You handle more frequently the patient and painful savings of the worker, the widow, and the helpless than you do the fortune of the millionaire. You can not venerate your calling too truly or set its standards too high. Your association should voice its opinion and set its face against any trading in bonds that are not proof against all assault. You might even consider whether you should not ask for it the recognition and the safeguards of the law.

There would be little need for blue-sky laws if all who engage in your business were bound by a code both moral and legal to stamp out not only the obviously wild-cat security, but every other that has a surplus of prospectus and a deficit of live assets behind it. There is no reason why your occupation, any more than that of the national banker or the physician, should be disgraced by the adventurer, the charlatan, or the quack.

The times demand of you a new loyalty and a more searching discrimination. You need no proofs to tell you that, if the deterioration of bonds by excessive additions to their volume and by relaxed rules for security is to continue, it will be as disastrous to the reputation of your office and the growth of your business as it can be to the investing public. The man who has been disappointed in his hope of a safe and paying investment, for whom either principal or interest fails, who in time of need is obliged to sell out at a loss, has a long memory, an easy tongue, and a bitter heart. That is human nature. So that for you as for all of us, if we were but wise enough to see it, the path of duty and that of self-interest do not merely run side by side, but converge and melt into each other. You are not merely business men, not merely agents of large bankers or capitalists, not merely traders in paper floating about the street; you are representatives of millions of hard-earned savings, and you are, to a large extent, the custodians of the future welfare of the country. Your work is not only to buy and sell, but to study the foundations, the impairments, and the safeguards of credit; to insist upon its proper limitations; to keep its flying instruments true to their promises and

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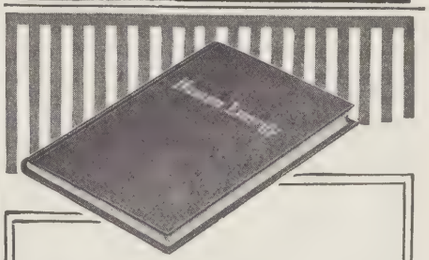

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DECLINE IN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

Along with the year's decline in railway and industrial shares, coincident also with inactivity in the real-estate market, has been a considerable decline in the market prices of bank and trust company stocks. One of the causes is generally believed to be the "Money Trust" investigation of a year ago; another the Currency Bill pending before Congress.

The decline has affected trust companies' stocks somewhat more than the stocks of banks. *The Wall Street Journal* is of opinion that this has been due to "shrinkage in their investments," inasmuch as trust companies are not as restricted as are banks in making investments. While the stocks in both "are exceptionally attractive at the present moment, from the standing of the institutions and the point of view of earnings," investors are not much inclined to patronize this class of securities "until they know just how the banking community is going to fare."

The writer in *The Journal* believes that it is this feeling more than any shrinkage in investment values that has caused the decline in these stocks. He declares that the present bid price is not in keeping with values. As an example, the First National Bank is cited. The bid price for stock of this institution has declined from 1000 last year to 940, altho its surplus account in the same period increased from $21,582,000 to $22,196,200, and the book value of the stock from 316 to 322. So also of the National City Bank, whose stock declined from 440 to 360, while its surplus in the same period increased from $29,540,700 to $31,734,100, and the book value of the stock from 218 to 227.

Not so with the trust companies—at least, not to the same extent. With the decline of the stock of the Bankers' Trust Company from 575 to 468, there was a corresponding decline in its surplus from $16,412,400 to $14,860,500. The same, however, was not true of the Guaranty Trust Company, for, while its stock declined from 635 to 560, its surplus increased from $22,723,900 to $23,672,200. The decline in the market price of this company's stock was coincident with a decline in the book value from 554 to 337. This book-value decline was not due to any shrinkage in the value of its investments, but to the fact that the company in October, 1912, took over the Standard Trust Company, and increased its capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Following is part of a table compiled by *The Journal*,

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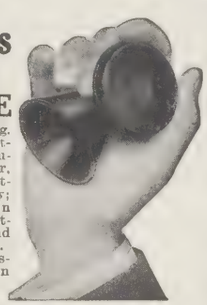

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showing changes in the value of the stocks of banks and trust companies, in their surpluses and in their book values:

BANKS

	*Surplus		Book Val.		Ann.	Bid Price	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	Div.	1913	1912
America	$6,300	$6,260	520	517	28	560	615
Am. Exch.	4,750	4,766	195	195	10	215	240
Chase	10,096	9,359	302	287	20	265	675
Chemical	7,696	7,134	350	338	15	380	445
City	31,734	29,540	227	218	10	360	440
Commerce	17,129	16,157	168	165	8	188	207
Corn Exch.	6,048	5,753	301	292	16	308	326
Fourth Nat'l.	5,885	5,821	218	216	8	170	200
First Nat'l.	22,196	21,582	322	316	50	940	1000
Garfield	1,297	1,270	230	227	12	230	275
Hanover	14,621	13,471	587	549	16	625	700
Imp. & T.	7,841	7,661	623	611	24	495	...
Irving Nat'l.	3,339	3,131	183	178	8	175	206
Liberty	2,787	2,725	379	373	25	615	635
Lincoln	1,790	1,773	279	277	10	330	375
Manhat. Co.	4,993	4,835	344	336	15	315	350
Mkt. & Fult.	1,923	1,871	292	287	12	230	250
Mech. & Met.	8,932	8,640	249	244	12	225	270
Metropolis	2,305	2,182	331	318	16	325	375
Metropolitan	1,833	1,725	192	186	8	180	190
Nat. Nassau	466	485	147	149	8	195	217
Park	24,326	13,313	386	366	16	355	370
Seaboard	2,485	2,226	349	323	12	430	435
Second	2,742	2,469	374	347	12	395	375

* Last three figures omitted.

TRUST COMPANIES

	*Surplus		Book Val.		Ann.	Bid Price	
	1913	1912	1913	1912	Div.	1913	1912
Astor	$1,266	$1,368	201	209	8	350	400
Bankers'	14,860	16,412	249	264	20	468	575
Central	17,902	17,149	697	671	50	990	105
Citizens'	283	300	128	130	6	140	150
Col.-Knick.	7,125	7,192	456	460	20	455	570
Equitable	10,476	10,747	449	458	24	450	540
Farmers' L'n.	5,980	6,570	698	757	50	1125	...
Franklin	1,197	1,281	220	228	12	220	265
Fidelity	1,330	1,303	233	230	8	210	218
Guaranty	23,672	22,723	337	554	32	560	635
Lawyers' Title	5,614	6,394	240	260	8	165	225
Lincoln	528	557	153	156	..	120	...
Metropolitan	6,156	6,103	408	405	24	...	450
Mut. Alliance	421	480	142	148	6	130	145
New York	11,993	11,713	500	490	32	590	630
Union†	5,347	7,747	278	875	16	355	1290
United States	14,314	14,138	816	807	50	1080	1100
U. S. Mtg. & T.	4,376	4,569	319	328	24	445	485

*Last three figures omitted.

† July, 1913, capital increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

THE YIELD OF SOME STANDARD RAILS

A list of standard railway stocks (to which are added a few industrials), and their yield at current prices, was printed early in the month by *The Financial World*. Besides including such high-class properties as Great Northern preferred and Pennsylvania, it embraced Southern Railway preferred, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Westinghouse. At the market prices then current, several of these stocks now yield more than 6 per cent. and none of them yields less than 5 per cent. Following is the list:

	Close Monday	Sept. High	Div.	Yield at Present Price
Atch	92¼	97	6	6.50%
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86⅜	90½	6	6.95
Am. Tel. & Tel	121½	131⅝	8	6.61
Balt. & Ohio	92⅞	97	6	6.45
C., M. & St. P	99⅞	108⅞	5	5.00
Northwestern	125⅞	130½	7	5.55
General Electric	139	149	8	5.78
Louisville & Nash.	131	138	7	5.00
G. North. pfd.	122½	129¼	7	5.70
Liggett & M. S. Tob.	210	220	12	5.40
N. Y. Cent.	94¾	98½	5	5.10
Norfolk & West.	102	107	6	5.88
Northern Pacific	106⅜	115⅛	7	6.50
Pennsylvania	109½	114	6	5.45
Southern Pacific	86⅞	95	6	6.90
Southern Rail. pfd.	78	80½	6	6.40
Westinghouse	64½	73½	4	6.15

RECOVERY FOR THE EXPRESS COMPANIES

Just what the outcome of the enforced reductions in rates and of the parcel-post competition may be to the express companies remains yet to be demonstrated, but some students of existing conditions believe that eventually the companies will be able to right themselves, partly through economies

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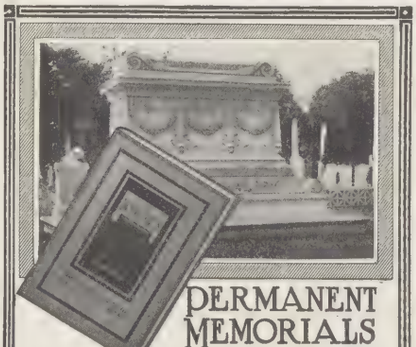

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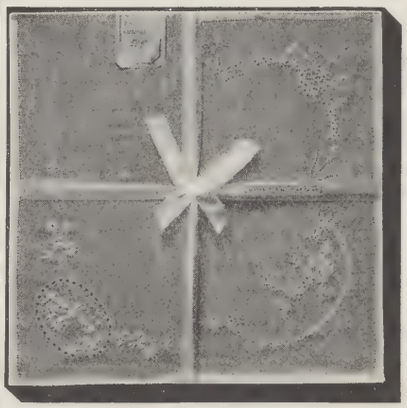

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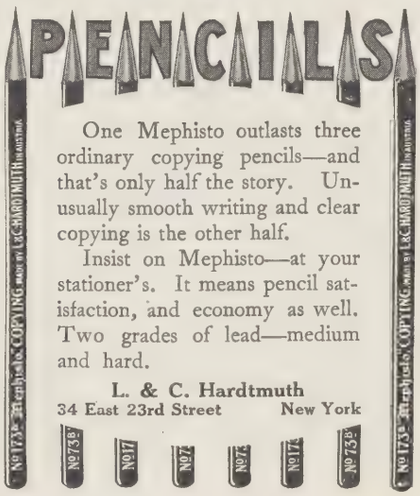

and scientific management, partly through securing new business, such as a fast-freight department. At present, however, returns show that their business in net has met with a serious decline. The four big companies —Adams, American, United States, and Wells, Fargo—during the last fiscal year earned only 9.68 per cent., as against 13.17 per cent. the year before on the same capitalization.

Each of these companies recently decided to accept, without further protest, the 16 per cent. rate cut proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but *The Wall Street Journal* believes this reduction in its effect on future earnings has been fully discounted by the present prices for express stocks; in fact, it was discounted not long after the investigation of express rates was undertaken by the Commission. Following is an analysis of the course of prices for these stocks as made by *The Journal:*

"Prices of the big express stocks during 1911 up to July had shown certain small declines from the high levels reached in the first quarter of that year on rumors that an examination of express affairs would be undertaken within the year. The declines from July 3 to November 22, when the investigation was actually under way, and subsequent declines are indicated in the following tabulation.:

	July, 1911	Nov 22, 1911	Low 1912	Low *1913
Adams Express.....	240	198	160	122
American Express.....	235	208	160	122
United States....	95	90	62½	48¼
Wells, Fargo.....	172	148	115	90

* Prices for 1913 are to October 25.

"The proposed reduction of interstate rates was the greatest factor in the progressive shrinkage in market valuation, but an added one in 1912 was the parcel-post service, which, tho it did not commence operations until January, 1, 1913, was in prospect in 1912. The parcel post became largely a factor in the price situation because of the effect it promised to have on the reduced margin of profit left by the new rates, which margin was to be sustained chiefly by the lightweight-package business of the express companies.

"On the basis of the above quotations, the four express stocks, since July, 1911, exhibit a shrinkage of over $59,500,000. This heavy shrinkage on a total par value of the four stocks of $63,967,000, is shown in the following tabulation:

	July, 1911	Current Price	Shrinkage (Points)	Total Value
Adams Express.....	240	122	118	$14,146,000
American.....	235	118	117	21,060,000
United States.....	95	48¾	46¼	4,675,000
Wells, Fargo.....	172	90	82	19,652,940

"The above deductions are on a basis of 120,000 shares for Adams Express; 180,000 shares for American; 100,000 for United States, and 239,670 for Wells, Fargo & Co. Adams Express stock, which has no stated par value, has been accorded a nominal value of $100 per share, the same as the other companies."

The writer finds a disposition now extant to look for "a steadying appreciation of express companies' stock prices." This disposition exists "in quarters where the values back of them are known." It is based on the believed ability of the companies to meet new conditions and secure new business. They have already secured better control of their operating costs and a closer hold on business in their respective territories.

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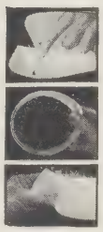

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 969)

At the park entrance the policeman salutes her, and the little children playing by the road wave to her and caps swing off boys' heads and men's as she passes by. They all know she is going to take "the old man" out for his airing. Nobody out there ever calls him anything but that—just "the old man"—and it is said with a wealth of loving proprietorship. They love Tom Edison out there. Isn't he there with them every day of his life? Doesn't he work harder and longer than any of them? Isn't the very sight of his tall, rugged, restless old figure darting around the big gray buildings an inspiration and a lesson to every man there?

But when that runabout turns in under the ivy-covered archway there is a feeling of relief and approval. For any man in the place will tell you that "the old man" would work himself to death if it wasn't for "the missus."

"He's in the library still, ma'am," says the door-tender as she steps down from the car. She goes in quickly, with that soft footfall and little, knowing, understanding smile.

"I'm a little late, dear," you hear her say. And then he comes out. No, he doesn't. He simply bolts out, for all the world like a boy let out of school. And he needs a shave. He needs a clean collar. He needs brushing and combing and grooming all over, this big, smiling, white-haired, blue-eyed, sixty-six-year-old boy of hers.

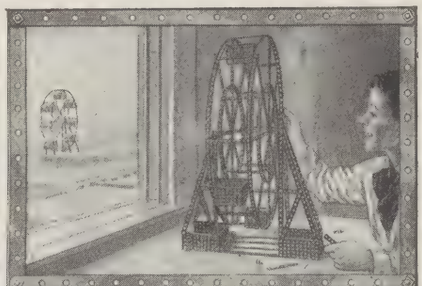
Just as she thinks he is all ready to leave, he darts away from her, out of the door and across the courtyard into another big stone building. But she never loses that calm, happy smile, just waits for him to come back.

The watchman at the door looks after him and the boy sitting down by the big gate looks after him, and they both know that it is to the tender, unfailing watchfulness of "the missus" that the world owes the conservation of Tom Edison's powers. She is the woman at the switch that regulates the current of his life.

THE LIGHTS OF BROADWAY

CITIES, like cats, reveal themselves at night, declares the latest of our English observers. And we are revealed by our electric signs. At least it is these nightly decorations that induce in Mr. Rupert Brooke a most lyrical outflow in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), wherein also he finds no figures so apt in enforcing comparisons as those his school-books provided him from classic and legendary lore. He takes his post on Broadway beneath the panoramic of its antic night lights and sends home to his waiting fellow countrymen this report:

A stranger of another race, loitering here, might cast his eyes up, in a vague wonder what powers, kind or maleficent, controlled or observed this whirlpool. He would find only this unresponsive canopy of black, unpierced even, if the seeker stood near a center of lights, by any star. But while he looks, away up in the sky, out of the gulfs of night, spring two vast fiery tooth-brushes, erect, leaning toward



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each other, and hanging on to the bristles of them a little devil, little but gigantic, who kicks and wriggles and glares. After a few moments the devil, baffled by the firmness of the bristles, stops, hangs still, rolls his eyes, moon-large, and, in a fury of disappointment, goes out, leaving only the night, blacker and a little bewildered, and the unconscious throngs of antlike human beings. Turning with terrified relief from this exhibition of diabolic impotence, the stranger finds a divine hand writing slowly across the opposite quarter of the heavens its igneous message of warning to the nations, "Wear ——— Underwear for Youths and Men-Boys." And close by this message come forth a youth and a man-boy, flaming and immortal, clad in celestial underwear, box a short round, vanish, reappear for another round, and again disappear. Night after night they wage this combat. What gods they are who fight endlessly and indecisively over New York is not for our knowledge; whether it be Thor and Odin, or Zeus and Cronos, or Michael and Lucifer, or Ormuzd and Ahriman, or Good-as-a-means and Good-as-an-end. The ways of our lords were ever riddling and obscure. To the right a celestial bottle, stretching from the horizon to the zenith, appears, is uncorked, and scatters the worlds with the foam of what ambrosial liquor may have been within. Beyond, a Spanish goddess, some minor deity in the Dionysian theogony, dances continually, rapt and mysterious, to the music of the spheres, her head in Cassiopeia and her twinkling feet among the Pleiades. And near her, Orion, archer no longer, releases himself from his strained posture to drive a sidereal golf ball out of sight through the meadows of Paradise; then poses, addresses, and drives again.

O Nineveh, are these thy gods,
Thine also, mighty Nineveh?

Why this theophany, or how the gods have got out to perform their various "stunts" on the *flammantia mœnia mundi*, is not asked by their incurious devotees. Through Broadway the dingily glittering tide spreads itself over the sands of "amusement." Theaters and "movies" are aglare. Cars shriek down the street; the elevated train clangs and curves perilously overhead; newsboys wail the baseball news; wits cry their obscure challenges to one another, "I should worry!" or "She's some daisy!" or "Good-night, nurse!" In houses off the streets around children are being born, lovers are kissing, people are dying. Above, in the midst of those coruscating divinities, sits one older and greater than any. Most colossal of all, it flashes momently out, a woman's head, all flame against the darkness. It is beautiful, passionless, in its simplicity and conventional representation queerly like an archaic Greek or early Egyptian figure. Queen of the night behind, and of the gods around, and of the city below—here, if at all, you think, may one find the answer to the riddle. Her ostensible message, burning in the firmament beside her, is that we should buy pepsin chewing-gum. But there is more, not to be given in words, ineffable. Suddenly, when she has surveyed mankind, she closes her left eye. Three times she winks, and then vanishes. No ordinary winks these, but portentous,

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The expense of having beautiful floors is small if you use the right wax. And a beautiful floor makes a beautiful room. Old English Floor Wax makes the most beautiful of all finishes because it brings out the lights and shades of the wood grain and puts over all a soft, lustrous surface that makes you proud of your floors.
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terrifyingly steady, obliterating a great tract of the sky. Hour by hour she does this, night by night, year by year. That enigmatic obscuration of light, that answer that is no answer, is, perhaps, the first thing in this world that a child born near here will see, and the last that a dying man will have to take for a message to the curious dead. She is immortal. Men have worshiped her as Isis and as Ashtaroth, as Venus, as Cybele, mother of the gods, and as Mary. There is a statue of her by the steps of the British Museum. Here, above the fantastic civilization she observes, she has no name. She is older than the sky-scrapers among which she sits; and one, certainly, of her eyelids is a trifle weary. And the only answer to our cries, the only comment upon our cities, is that divine stare, the wink, once, twice, thrice. And then darkness.

WHEN THE MILITANTS BEGAN

IT has been just ten years since that troublesome organization known as the Woman's Social and Political Union was founded. During its first decade the organization has given England much comedy, some tragedy, considerable heroism, and a great deal of flamboyancy. The doings of its leaders have been headlined in large type in the American newspapers about once a week, and oftener in the British press. The career of militancy is raised to the dignity of history by Israel Zangwill, the distinguished London author, who champions "The Militant Woman" in *The Metropolitan Magazine*. The early part of the story begins:

Most of the pioneers of the W. S. P. U. were Manchester workingwomen—one, Annie Kenney, a mill-hand who, as a half-timer of ten, had had a finger torn off by the machinery—and the new gospel was preached at the "wakes," or local Lancashire fairs. Militancy, even metaphorical, was unthought of. The first sparks of that were—strangely enough—struck out at the Free Trade Hall by the flintiness of one of the oldest supporters of woman suffrage—Sir Edward Grey. Prophesying in October, 1905, the overthrow of the Conservatives at the coming general election, he yet refused to say what would be the attitude of a Liberal Government to "Votes for Women." The question had even (by request) been put into peaceful writing, and signed "Annie Kenney, Member of the Oldham Committee of the Card and Blowing-Room Operatives." The humble mill-hand rose as the monster meeting was closing and insisted on a reply. Here again a great pioneering deed was done, destined to find imitations and reverberations innumerable. Sir Edward Grey was silent, but it was Annie Kenney who stood upon a peak in Darien.

Those who know the temper of a political meeting at a passionate crisis will appreciate the almost superhuman courage needed for a girl to get up and traverse it. The vast gathering of Liberals, hoarse from cheering the doctrines of liberty and equality, howled at the frail little figure, and stewards precipitated themselves upon

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her. It was at this moment that Christabel Pankhurst leapt into history. She sprang up, threw one arm round her friend, and warded off the hysterical males with the other. They scratched and tore at her hands till, as her sister Sylvia records, "the blood ran down on Annie's hat, which lay on the seat, and stained it red."

Expelled from the meeting, the two girls tried to form one of their own outside. Charged with "obstruction and assaulting the police," and refusing to pay a fine, they were thrown into jail, drest in serge and fed on skilly. In that prison the real W. S. P. U. was born. The same Free Trade Hall that had howled down the questioners was packed to fête the ex-prisoners. Thus is persecution ever the pillar of the Church.

Annie Kenney, abandoning her clogs, except for ceremonial occasions, set out to rouse London—with two pounds in her pocket. Little Mrs. Drummond, the wife of an impecunious upholsterer, a cheery, humorous Scotch body, plump of person and prodigious of voice—the Madame Sans Gêne of the movement, destined also to become its field-marshal—joined her with a borrowed typewriter. The Pankhursts, too, migrated to the capital. And one wonderful day they found the propertied Pethick Lawrences, the able barrister and his brilliant and beautiful wife, self-consecrated from girlhood to social service, and oddly bearing the same Christian name as Mrs. Pankhurst. The new Emmeline became the honorary treasurer, and from that moment the fledging Union was feathered and winged and taloned.

Among the more noteworthy of the early recruits were Theresa Billington, a young school-teacher with brains and looks; Mrs. Despard, the septuagenarian sister of General French, not inferior to him in dash and brio, and Mrs. Baines, who had been a Salvation Army captain and was now the wife of a journeyman bootmaker. Gradually, figures like Mrs. Ayrton, the scientist; Miss Ethel Smythe, the composer; Miss Beatrice Harraden, the novelist, began to appear on the same platform with Lady Constance Lytton, the Countess Russell, and Mrs. Walker, the eloquent Poplar laundress. And, gradually, it began to be understood that a suffragette was not necessarily an elderly spectacled female: the type even changed in *Punch* to a pretty girl. But the notion that the suffragette is a neurotic spinister is inexpungeable. It has even survived the discovery that some of the fiercest of the militants are married men—unique exemplars of the fabulous chivalry of man.

In 1870 Mrs. Pankhurst's husband had drafted a measure which, under the name of the Women's Disabilities Removal Bill, was introduced into Parliament by John Bright's brother and passed its second reading by a majority of thirty-three. It is a pity the long-due reform was not carried in this negative shape, for the cry of "Votes for Women" accentuates the opposition of sex rather than the common citizenship, and whereas the motive power of the suffrage movement had been woman's consciousness of her own dignity, it is becoming more and more her consciousness of man's indignity. Man has failed to run things decently. There must be "joint housekeeping." Woman must help man to set the house in order. "I, for one," cried Mrs. Pankhurst, "looking round on the sweated and decrepit members of my sex,

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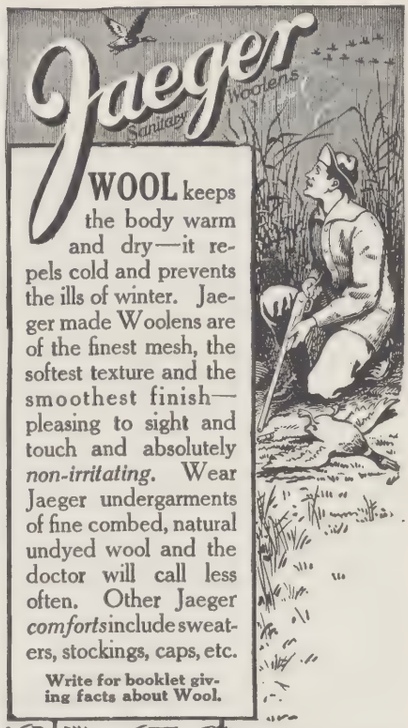
say that men have had control of these things long enough." In particular, the "social evil" has entered into the suffragette consciousness, the veil of our compromise with polygamy has been lifted, and the sins of the male, assuredly great enough to be safe from exaggeration, have been magnified by taking the abnormal for the average. Woman's place in our matrimonial system was represented much as the West represents her place in the oriental scheme, or as Mark Twain's Yankee described the Court of King Arthur, with all the facts and little of the truth. If a minute minority forthwith demanded equal immorality with man, its organ, *The Freewoman*, was not destined to exemplify the survival of the unfittest, and by the vast majority the vote is regarded as the great instrument of social purification.

The example of suffrage countries is cited to show, says Mr. Zangwill, that many laws for the protection of women have been enacted. To conclude:

Annie Kenney's deed of derring-do came like a trumpet-call to the millennium. "Here at last is action!" cried Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and a thousand devotees rushed into it. Heckling became a fine art, and even a joyous; for, despite all the suffering it cost them, they carried it through with such inexhaustible spirit and invention as to restore a touch of chic and bravado to our drab life and add to the gaiety of nations. Miss Pankhurst even managed to badger Cabinet Ministers in the witness-box. Why interjection was invariably answered by ejection, why legitimate petitions were punished with sentences reserved for the most atrocious crimes, is what no woman understands. But if denunciations of arson leave the suffragette cold, it is because the vocabulary of vituperation had been exhausted over a phase which now looms to us as sedate as an Impressionist picture in a Futurist exhibition. Parliament actually passed a bill to protect public meetings from her—a measure which, like every other hatched against her, has been a still-born monstrosity. There was no meeting, however guarded, to which, by hook or crook, organ-pipe or drain-pipe, she did not gain admission, padlocking herself against easy expulsion, while, even were her bodily presence averted, always, like the horns of Elfland faintly blowing, came from some well-placed megaphone that inevitable and implacable slogan which, chalked on pavements or scrawled on walls or blazoned on sky-signs, became a universal and ubiquitous obsession. Steamers carried it under the terrace of Parliament or balloons suspended it from above. Cabinet Ministers were dogged to their privatest haunts, for the leakages of information were everywhere. Since Christianity no such force had arisen to divide families. No household, however Philistine, was safe from a jailbird. If Lady Anon asked Lady Alamode when her daughter was coming out, it no longer referred to the young lady's début. The most obstinate autocrat since Pharaoh, Mr. Asquith, has been shown similar signs and wonders. "We are the appointed plagues," said Mrs. Pankhurst, with a rare touch of humor. And nothing has plagued British society



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more than that outbreak of religion which brought disgrace upon so many respectable homes. Incidentally, the prisons and the courts were improved by receiving critics instead of criminals. "We do not care for ourselves," cried Christabel Pankhurst at the London police court, "because prison is nothing to us. But the injustice done here to thousands of helpless creatures is too terrible to contemplate." Warders and wardresses, too, profited by the society of their new prisoners. It was like a rise in the social scale to them. Nor was even the Bench immune from education.

"Boyle!" called the magistrate. "*Miss* Boyle," corrected the prisoner. "We always call our prisoners by their surnames," explained the magistrate. "We are here to teach you better manners," said the suffragette.

Simultaneously with these constitutional tactics there had gone a political militancy, equally constitutional. "The Liberal Government refuses the vote—turn the Liberals out," was the simple formula, and so at every by-election the W. S. P. U. worked against the Government candidate. He might be an old and tried suffragist. The Conservative candidate might be an old and scurrilous anti-suffragist. No matter. The laws of the Medes and Pankhursts do not change.

JUNGLE BEASTS AT LARGE IN LEIPSIC

THERE came from Leipsic the other day a lively circus story that was neither written nor inspired by a press-agent. Eight lions and a tiger got loose, several thousand people were scared almost to heart failure, and the police fired three hundred shots at the beasts, giving a fairly good suggestion of the rumpus that shook the great German city when, a century ago, the Austrians, Russians, Prussians, and Swedes thrashed and gave chase to the proud army of Napoleon. This summary of important results merely serves to start the story off. The details are furnished by the Reuter news service to the London papers on October 20:

The illuminations arranged in honor of the ceremonies on the previous day had been repeated, so that the streets were crowded with people. A number of animals belonging to Barnum's Circus, which had given performances during the evening, were being taken in vans to the railway station, and owing to the fog the driver of an electric tram-car did not observe the procession passing across the end of the street down which he was running. The consequence was he collided with one of the vans, which contained eight trained lions and one tiger.

The van was turned over and broken open by the impact, and all the animals bounded out of it in terror. As may be imagined, the panic among the crowd in the streets was awful, people rushing off in all directions, imagining the lions were after them.

The police were at once alarmed, and

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every available man was ordered out with his revolver.

The lions were in reality as frightened as the people, and endeavored to escape from their pursuers, especially when the police opened fire on them.

The wife of a circus director complicated the situation by throwing herself between the police and the lions, imploring that the valuable beasts might be spared. She had to be moved out of the way by force. In the meantime three lions had fled for safety into the neighboring Hotel Bluecher, where an indescribable panic ensued among the guests and waiters.

One lion was enticed into the lavatory, where he was promptly shut up, a second beast reached the attic, where the door was also shut upon him, and a third reached the fourth floor, and lay in terror outside one of the hotel bedrooms amd scratched at the door. The occupant of the room, a Frenchman, was already in bed, but he promptly got up and opened the door, only to find himself face to face with the terrifying king of beasts. He rushed aside, and the lion sprang through the window into the street, falling on a cab horse, just underneath. He bit and tore this poor, helpless animal, the cab-driver meanwhile flogging him desperately with his whip.

Ultimately the lion was shot by the police. By this time another lion had reached the railway, where he was shot with a revolver-bullet, while standing undecided which way to turn.

Altogether five lions were shot by the police, and the two imprisoned in the hotel were with great difficulty got into cages by attendants from the Zoological Gardens and the circus, but not until 7 o'clock this morning. The scene in the streets at midnight was awful. The lions roared, the fleeing crowds shrieked, revolvers were fired incessantly, and people in their nightclothes appeared at windows of houses and joined in the universal clamor.

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" Dot is a ding imbossible to dell," said he.

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" Vell, matam," said the professor, " she haf two hands ! "—*New York Mail.*

Cramped.—" What's the matter with this elevator? " asked the nervous man. " You keep trying to run it through the roof."

" You'll have to excuse me," replied the operator. " I'm not used to one of these little twenty-story buildings."—*Washington Star.*

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" Nevah mind, deah boy. I'll lend you some of mine."

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" So they would; what a head you have got, Algy ! "—*London Opinion.*

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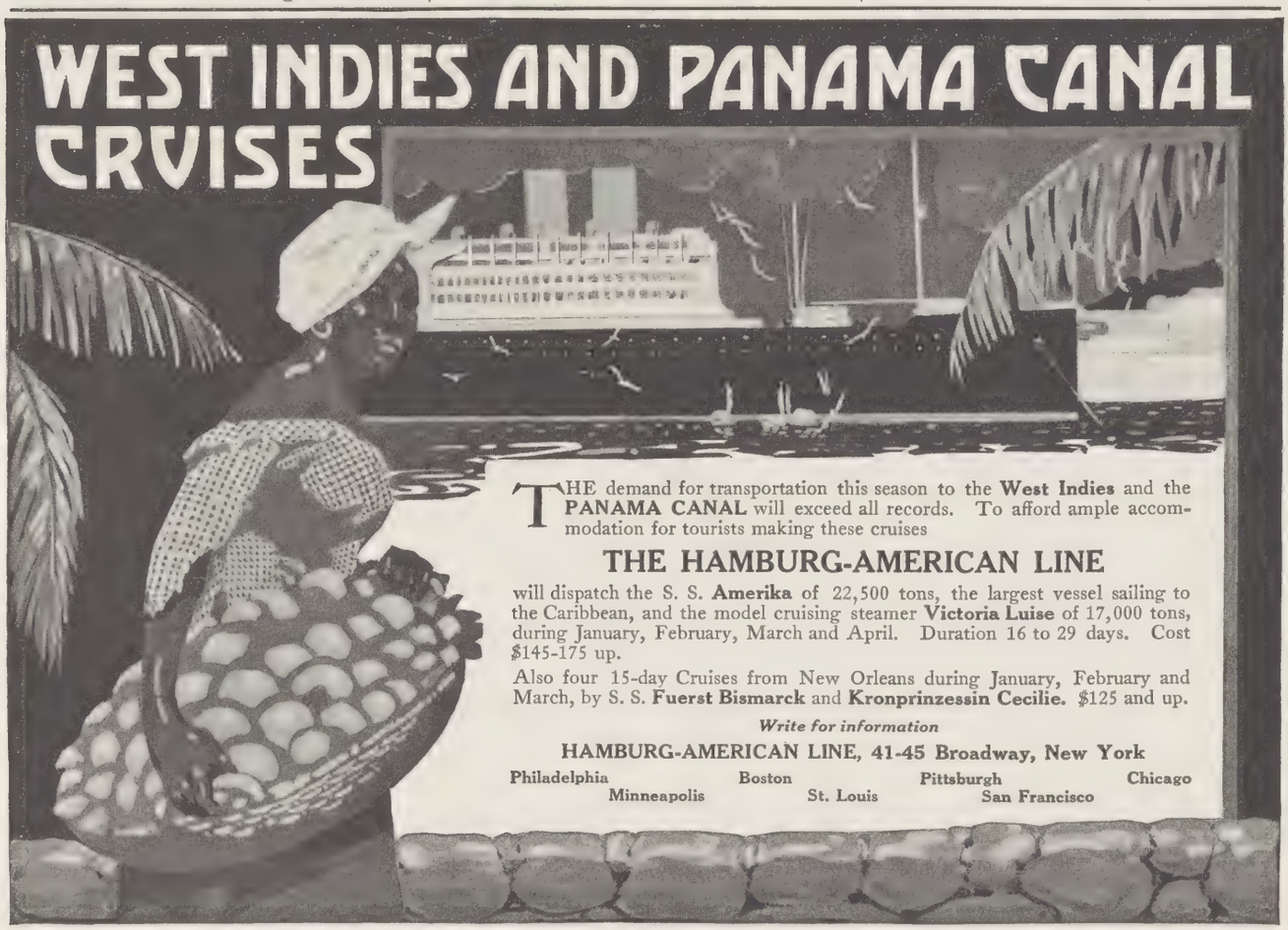

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MISS ELDERLEIGH—"A proposal."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Logical Finish.—DAYTON—"I know the tango and the turkey-trot, but what's the St. Vitus?"

DOYLE—"It's the one you do with a trained nurse."—*Judge.*

Should Reverse It.—Suffragists are refusing to have the Encyclopedia Americana in their libraries, for under the subject "Eve" it merely says, "See Adam."—*New York Evening Post.*

Nothing.—HE—"Do you know much about golf?"

SHE—"Absolutely nothing. I wouldn't even know how to hold my caddy properly."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Awful One.—"You say her love affairs have progressed from abstract to concrete?"

"Yes; she jilted a title-guaranty man to take on a builder."—*Judge.*

His Class.—FIRST LOAFER—"Hullo, Bill! Got a new overcoat, I see. What did it cost yer?"

SECOND DITTO—"Six mont's. I never wears cheap duds."—*Boston Transcript.*

Another Lie Nailed.—"So you brand as a lie your opponent's statement that you have your price?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes," explained Senator Buncombe. "Payment was held up."—*Buffalo Express.*

Incredulous.—WIFE—"John, I must have a new hat and gown!"

HUSBAND—"That's good!"

WIFE—"And gloves, shoes, silk stockings, opera-cloak!"

HUSBAND—"That's good!"

WIFE—"Wake up, you wretch! You're dreaming you're in a poker game!"—*Puck.*

Hitting Two Birds.—"So my former henchman refuses to obey me!" exclaimed the boss. "Bring me my trusty whitewash brush!"

"Surely you are not going to give him the benefit of it!"

"No. I'll let the whitewash splash my way while I use the reverse end as a club."—*Washington Star.*

Provident Pa.—MR. RURAL HAMLET (to ministerial agent)—"Do have some more of the corn, Dr. Eighthly; it came out of our own garden."

LITTLE BUTTIN HAMLET—"Yes, 'n' the chicken came outer our own garden, too. Pa said he bet the folks next door would keep their hens at home after he caught a few more of 'em."—*Judge.*

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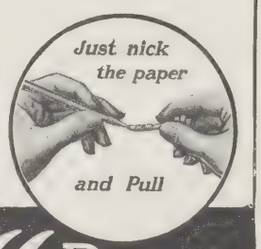

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 30.—A bill authorizing Prince Regent Ludwig to proclaim himself king in place of the insane King Otto is passed by the lower house of the Bavarian Diet.

Companies representing a capital of more than $1,000,000,000 form a committee in London for the purpose of inducing the British Government to alter its decision not to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

October 31.—Joseph E. Willard, the first United States Ambassador to Spain, is received by King Alfonso in Madrid.

November 1.—Prince Ernst August of Cumberland, heir of the Guelphs and son-in-law of the Kaiser, takes over the government of Brunswick as reigning Duke without explicitly renouncing his claims to Hanover.

November 3.—Price Collier, the American author and traveler, dies in Denmark.

The Conservatives, under the Premiership of Sir Edward Morris, are returned to power by the elections in Newfoundland.

November 4.—President Yuan Shi-kai expels 300 members of Parliament who have been opposing his policies. Martial law is declared in Peking.

Forty-seven passengers are killed in a collision between two trains at Melun, 30 miles from Paris.

Six thousand business men of Ulster pledge themselves not to pay taxes under a home-rule Irish Parliament.

November 5.—Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria proclaims himself King Ludwig III.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 30.—By a unanimous vote the National Association of Railway Commissioners adopt a substitute for the "States' rights" resolution on Federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce.

Postmaster-General Burleson decides to standardize the postal service with a view to greater efficiency.

October 31.—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee amends the Owen-Glass Currency Bill by reducing the number of regional institutions to four.

November 5.—The Navy Department orders the assembling of a fleet at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

GENERAL

October 30.—The employees of the street-railway and interurban traction companies in Indianapolis go on strike.

November 3.—The Garden Club of Minneapolis announces that $59,870.55 was earned from vacant-lot gardens in that city last summer.

November 4.—John Purroy Mitchel, Fusionist, is elected Mayor of New York City over Edward E. McCall by a majority of 121,209. Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate, polls 32,109 votes, twice as many as the Socialist candidate received four years ago. William Sulzer, deposed Governor, is elected to the New York Assembly, and a majority of the Assemblymen who voted to impeach him are defeated.

Joseph C. Armstrong, Republican, is elected Mayor of Pittsburg over Stephen G. Porter, Progressive.—F. S. Spiegel, Republican, defeats Henry T. Hunt, Democratic incumbent for Mayor of Cincinnati.—The Republicans elect Carl H. Keller Mayor of Toledo.—Mayor Newton D. Baker, radical Democrat, is reelected Mayor of Cleveland, defeating Harry L. Davis, Republican.—Joseph E. Bell, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Indianapolis, Dr. W. H. Johnson, Progressive, running second. The Democrats win in 31 other Indiana cities, and the Republicans elect four mayors.—The Republicans are victorious in a campaign for minor offices in Philadelphia, defeating the Fusion forces led by Mayor Blankenburg.—John H. Buschmeyer, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Louisville, the Progressive candidate running second.—Dr. George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., is defeated for reelection by Teller Schoolcraft, Fusionist.—Louis Will, Progressive, wins the Mayoralty of Rochester, and Louis P. Fuhrman, Democrat, is reelected Mayor of Buffalo.—Mayor Karb, of Columbus, Ohio, is reelected by the Democrats.—David I. Walsh, Democrat, is elected Governor of Massachusetts, Charles S. Bird, Progressive, running second.

James F. Fielder, Democrat, wins the Governorship in New Jersey, ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes running second.—Henry C. Stuart, Democrat, is elected Governor of Virginia without opposition.

The Democrats gain control of the Maryland Legislature and elect Blair Lee United States Senator.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. S.," Courtenay, N. Dak.—"(1) Kindly tell me which of the following expressions is correct and your grammatical reason for the usage of either: 'I wish that you *will* kindly do this for me,' or 'I wish that you *would* kindly do this for me.' (2) Is the following expression correct? 'We are liable to have a storm.' Is it not better to say, 'It is very likely that we will have a storm,' or 'We are apt to have a storm'?"

(1) A verb of "wishing" requires that the verb in the subordinate clause (expressing what is wished for) should be in the subjunctive mode. That is why one should say, "I *wish* that you *would do* this," not "I wish that you *will do* this." *Would do* is to be parsed as the subjunctive mode of the verb *do* (tho any other name might do for the mode if it is understood what the verb-form signifies, and why it is used). It would be still better, in this case, if one recognized *would* as the verb, meaning "were willing" or "would consent," in the past tense, subjunctive mode, and *do* as another verb in the infinitive form dependent on the verb *would*.

(2) One may say, "We are *likely* to have a storm," or "It is very *likely* that we *shall* have a storm." *Apt* would not fit the passage well, and *liable* is still further from suitable.

"E. A. F.," New York, N. Y.—"Can the word 'woods' be used correctly with the singular verb as well as the plural, as distinguishing one cluster? Are the following sentences grammatically correct? 'The shooting in this woods is good'; 'The woods is full of game'; 'This woods is the largest of all the woods.'"

The word *wood* in the singular means a large and thick collection of trees; a grove of trees. When used in the plural, even when referring to a single collection of trees, it should have plural words associated with it; as, "The shooting in *these* woods is good"; "The woods *are* full of game"; "*These* woods *are* the largest of all the forests (or groves)."

"M. L. S.," Randolph, N. Y.—"Is the masculine for *Frances* ever correctly spelled the same as the feminine?"

Francis is the only correct form for the masculine noun.

"C. S. W.," Bijou Hills, S. Dak.—"(1) How would you write the sentence, 'I was coming from the *place of Mr. Thomas*,' in the possessive case, when the singular ends in *s*?" (2) Why is 'an' used in the phrase 'an historical fact' when grammarians say that the article 'a' is used before consonants and the article 'an' before vowels or vowel sounds?"

(1) "From Mr. Thomas's place." (2) Formerly, initial *h* was not pronounced in a great many of the words *spelled* with *h;* that is, the words were pronounced *'istory, 'istorical, 'ospital, 'onor, 'our; honor* and *hour* are still pronounced without *h: an* honor, *an* hour. Nowadays, nearly all *h*'s are pronounced, and so these words now begin with a consonant, and we say *a* history, *a* hospital. But when the accent does not come on the *h*-syllable, some people still use *an* before the word; as, *an* historical, *an* historian. The retention of *an* here is somewhat favored by the fact that the *h*, standing in an unstressed syllable, is itself very light. But the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY recognizes only the pronunciation of *h* as a genuine consonant, and would therefore authorize only *a*, not *an*, before such words.

"J. K.," Tiffin, Ohio.—"Which of the following is correct? 'Each of you must get *his* lesson' or 'Each of you must get *your* lesson.'"

The correct form is *his*, not *your*. "Each (of *us, you, them*) must get *his* lesson."

"N. K.," Miles, Iowa.—"When two pronunciations are given, is the first preferable?"

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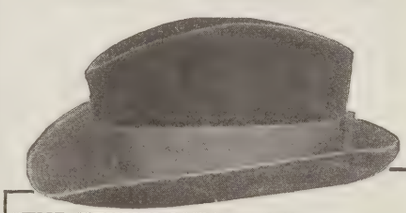

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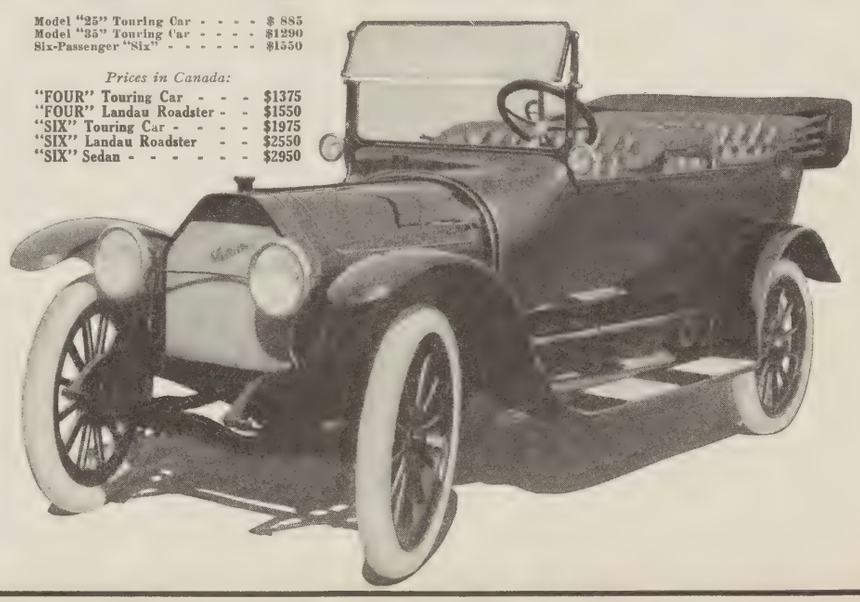

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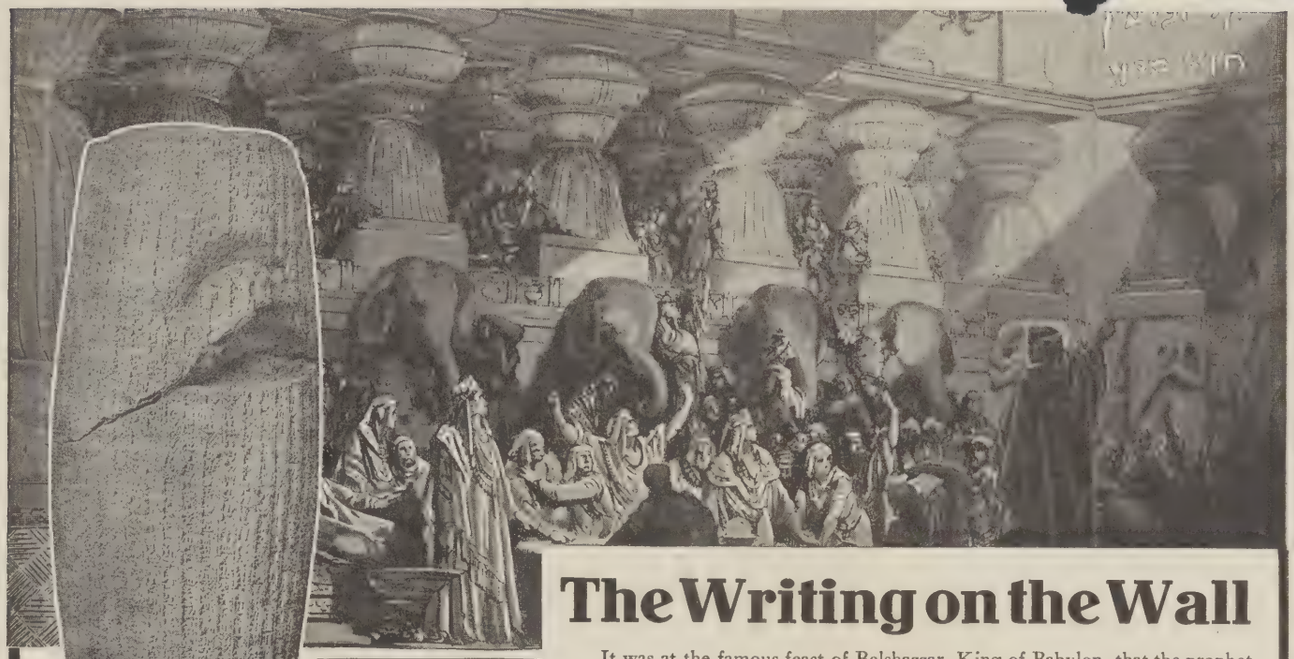

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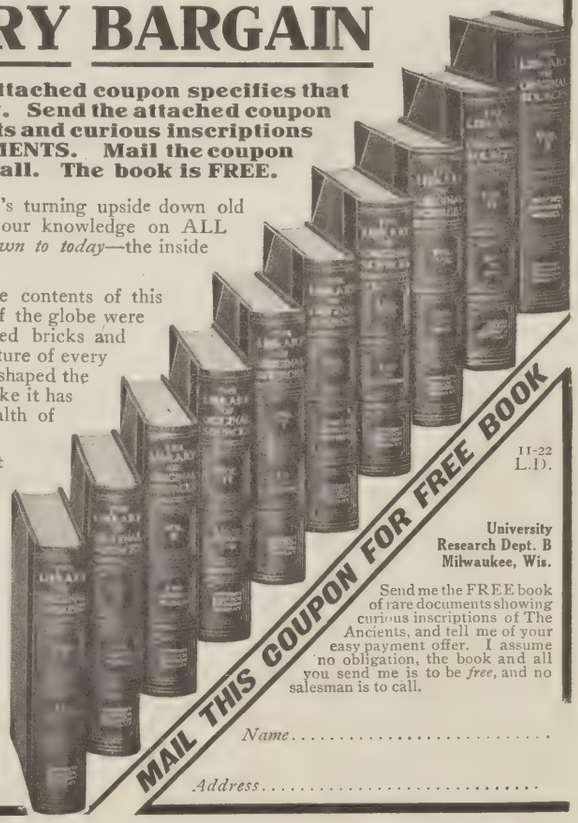

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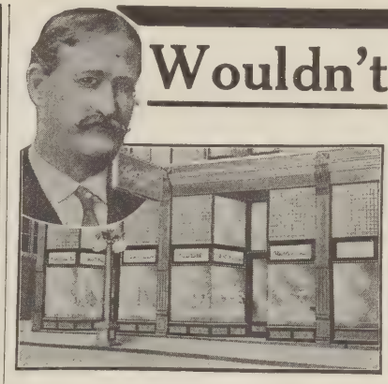

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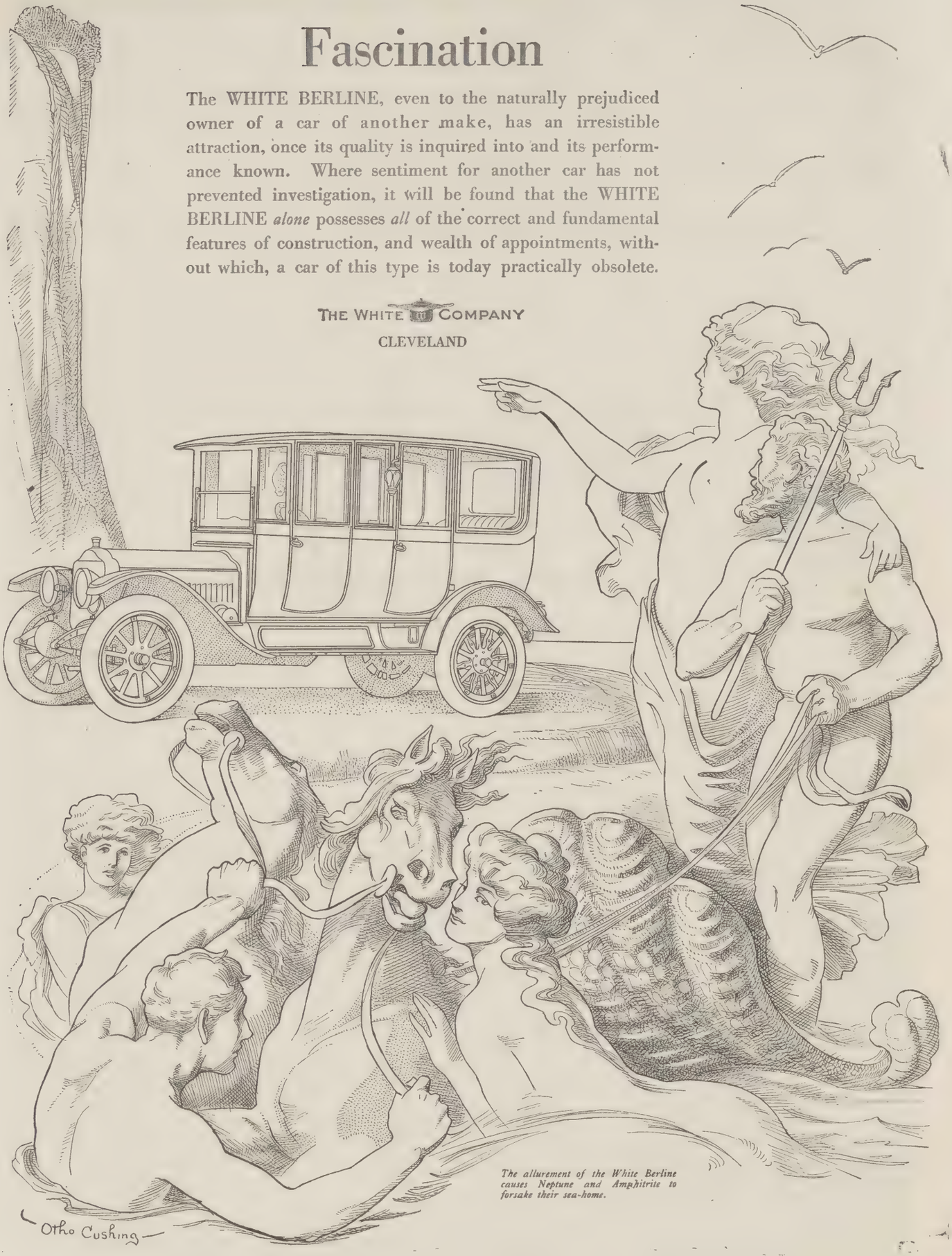

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VOL. XLVII., NO. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1231

TOPICS OF THE DAY

DOLLARLESS DIPLOMACY FOR MEXICO

IN THE NEW LIGHT shed upon it by the events of last week, President Wilson's Mexican policy now appears, even to the eyes of some of its former critics, in the guise of a "glacial movement" whose goal is the elimination of Huerta and the establishment of constitutional government in Mexico. "It is now perfectly evident that Victoriano Huerta must get out of the Provisional Presidency of Mexico and loosen his grip on the governmental machine," said the Washington *Post* upon the announcement of the plan, and it adds that the Administration will have achieved this result by "patience and an inexorable pressure." This pressure takes the form of financial starvation, a variety of dollarless diplomacy made irresistible by the cooperation of the European Powers. "There are elements in this case which I can not at present discuss, but which make it look to me very much more favorable," said President Wilson to the correspondents at the end of last week, when Americans and foreigners were fleeing from Mexico City in something very like a state of panic before the rumor that a crisis and possible intervention were imminent. At that time Mr. Lind had demanded of Huerta assurance that he would not convene the new and unconstitutionally elected Congress, the dictator had failed to reply within the time specified, and Mr. Lind had left Mexico City and returned to Vera Cruz, this development serving as the signal for a suddenly increased exodus of foreigners.

Prior to this Huerta had declared "absolutely false" all rumors of his readiness to resign, and while in a note to the diplomatic corps in Mexico City he admitted that the election of October 26 was without valid result as far as the offices of President and Vice-President went, he maintained that the Congressional election had met the constitutional requirements. And he pointed out that it was therefore his duty to retain the reins of government until the new Congress convened and provided for another Presidential election. This view, however, President Wilson declined to accept, declaring that the new body was elected under conditions which made its title as little valid as Huerta's. It was about this time that editors and correspondents began to see the real significance of the President's policy, and to admit that it might possibly prove so effective as to end not only all talk of intervention, but even of the less ominous alternative of lifting the embargo against the exportation of arms from the United States for the use of the Constitutionalists.

This policy, which has been variously characterized as a financial blockade, a financial quarantine, and a financial boycott, is a plan, originated by the Wilson Administration and acquiesced in by the chief European Powers that have heavy financial interests in Mexico, to discourage their bankers from making any loans to the Huerta Provisional Government. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, according to the Washington correspondents, shared the conviction that Huerta's power would collapse completely once the channels supplying him with the sinews of war were blocked. This process, however, required a certain amount of time, and the problem in the meantime was to stave off drastic action. With Huerta eliminated, the Administration hopes for conditions which will make possible an election in which all parties will participate and which will place a constitutionally elected man in the Presidency. It is rumored, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, that Huerta has not funds sufficient to carry his government along for more than thirty days, and that he will then be unable to pay either his soldiers or his civilian employees.

Speaking, it is generally believed, with the authority of the Administration, Senator A. O. Bacon, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, recently emphasized the Government's "inflexible determination" that "Huerta must be eliminated," and went on to say:

"We desire to accomplish this in the speediest way and without extreme measures if possible. Whenever it is fully understood in Mexico, as we ourselves intend and fully understand it here, that this question will be dealt with and determined by the United States alone, and that there will be acquiescence by European governments, the power of Huerta will speedily crumble. Peace will be most speedily established when the hopelessness of the Huerta course is demonstrated and recognized in Mexico."

Curiously enough, it is in the London *Times*—but by way of its Washington correspondence—that we find the most specific and detailed outline of what purports to be President Wilson's program for dealing with the Mexican situation. In this English paper we read:

"1. The United States will insist on the elimination of Huerta and all those closely associated with him from the control of public affairs, and to secure this end will spare no effort and invade Mexico if necessary.

"2. Every endeavor will be made to effect the elimination of Huerta's Administration by financial pressure or, in other words, no steps will be taken to help his Administration to avoid what

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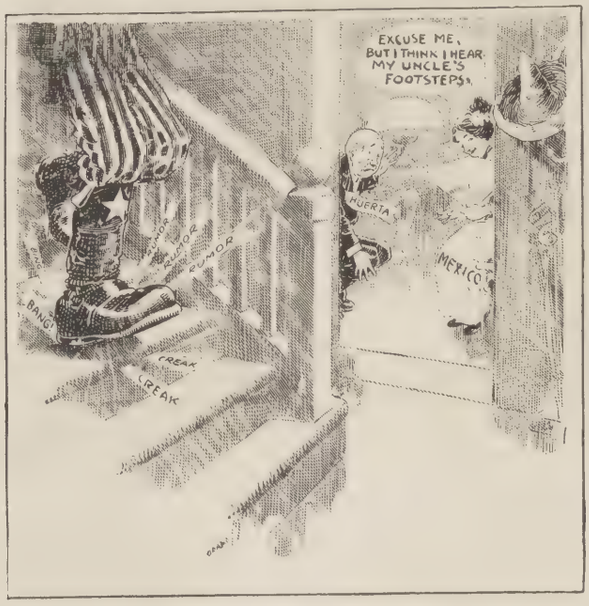
seems to be inevitable bankruptcy. It will be made clear to foreign investors that obligations incurred by the present régime will not be recognized and must become worthless.

"3. If financial pressure prove insufficient to accomplish the end desired, the United States will resort to a blockade of



NOT REASSURING TO A LATE STAYER.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

Mexican ports, thus destroying customs revenues and preventing the importation of munitions of war. In the meantime the possibility that the American Navy shall collect the Mexican customs is being seriously considered.

"4. When the elimination of Huerta is obtained, efforts will be directed to inducing some one acceptable to both factions to assume the Provisional Presidency under the protection of the United States.

"5. President Wilson requires that a general election shall be held and a new Congress and President elected.

"6. It is made clear to all foreign nations that nothing will induce the United States to acquire territory as the result of intervention."

The correspondents find evidence in "a variety of quiet diplomatic activities" that the great Powers abroad are now acting in entire harmony with this Government, and that the purse-strings of Europe have been effectually tied against Huerta. This fact moves the New York *Commercial* to comment on the "almost uncanny luck" that comes to the rescue of Mr. Bryan in his new rôle of diplomatist. Thus we read:

"The latest lie told to make trouble for the Federal Administration was that Great Britain and France were about to support the claims of their concessionaires in Mexico without waiting longer for the United States to move. Last Monday the stock market began to break badly on this sort of news. But all was changed overnight, and Mr. Bryan once more comes to the surface as the wisest of Secretaries of State.

"At the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, Herbert H. Asquith, Premier of Great Britain, gave solemn assurance that his country would keep its hand off Mexico, in saying: 'It is no part of our duty to prevent or to control civil wars. The utmost we can do is to give what protection is possible on the coast to British subjects and property. There have been rumors that, after the United States had adopted a line of their own in regard to Mexico, we took a line calculated deliberately to thwart America. There is not a vestige of foundation for such a rumor. . . . . .

"France goes even further in supporting Mr. Bryan's policy. The French Government has notified Paris bankers that it will be displeased if they furnish money to the Huerta Administration."

Not the least important feature of President Wilson's uncompromising stand against Huerta, the New York *World* points out, is the warning it conveys to "adventurers of the Huerta type all the way from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn." And it carries a lesson also, we are reminded, for the civilized nations generally, among which there prevails a tendency to show too much courtesy to political cutthroats. Says *The World:*

"The recent elections in Mexico were set aside by Huerta, so far as the Presidency is concerned, because by that act he confirmed his own dictatorship. He has undertaken to hold the same elections valid as to the Congress because he has reasons to believe that the rabble that he may now assemble as a legislature will also confirm his dictatorship.

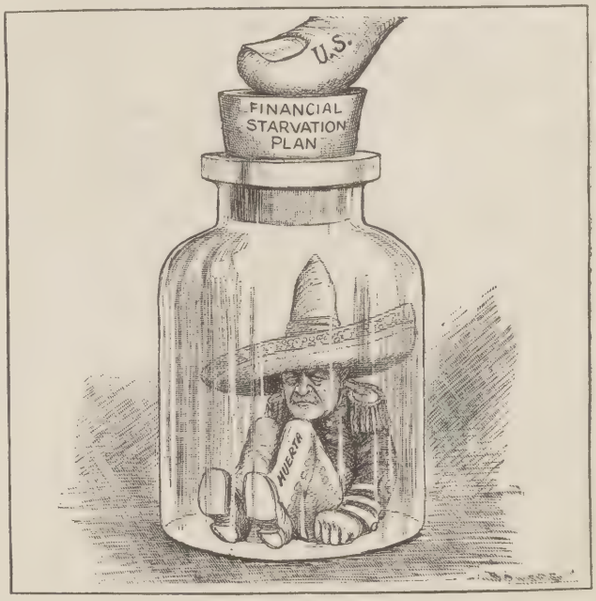
"President Wilson's dissent from this program is not too emphatic. To recognize a Congress drawn wholly from the camps of a despot and as obedient to him as any of his men-at-arms would be only to give dignity to a pretender already discountenanced and under condemnation. The sentence against Huerta as a pretended President extends to all of the ghastly travesties upon government which Huerta may devise.

"In what other way than this are the desperadoes of Latin America to be suppress? Encouraged, they follow each other in tragic succession. Recognition by civilization is the high prize for which they always contend. Without that approval they would find little of value in their brigandage. To discourage them even to the point of abandoning them and their countrymen for a season to anarchy is a policy that can not fail of results.

"The President has accomplished a mighty reform outside his own jurisdiction by impressing upon the great Powers the wisdom of this course. There has been among nations a courtesy too fine for mere cutthroats. There has been among business men a rivalry too keen for the favor of common criminals. There has been in diplomacy too much consideration for monsters hastily bedecked in lace and tinsel impudently parading themselves as rulers of men."

President Wilson's plan to drive Huerta from power by cutting off his credit in the money markets of the world, admits the New York *Evening Mail*, "has a better sound than the foolish and frantic talk of armed intervention in Mexican affairs." And in the New York *Press* we read:

"Mexicans themselves no longer retain their confidence in the strength of Huerta as a soldier and as a man. They know he has been weakened by the disaffection among his unpaid soldiers



A CORKING SCHEME.

—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

and by the success of revolutionary 'armies' in defying him as perhaps they never could have defied him if his Government had been promptly recognized by Washington, and if he had been able to borrow the money he needed to pay the soldiers already under arms for him and to enlist still others. They favored the

MEXICO'S MILITANTS: WOMEN WHO ARE FIGHTING HUERTA IN NORTHERN SONORA.

recognition of Huerta last spring only because he was the strong man. Now that he is the weak man—by very reason of President Wilson's policy—they don't think he could be saved, if the Administration were willing to have him saved.

"That is why President Wilson's policy is now indorsed by virtually everybody in this country. If it was once a question whether he ought to get Huerta out, there isn't a bit of question about it now. He's got to get Huerta out. When he adopted his policy of preventing Huerta from setting up a real government he assumed the responsibility of insuring that anarchy and chaos in Mexico should not be perpetual. That's our national responsibility now, and we can't shift it."

But even with Huerta eliminated, what is the outlook for Mexico? ask many of our editors. "The Mexican problem has really passed beyond Huerta" and is now "a question of providing a decent government after Huerta has gone," remarks the Washington *Post*, which suggests that the latter problem presents incomparably greater difficulties than the former. And in the New York *Times* we read:

"The most serious part of the Mexican problem concerns the immediate succession to Huerta's Government. This country can not be too cautious in its dealings with Carranza, who may be an admirable man of high principles, but has done nothing as yet to justify support. As a leader of a revolution he has been a conspicuous failure, most of the guerrilla warfare of the last seven months having been carried on by unattached bands of marauders. The Washington Administration might suggest the temporary investment of the executive authority in a commission, including men of the quality of Calero, Lascurain, Gamboa, De La Barra, with Francisco Vasquez Gomez and Carranza, until legal elections could be held. If such a commission could satisfy the agrarian classes that the plan of enforced sales of unimproved lands, so long talked about, would at last be carried out and an equitable system of land taxation instituted, it is not unlikely that peace could soon be restored in all the States."

Yet it seems to be on the figure of General Venustiano Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalist forces, that the attention of our journalists chiefly centers in this crisis. Thus when Dr. William Bayard Hale, who is generally regarded as a personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, had a four-hours' conference with Carranza at Nogales at about the same time that Mr. Lind in Mexico City was awaiting Huerta's reply to our Government's demands, a Nogales correspondent of the New York *Tribune* described the meeting as one on whose outcome depended "probably the salvation or destruction of a nation." And the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* informs us that "the conference is interpreted in official circles here as the first open move by the United States to show its interest in the Constitutionalist Government."

Whatever else may be said of Carranza, remarks the Baltimore *News*, he has been a consistent Liberal in Mexican politics. And it goes on to cite the following facts in support of this statement:

"The discoverer of Madero, his first reported act of rebellion came with Madero's being counted out by Porfirio Diaz's election officials. He remained true to Madero after the latter attained the Presidency. And after Madero's death he was one of the few leaders who refused to recognize Huerta's unconstitutional title to the office. Second, at the commencement of the revolt he occupied an inconspicuous position in it. Less than eight months ago he was only a petty chieftain. During that time he has managed to forge his way to the headship of the rebellion.

WOULD THIS BE MORAL SUPPORT?

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

"This, on its face, is a good record, both for fidelity to the Constitution and constitutional rights and as a demonstration of his forcefulness and resourcefulness as a leader of men. But is it enough to warrant our staking upon him and his qualifications the solution of the Mexican problem?"

$6,000,000 MORE FOR RAILROAD MEN

THO the conductors and trainmen on Eastern railways get but a third of the $18,000,000 wage-increase they asked, and tho the railroad executives, who loudly protested that they were already paying their workers more than they could afford, face an additional yearly outgo of $6,000,000 through the pay-window, newspaper opinion is nevertheless inclined to the view that both sides have reason to be satisfied with the Arbitration Board's "compromise" award. The labor-unions, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, have a settled policy of "demanding more than they have any hope of getting, and relying upon compromise to get as much as they really expect." And we read in the Boston *Transcript* that when President A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, learned the result of the arbitrators' deliberations, he "took no pains to conceal his gratification." Railroad officials have some rather hard things to say about a decision which fastens such a heavy burden upon the roads, yet a New York reporter found several of them admitting that they had found a substantial grain of comfort in it. For they hold "that it practically clinched the case of the Eastern roads for an advance of 5 per cent. in freight rates." This thought also occurs to the editorial writers of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, Boston *Transcript*, and many other papers. Even if the railroads begrudge this increase in operating expenses, they may also be thankful, *The Wall Street Journal* observes,

"that the Board has recognized the inevitableness of 'overtime' and refused to penalize the carriers therefor; and that it has laid down the new principle that increased productivity of railroad plants has come from multiplication and development of facilities and 'not to any measurable extent from the labor of conductors and trainmen.' The fact that the Board treats the present increase as the last of an old cycle of advances, instead of the first of a new cycle, is at least an intimation that railroad wages may have reached a level of rest under existing circumstances."

Yet it is to the men that the immediate benefits come, in the shape of thicker pay-envelops. The actual wage advance decreed is thus set forth in tabular form by the Boston *Transcript:*

PASSENGER SERVICE
(RATES PER MILE, CENTS)

	Present Rate	Rate Demanded	Rate Awarded
Conductor	$2.68	$2.90	$2.90
Baggageman	1.58	1.87	1.65
Flagman	1.50	1.80	1.60
Brakeman	1.50	1.74	1.60
THROUGH FREIGHT			
Conductor	$3.63	$4.18	$4.00
Flagman	2.525	2.88	2.67
Brakeman	2.42	2.78	2.67
WAY FREIGHT			
Conductor	$3.97	$4.84	$4.50
Flagman	2.80	3.31	3.00
Brakeman	2.70	3.21	3.00
WORK TRAINS (PER DAY OF 10 HOURS, OR 100 MILES)			
Conductor	$3.63	$4.50	$4.00
Flagman	2.525	3.10	2.67
Brakeman	2.42	3.00	2.87

Each side won several minor points. As an instance of compromise, it is noted that wages in the Eastern territory are standardized with Southern wages, but are not brought up to the level prevailing in the West. Seth Low and John H. Finley, neutral members, cast the deciding votes in most of the findings of the Board, the two representatives of the railroads and the two representatives of the men filing dissenting opinions on the points that went against them.

The award of a wage increase of about 7 per cent., amounting to about $6,000,000 annually, is based primarily upon the increase in the cost of living in the last three years. The arbitrators did not believe themselves called upon to consider the railroads' "high cost of railroading" plea, for the question before them was, to quote the New York *Sun*, "not whether the railroads were in a position to increase wages, but whether the necessities of their employees did not make an increase imperative." Or, in the language of the report:

"This Board believes that it must make its finding as to what is the proper rate of pay to be awarded . . . without any reference to the dilemma in which the railroads are evidently placed by the laws which make it impossible for them to increase freight and passenger rates without the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission or of the railroad commissions of the various States. . . . . .

"The Interstate Commerce Commission and not this Arbitration Board has the duty of determining whether the railroads can earn, in addition to their other fixt charges, without an increase of freight rates, the rates of pay this Board believes to be due at the present time."

But while the Arbitration Board is careful not to commit itself on the question of rates, it has put into the report a paragraph or two which to many an editor read very much like a hint to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will meet next week to consider this problem. To quote the sentences which the newspapers find most significant:

"At the present time a ton of freight is moved in the Eastern territory more than three miles for the value of a two-cent postage-stamp. This is the cheapest railroad service to the shipper to be found on the face of the globe. In the face of such a fact it would be unjust to say that railroad employees must continue to be satisfied only with what can be paid from freight rates as low as this.

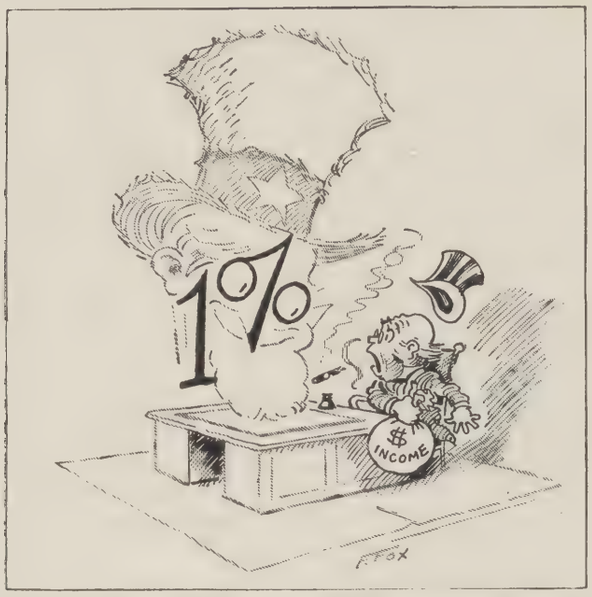
"One other factor this Board believes should be called vividly to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The connection between the decrease of hazard and danger to life and limb through the installation of safety appliances, by the substitution of steel for wooden cars, by double tracking, by increasing railroad facilities as railroad business increases, appears to this Board to be direct and not indirect. . . . All of these things cost in the aggregate an immense sum of money. Any policy that would make it impossible for the railroads to command this money would be a profound misfortune to the whole nation."

Most people, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, will sustain the Board's decision to grant the workers' demands for more pay because it costs them more to live. But, it adds, "there is a wide difference between a thing that ought to be done and a thing that can be done. . . . It is comparatively easy for an arbitration board to say you must pay your men 7 per cent. more, but it is not so easy to go out and get that 7 per cent., and still maintain railroad standards and make the improvements and extensions demanded by business and traffic." And *The Sun* sums it all up by asking: "If the high cost of living justifies an increase in wages, does not the high cost of living justify an increase of rates on the part of the railroads?" To this question the press seem to agree that the Interstate Commerce Commission must find an affirmative answer. At least editorials to this general effect appear in the columns of Eastern papers like the New York *Commercial, Journal of Commerce, World, Sun, Times, Tribune, Evening Post*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Boston *Transcript*. "If the railroads get this increase," remarks *The Commercial*, "they will be where they were before wages rose."

"If they do not get it, they will be seriously handicapped and the service will suffer from lack of means. In either case the public pays, either through higher freight rates or through defective service. It is all at the expense of outside capital and labor that must pay more without getting anything in return. However, it is satisfactory to know that no excuse for railroad strikes exists any longer in this country."

This is the first wage dispute settled under the Newlands amendment to the Erdman Act, which increased the number of arbitrators from three to six. It would be unwise, thinks *The Wall Street Journal*,

"to draw any hard and fast conclusions as to the superiority of the amended Federal Arbitration Act over its predecessor



UNCLE SAM BEGINS TO LOOK SOMEWHAT SCARING TO SOME PEOPLE.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

"I THOUGHT MEXICO WAS THE BIG TANGLE."
—Berryman in the Washington *Star.*

THE EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES

from the results of the first arbitration conducted under it. Certain initial difficulties of the present case it did solve, but there is as yet no assurance that similar difficulties will not recur, and otherwise this arbitration resembles those that have gone before. The rule still holds that arbitration of wage controversies is predestined compromise in which one of the parties has much to gain and nothing to lose. An arbitration in which it shall be judged, on a large scale, that the employees are not entitled to any increase of wages remains wholly a matter for the imagination."

PROFIT IN THE PARCEL POST

AN ESTIMATED PROFIT of about $30,000,000 from the operation of the new parcel-post system for the year 1913 is proof to the Philadelphia *Record* that "the system is no longer to be deemed experimental," but "is here to stay." These figures are, of course, as the New York *Times* reminds us, "only a claim." For "the Post-office put it out of its power to prove or even to know the profits when it abolished the parcel stamp and authorized its use for letters." Yet we read in *The Times's* Washington correspondence that the present estimates show just twice the profit that Post-office officials had expected. This will be interesting news to the railroads, which contend that they are entitled to extra remuneration for carrying the mails on account of the operation of the new service, and expect Congress to give heed to their demands at the coming regular session. *The Times* learns "from a reliable quarter"

"that, even assuming that the contention of the railroads was correct, there still would have been a good margin of profit at the end of the calendar year 1913 after the payment of extra remuneration to the roads. If a parcel-post adjustment were made along the lines suggested by some of the railroads, probably not more than $10,000,000 of this $30,000,000 would be due to the railroads as extra pay. The total income from the parcel post for 1913 will be around $80,000,000."

If this is the case, perhaps the public will benefit as well as the railways. The New York *Press* sees no reason why the parcel post should be operated at a profit. And it remarks:

"It is not going to be necessary to impose unreasonably low rates on the railroads or excessively high ones on the public. The time is ripe for such readjustment, at both points, as will give a square deal all around."

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR LINDSEY

THE DISPATCHES tell us that Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Juvenile Court fame, has had another favorable inning in his struggle with "The Beast in the Jungle," as his foes in Denver are collectively called by the crusader and his friends. The other day a committee of three men and two women from the Denver Taxpayers' Association declared groundless the charges of the Woman's Protective League that Judge Lindsey had been too lenient with men found guilty of crimes against young girls and had been absent from his post too much. This, in the opinion of the Washington *Herald*, "completely vindicates Lindsey's court and methods." And in the Denver *Post* we read that "Lindsey's foes are scored by their own committee," and that "the old Beast dies hard—but it dies." Yet later news from the Colorado capital would indicate that the figurative animal is far from dead. While the three men on the committee adhere to their decision, "afterward," says a dispatch to the New York *American*, "it is said the two women yielded to the demands of the 'interests,' which for four months persistently sought to besmirch and ruin Judge Lindsey." The "yielding" alluded to by the *American* correspondent came when, some ten days after the "vindication" was filed, the two women, in a minority report, asked the Taxpayers' Association to recommend that the charges against Lindsey be investigated by a grand jury. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 33 to 19 after what the newspapers describe as a "rough house," which followed charges of falsehood passed between Mrs. R. E. England and the Rev. W. P. Simington, members of the committee. The dispatch to *The American* says there "broke loose a torrent of recrimination, of profanity, of shrieks and threats and tactics which resulted in a call for the police," and "the departure from the hall of many of Lindsey's friends, who were no longer willing to take part in the shameful farce." The Judge's supporters charged that the house had been "packed" with non-members of the association, who were allowed to vote. The original report, which exonerates Judge Lindsey, follows:

Many rumors came to the ears of individuals composing your committee regarding derelictions of duty and wrong decisions of Judge Lindsey, but when asked to submit written reports of the same and evidence in support thereof, none were forthcoming.

Most of these related to a previous term of office and were decided by other judges, sitting for Judge Lindsey in his absence. The only matter that affects the Taxpayers' Association your committee deemed pertinent is a question of his absence during this term of office, from March, 1913, to September, 1913, for which you have heard his excuses and reasons. Very respectfully submitted,

W. F. Simington,
Bernard Ford,
Mrs. Vassa Replogle,
H. S. Vaughn,
Mrs. R. E. England.

On the day the report was printed the Denver *Post*, with Lindsey leanings, had this to say:

"It is an evidence of the fair-mindedness of the members of the committee and it is a direct rebuke to those anonymous agents hiding behind the Woman's Protective League and the methods they brought with them from the old days when the Beast ruled Denver.

"Never has a judge or court been so covered with slime and mud as Judge Lindsey and the juvenile court have been covered by the circularizing Bates-Whitehead-Curtis Protective League.

"When, on September 15, the committee of three men and two women was appointed by the Taxpayers' Association to investigate Judge Lindsey and probe charges made against the administration of his court, their anti-Lindsey sentiment was acknowledged.

"'We were ready to hear charges against Lindsey,' said Major Vaughn, 'and I told the judge that I would certainly find against him if the evidence warranted. Any number of men and women have appeared before the committee and been glib with their tongues, but when it came to pinning them down with a written signature and asking them to name witnesses who would substantiate their charges—that was another story; they flew out of the room.

"'The judge explained his absences from court at the public meeting of the association, and since no one can be found who will come in the open and fight, we consider the incident closed and Denver is well rid of the turmoil which the Woman's Protective League has stirred up.'

"The Woman's Protective League, consisting of Dr. Elizabeth Bates, Rodney Curtis, former president of the Tramway under the Evans management, and E. K. Whitehead, secretary of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, has been moving heaven and earth to 'get something' on Lindsey. That they have failed and that circulars made up from jail records are not to be relied on in the discussion or disposal of cases in the juvenile court is proved by the finding of the taxpayers' committee.

"'The investigation has served one purpose,' said Major Vaughn; 'it has cleared the atmosphere. Now we can all go to work together for the good of the city.'"

TOURING AT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENSE.
Mr. J. Ham Lewis presents Mr. Pinhead, confidential agent, at the Court of Dahomey.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

The Denver *News* says some of the members of the Taxpayers' Association are in favor of dissolving the organization because of the fight on Judge Lindsey. This is from *Harper's Weekly:*

"His enemies thought he was sicker than he was. When they found he was able to present his own case, the probabilities of attempting a recall vanished. There never was anything in it but oppression. There never was any doubt in the mind of the awakened and free part of the population of Denver that Ben Lindsey has done more for the welfare of that city and of its inhabitants, and of generations to come, than the city can ever repay. Those who attack him are those who think they profit from a system iniquitous in its essence."

The Judge's enemies have not been given much space in the newspapers, and practically all the editorial comment and most of the news dispatches are favorable to him.

MR. PINDELL, OF PEORIA

SCANDALIZED as all the critics and some friends of the Wilson Administration are at the letter said to have been written by Senator Lewis, offering the Russian Ambassadorship to Editor Henry M. Pindell, of the Peoria *Journal*, it also appeals strongly to their sense of humor. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), indeed, "can not recall anything more diverting than the view of Mr. Pindell, of Peoria, being taken up to a high place by the Hon. 'Jim Ham' Lewis and shown a vision of himself hobnobbing with crowned heads while Mrs. Pindell and the little Pindells got 'social positions' and future Pindells acquired the priceless heritage of fame as descendants of an Ambassador to St. Petersburg." The New York *Sun* (Ind.), which would rather see Mr. Bryan Ambassador to the Antipodes than Secretary of State, concludes its editorial on "'Two-Bits' Diplomacy" with the casual remark that "in affairs international, as in matters domestic, if Chautauqua morals are still unexceptionable, Chautauqua manners are as usual—original." Another daily, however, the New York *Globe* (Ind.), sees no reason for gibing at Secretary Bryan, but would rather extend its sympathy to him on having such a friend as Senator James Hamilton Lewis: "on his hands," and to President Wilson "on being compelled to keep on terms with a donkey of such braying power." With "one blast," says *The Globe*, "Jim Ham is able to rattle a cool-headed President, to depress a professionally optimistic Secretary of State, to destroy poor Pindell, and to write himself down conclusively as an ass as great in his way as Blease of South Carolina."

It must be admitted, on the other hand, that no signs of panic appear in Secretary Bryan's statement that "malicious misrepresentation" would not interfere with the President's nomination of Mr. Pindell for the Russian Ambassadorship, and that the appointment was made because of the Peorian's "character, his ability, his exceptional fitness for the duties of such a place." The President and the Secretary of State, says Senator Lewis, have been shown the "real" correspondence with Mr. Pindell. For the now famous "Lewis letter," insists the Illinois Senator, is a forgery based upon a discharged employee's memory of the actual correspondence. "The language used and the phraseology," declares Mr. Lewis, are quite "foreign to anything ever used by me." The newspapers, however, printed this letter in good faith, as well as one of earlier date disclosing a motive for the later offer of a post abroad in the reminder to the Peoria editor that he is "the original Wilson man in Illinois" and "must be taken care of." The document, still known as the "Lewis letter" despite the Senator's protests, and still believed authentic by his critics, begins with the explanation that Mr. Pindell could accept the ambassadorship to Russia "and all the honor that goes with the position," and yet not lose "control of nor association with" his newspaper by resigning "in a year—say October 1, 1914." This "irresistibly alluring" epistle, as the New York *Evening Post* calls it, continues:

"There will be no treaties to adjudicate and no political affairs to bother with, for the Administration will see to that for a year, and you would not be tied to St. Petersburg, but would have trips to Berlin and Vienna and the other capitals of Europe, and also Stockholm, and perhaps Copenhagen, and all the attendant delights that go with such trips.

"You would meet with the delightful companionships of the English and other officers connected with the various legations

at St. Petersburg, and would be socially and officially treated, as my letters to those abroad would serve you.

"I think you have a little daughter. Think what it would mean to her, all the remainder of her life, to say that her father had been Minister to Russia, and of all the honor and prestige that will go with it to the third and fourth generations. . . . . .

"No diplomatic matters will be taken up during your service, and you will have all the honors of having been Ambassador to Russia; but, if you accept this position it must be with the understanding that you will resign on the 1st of October, 1914, and then you will be able to, and no doubt glad to, return to your business interests in Peoria and your paper.

"You will not have to be at the expense of a permanent residence, as are other ambassadors, and you will have in your family forever the honor that must accompany the holding of such a position. And in doing this you will please the President, and also your good friend, Secretary Bryan."

In this country we are "so accustomed to regarding the diplomatic service of the United States as the roosting-place of the *nouveaux riches*, and as the means of paying political debts," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "that we are not surprized at having the real purpose and importance of an ambassadorship so convincingly portrayed." Yet this journalistic friend of the Wilson Administration goes on to ask in all seriousness, "Does not this Pindell case approximate a scandal for the Wilson Administration?" Nor can *The Post* deny that "Mr. Wilson's appointments to the diplomatic service have as a whole been disappointing."

"He came into office in debt to no politicians or bosses, and with a long record of fidelity to the principle of merit in the civil service as the only proper basis for appointment and promotion; yet he seems to have yielded to political pressure much as if he were Taft or McKinley or Roosevelt. The old tradition of the use of the diplomatic offices as party rewards is not yet broken. We do not overlook or fail to give Mr. Wilson credit for such excellent appointments as those of Messrs. Walter Page and Henry Van Dyke. But these are offset by the choice of men like Messrs. Gerard and Penfield, who, whatever their fitness, were latterly chiefly conspicuous for the size of their campaign contributions. . . . .

"Ours is a long-suffering public; it has been accustomed to seeing misfits in our legations abroad and to smiling at the cavortings of those who sought them for social reasons or in order to splurge. But in this case we fancy the public's smile will be a little wry. At least, thinking people everywhere will regret that Woodrow Wilson is not to have the credit of once and for all placing the diplomatic service where it belongs, on a basis commensurate with its dignity and worthy of the country it represents."

With such strong words coming from a consistent supporter of the Administration, we are not surprized to find a chorus of indignation arising from those who are classed among the opposition. They agree with the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) that the Pindell affair "is a disgusting exhibition which will not make the Administration any more popular." The diplomatic service is "getting to be pretty cheap," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "when an ambassadorship is turned into a bald sinecure." True, notes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the appointment may now be defeated in the Senate, but, it declares, "Pindell is going to be rejected not because he is unfit and because his nomination was the result of a discreditable deal, but because he and the egregious 'Jim Ham' got found out."

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PERHAPS DISCUSSING AMBASSADORIAL GLORIES.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis, at the reader's left, may be describing the delights of St. Petersburg for the benefit of Mr. Pindell, at the right.

So runs the editorial criticism evoked by the Lewis letter, and in the Washington correspondence of these papers we find conjectures as to how many other Pindells there are about whom we know nothing. Aside from "the gross impropriety of the bargain," it seems to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) that Mr. Pindell is "plainly not of ambassadorial caliber." And the New York *Times* (Ind.) reminds us that—

"In point of importance, no ambassadorial appointment the President has been called upon to make or still has to make ranks with that at St. Petersburg. We have no treaty with Russia. The Ambassador sent there will have to deal with many questions of great delicacy and possible gravity. Should the negotiation of a new treaty be undertaken, he should be a man capable of carrying on the work. Experience in international affairs and recognized ability are qualities to be demanded, to be insisted on, in making this appointment."

Nevertheless, the President is standing by his friend, and the New York *World* (Dem.) is inclined to believe that his determination "may be better appreciated when it is better understood." *The World* would have us be fair to the man from Peoria—

"If Mr. Pindell is guilty of the offense of being an editor little known, it must likewise be said of him that he has been none the less a successful one, an effective man of affairs, a man of large public service, and one who in personal appearance and qualifications would adorn the position in question.

"As for the alleged Lewis letter, which Mr. Pindell says he never received and which Mr. Lewis now pronounces largely the forgery of a discharged employee, it could not be said that a case of trafficking in the public patronage was proved. Secretary Bryan denies that the Peoria editor ever sought the appointment, and when he says that appointment for a full term was resisted for business reasons, the most that could have been said of the Lewis letter was that it might have been a sincere attempt to induce Mr. Pindell to take the post for the short time only he could spare. And Mr. Bryan certainly is

playing no favorite in the case, for no one in Illinois ever fought his Presidential aspirations more strenuously at times than Mr. Pindell."

MURDEROUS AMERICA

WE DIDN'T MURDER as many people in 1912 as we did in 1911, but the difference is so slight that Mr. F. L. Hoffman, our authority, thinks it "not conclusive evidence of a material improvement." Even the little encouragement our editors glean from a 3.6 per cent. drop in the homicide rate vanishes when they compare our rate with that of Prussia and Italy, and see how much cheaper life is held in American cities than in those of Europe. In Italy, for instance, "where it is generally assumed human life is held more cheaply than in any other country of the world," Mr. Hoffman figures that for the five years ending with 1910 the average homicide rate "was only 3.9 per 100,000 of the population, against an average rate of 5.9 for the registration area of the United States." Or, take the great cities—in London, for example, during 1912, the homicide rate was only 1.31 per 100,000 population; in New York (the old city) it was 6.8. "The available facts are wanting in accuracy and completeness," says Mr. Hoffman in his *Spectator* (New York) article, "but they are sufficient to disclose what is perhaps the most serious defect in the life of the American people at the present time."

The daily press share Mr. Hoffman's alarm. "Why are there more murders in the United States than in other civilized countries?" asks the Springfield *Republican*. Some say "immigration," but "the average rate is highest in Southern cities, where there has been little foreign immigration." The race question may have something to do with this, continues *The Republican:*

"But there is no escaping the fact that in all parts of the United States the homicide rate is much too high for a country in many ways so advanced in civilization. Is it hereditary? Was the continent largely peopled by violent and lawless stock, as some ill-tempered critics have held? Or is it due to laxity in the enforcement of laws?"

In the thirty large American cities which form the basis of Mr. Hoffman's figures the homicide rate per 100,000 population fell "from 8.4 during 1911 to 8.1 during 1912." This was an actual decline of 3.6 per cent. There was a corresponding decline, which the Chicago *Inter Ocean* calls "encouraging," in the suicide rate of 4.1 per cent. According to Mr. Hoffman's table of comparative homicide records of thirty American cities for the year 1912 and for the ten years preceding,

"The city of Memphis experienced not only the highest average homicide rate for the decade ending with 1911, but also for the year 1912. The largest number of deaths from homicide during the decade occurred in the city of Chicago, and the smallest number in the city of Hartford, Conn. The rates for 1912 varied from a maximum of 64.3 per 100,000 of population for Memphis to no homicide for the city of Reading, Pa., and a rate of only 1.4 for the city of Philadelphia. . . . . .

"The homicide rate during 1912 was highest in the Southern cities, or 20.2 per 100,000 of population, followed by Western cities with a rate of 10.8, by Central cities with a rate of 8.9, and Eastern cities with a rate of 4.6. Comparing the year 1912 with the average for the decade ending with 1911, the homicide rate increased in each of the four groups, and at the rate of 0.9 per 100,000 of population for all cities combined."

What Mr. Hoffman calls the "unenviable homicide record" of Memphis he partially explains by noting that the city is surrounded by prohibition territory and is "the resort of a considerable lawless element." Our readers will also take into account, as bearing on the figures for this and other cities, that their negro population is relatively large. And they will remember that Southern papers, quoted in our article on Mr. Hoffman's figures for 1911, pointed out that in the vast majority of cases the victims were colored people, and that their assailants were generally of the same race. It should be understood, insists a Charleston editor, that the white people of the South "are not given to crimes of violence in larger degree than are their neighbors of the North, the East, or the West." Yet the compiler of figures can make no distinctions, says Mr. Hoffman, for "according to the law the murder of a negro has the same significance as the murder of a white man."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN MEXICO it is oil that troubles the waters.—*Wall Street Journal.*

BETWEEN HUERTA and the deep sea, Felix Diaz preferred the latter.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

MR. BRYAN'S dove of peace seems to be growing claws very like an eagle's.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

BOSS HUERTA is a bold man, but he hasn't impeached anybody as yet.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NOW that we've got a Mexican policy, Huerta will need an accident policy.—*Louisville Times*

LATEST society dance is the "Mexican." Idea is to make as many revolutions as possible.—*Wall Street Journal.*

YUAN SHI-KAI is chuckling gaily over the thought that he hasn't a big sister republic to the northward.—*Washington Post.*

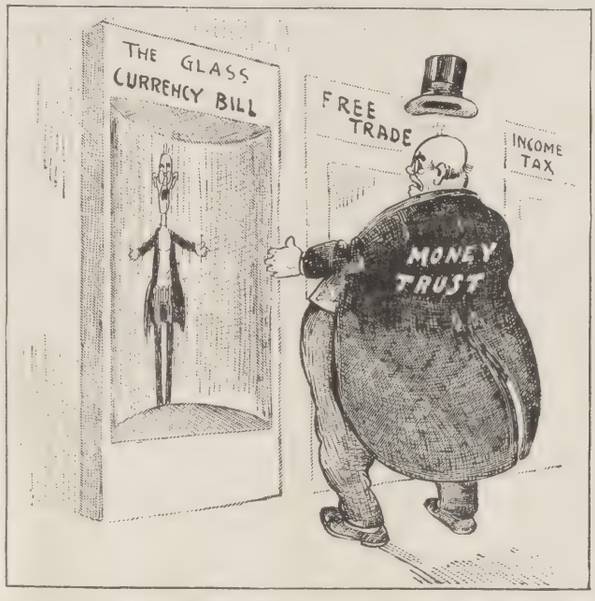
AT the present rate of progress Yuan Shi-kai will be forced to raise the wages of the Chinese lord high executioner.—*Washington Post.*

LATE returns show that Tammany saved one coroner, who will come in very useful in viewing the remains, when found.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"SECRETARY BRYAN," recites a Washington dispatch, "collected a lot of free samples at the pure-food show," which indicates that the resourceful man has more than one way of keeping the wolf from the door.—*Boston Transcript.*

FELIX DIAZ may never be President, and yet he runs well.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

BUT how could the Progressives have expected to win in elections in the United States when the party is in South America?—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*



IN THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.
—Hammond in the Wichita *Eagle.*

THE detectaphone is all very well, but wait until they invent an alibiograph.—*New York Evening Sun.*

GENERAL HUERTA may observe that who ever put the will in Wilson made a thorough job of it.—*Columbia State.*

THE big banks don't object to fiat money when they issue the fiat.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

THE final touch remaining to be added to the Peace Palace at The Hague is peace.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NEVERTHELESS, an attempt to collect Tammany's income tax at the source might prove somewhat embarrassing.—*Washington Post.*

IT has remained for an experienced New Yorker to define the cabaret as "an institution that has taken the rest out of restaurant and put the din in dinner."—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WHEN Mr. Croker was concluding his career in the lucrative vocation of Tammany boss they used to ask him "where he got it?" It is quite apparent where Mr. Murphy got it on Tuesday.—*Providence Journal.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

TO PROVIDE LAND FOR THE BRITISH POOR

THE SHARP CONTRAST between the vast game preserves of the British nobility and the squalid quarters where the poor are huddled in the cities has roused the indignation of British writers from Carlyle on, but without any great improvement. General Booth's plan was to ship the "landless man to the manless land" in the colonies oversea. But Mr. Lloyd-George, who is taking British civilization to pieces and putting it together again to suit his radical ideas, thinks there is plenty of land right in Britain, and he proposes to create a commission that will reduce rents, prevent unjust evictions, reclaim waste land, build cottages, and do many other things to restore agriculture and relieve the poor. He elaborated his plan in a speech on October 22, at Surindon, which can be only briefly summarized here. Emphasizing the fact that his policy has the unanimous support of the Cabinet, he urged the creation of a Ministry of Land, to perform these functions:

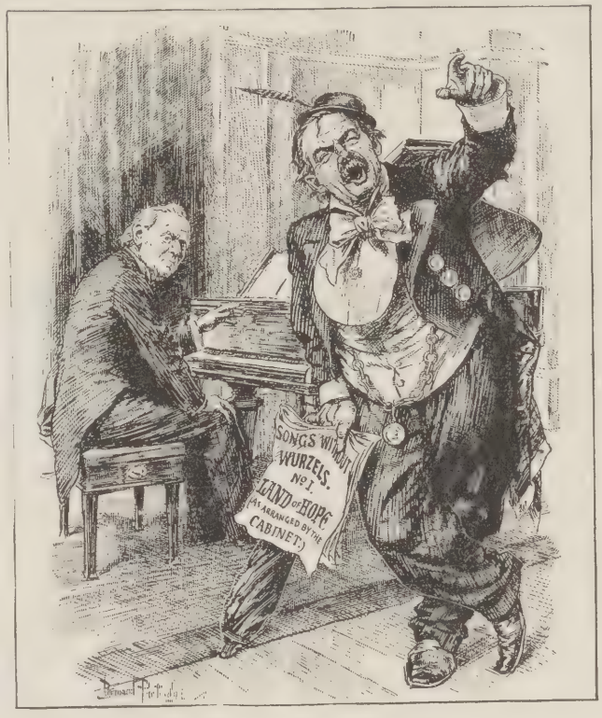
To control the registration of title and land transfer.

To act as a court of appeal on schemes of land improvement, granting powers to raise money.

To take over the whole machinery of land valuation.

To deal with small holdings, land purchase, and disputes between landlord and tenant.

To exercise powers of afforestation, reclamation, and development of derelict land.



THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

MR. ASQUITH (waiting for the "patter" to finish)—"This is the part that makes me nervous." —*Punch* (London).

The new Ministry, declared the Chancellor, would do its work through commissioners possessing the power—

To revise eviction notices, with power to award compensation and damages in cases of capricious eviction.

To render null and void any "wanton" notices to quit.

To compensate the farmer for improvements in case of removal.

To reduce rents.

To acquire waste land and reclaim it.

To revise the hours of labor.

To fix the price of land when compulsorily acquired for any public purpose.

Mr. Lloyd-George also outlined a scheme to provide cottages for agricultural laborers:

The cottages will be provided by the State.

An economic rent will be charged.

They will be built out of the surplus revenue of the Insurance Fund, which is believed to amount to £10,000,000.

The horror of the British landlord at these proposals can be imagined. Lloyd-George is regarded in something the same way as Robespierre and Marat were viewed by the nobility of France, and if the House of Lords had its old veto power his scheme would have short shrift. Baron de Forest, M.P., predicts its failure in these words:

"They can lower rents; they can, if they choose, force down the rent of 1,000 fertile acres to £10 a year. But if the land is worth more to the users, not all the courts or commissions in the world can prevent the landowners in the long run from securing in other ways the full amount by which their rents have been reduced below their market and competitive value. Nothing can prevent them from taking advantage of their exclusive monopoly and of the unavoidable public need for its use, and from so squeezing out of the public every penny it can afford to pay.

"As soon as new leases or tenancies have to be granted, as soon as land to which the new privileges are attached becomes vacant, as soon as tenants die or leave, the full force of competition for something exclusive, limited, and essential will come into play again, and landowners will be in possession of all their old powers. They can pick and choose between the competitors, and so can force them to pay, openly or secretly, the full competitive price for the valuable right of occupying their artificially low rented land."

The plan is also bitterly condemned by the organs of the Unionist party, the party of the great landowners. Says the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, the organ of Mr. William Waldorf Astor:

"Mr. Lloyd-George professes to be eager for increased production from the soil, more security for the cultivator, higher wages for the laborer, land for all who can work it, and better cottages, and more of them. . . . [But actually he] is intent on taking power away from the arm of both capital and labor. He diminishes the farmer's inducement to work and the landlord's inducement to invest. In what other species of industry is it possible to find men ready to put their money in a business for a return of 2 per cent.? Mr. Lloyd-George is preparing to rob agriculture of this aid for the future by making the landlord a mere rent-charger, and by refusing to give him the necessary margin of help to increase housing accommodation. By cutting off its resources of capital, he seeks to make the cultivator an absolute dependent of the State and driven to have his political allegiance determined strictly by what parties offer for his vote."

The London *Daily Mail* ridicules what it styles "the little Welsh Chancellor" and puts at the head of its leader the following quotation from Shakespeare's "Henry VI.," where Jack Cade, leader of the futile Cade rebellion, is made to say:

"There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the realm shall be in common, and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass . . . when I am king—as king I will be."

Then it makes the following editorial comment on the Chancellor's promises:

"These wild promises, it need hardly be added, are not for the present but for a remote future. Mr. Lloyd-George's program can not take effect until after the next general election, so that his campaign . . . is merely one to catch votes. He must really be warned that his promises are now at a heavy discount. The public has not forgotten how it was tricked with his land

taxes, which were to have produced old-age pensions and dreadnoughts, yet have actually yielded a dead loss to the nation of £1,169,000 in four years. It has not forgotten the booms offered by him under the Insurance Act, or those 'first-class hotels' where consumptives were to recover their strength in the most luxurious surroundings. As that particular promise came in effect to mean only a bottle of cod-liver oil or a shelter in the

GOOD LUCK!

Lloyd-George gunning for the landlords.

—*Amsterdammer.*

back garden, so it will be with the new bushel of blessings which he offers the rural districts in exchange for their votes. Once bitten, twice shy. He has made his promises too often and has too often been found out. The public has discovered that with him it is always a case of 'jam to-morrow,' never of 'jam to-day.' Now that he returns like a cinematograph man with a fresh lot of 'faked' films, it will simply decline to be deceived."

The Peers with big game-parks argue that their vast estates are wild and uncultivable land, good only for their present use, and they are trying to prove their point by offering thousands of acres to the Government at a low figure. If the offer is declined, their possession will be justified, they believe. Thus the Duke of Sutherland offers 200,000 acres of Highland property at £2 ($10) an acre. In one of his speeches the Chancellor had declared these Highland deer-parks "kept tens of thousands from cultivating the soil." In a letter to the London *Daily Mail* the Duke of Sutherland says:

"Crops on land used as deer-forests, most of which is many hundred feet above sea-level, can only be grown in small patches. The crops only ripen in very favorable years, and then are too far from markets to make them profitable. Take away the sporting tenants in Scotland, from whom most of the crofters in the neighborhood of deer-forests get remunerative employment, and there is little left.

"According to one newspaper report Mr. Lloyd-George said, 'Why, you remember the story of the steamer which was coasting along the shores of Sutherlandshire. The smoke was so thick, coming from the burning crops, that the steersman could not see his way. That is the first thing you do when you make a deer-forest.'

"It is almost incredible that Mr. Lloyd-George could believe this story or that he could be so ignorant of his subject as not to know that the heather is periodically burnt, not by the landlord, but by the sheep-farmers in order to provide better pasturage for their sheep."

But the Liberal press indorse the Chancellor's plan. Thus we read in the London *Westminster Gazette:*

"We may now look forward to a new kind of commission, which will do roughly the same work with the same purpose of making the best use of the land for the whole country. We are aware that the old conditions can not be restored. But we can make new conditions which will insure that the laborer is not the wretchedly paid, ill-housed, landless toiler which the modern land monopoly has made him in so many parts of the country, and we can endeavor to stop the migration and emigration from the land of the keenest and ablest part of the rural population by giving them freedom and breathing-space and the opportunity of a career on the soil."

The Government's proposed Land Law, which "will drastically alter the conditions of land-tenure and of English rural life," is also commended by the Manchester *Guardian*, and of the Chancellor we read:

"What he proposes to the public is the use of the powers of the state to develop its land and create its peasantry anew, and through all criticisms of detail, for which his method of launching the scheme is intended to give ample time and scope, this conception will maintain itself as the main burden of his appeal."

The popular *Reynolds's Newspaper*, of course, hails it with jubilant delight and after asking

> Men of England, wherefore plow
> For the men who lay you low?

proceeds in its editorial to enumerate the oft-repeated list of peasant grievances, concluding with the words:

"And now relief is to come for poor Hodge. A living wage, decent houses, reasonable hours, and a prospect of a bit of land are to be secured by State action. An effort is to be made to save the British peasantry from annihilation, and we must confess that this pleases us more than any other item in the plan of campaign. 'There is no greater weakness you can inflict upon a nation than to destroy its peasantry.' Whether consciously or unconsciously, every effort has been made in the past to destroy that peasantry, and to-day town and country alike suffer in consequence."

OUR PECULIAR MILITARY POLICY

OUR GOVERNMENT is antimilitarist, our boys will not offer themselves as recruits, it is with difficulty that Congress is induced to make a naval appropriation, and rank political favoritism prevails among the naval and military administration, declares the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin). This paper is Conservative in politics, and orthodox to the core; and just as it riddles all heresies without mercy, it also finds the fatal flaws in every military system outside of Germany. Its military editor has chosen the moment when our forces are almost on the eve of arming for the field to point out some of

CATCH 'EM ALIVE OH!

THE ILLUSTRIOUS LLOYD-GEORGE GAUDISSART—"You want security of tenure, you shall have it; higher wages, more land, you shall have 'em. Cheaper fares, cottages, gardens, cash or its equivalent all, all is yours for what?—for a VOTE."

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

the "curious features" in our war administration. To quote his essay:

"In the present Democratic Cabinet of the United States the offices of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy are by no means enviable incumbencies. These gentlemen may do their uttermost for the development of the Army and Fleet, but the prevailing spirit of the ministry—from the President downward—

is decidedly antimilitaristic. Congress will appropriate only the barest necessities for military and naval needs, and even this amount is granted with a sour face. In each regular session less and less is being appropriated for building up a complete fleet. The strength of the standing Army is only 70,000, altho the President has the right to maintain the military forces at a maximum of 100,000; but as long as no foreign war is imminent the tendency has been to reduce instead of raising the strength of the military forces."

This writer proceeds to give the reasons why the Fleet and Army of the United States are so comparatively weak in numbers. Of recruiting he tells us:

"In both Army and Navy it is with the greatest difficulty that the requisite number of recruits is procurable. The trade of last year was good, and in New England a shortage of labor prevailed. Under these circumstances recruiting was a poor business. The young lads laughingly said: 'Uncle Sam must offer soldiers higher pay if he wants us to swallow the bait.' Under these circumstances the Secretary of War suggested that it would be advantageous to change the terms of military service from five to three years. This was a diminution which would deprive recruits of the last two most valuable years of experience, but Mr. Garrison thought it would bring more men to the colors. It might even end in introducing an arrangement similar to our one year's volunteer service which has induced many youths of the educated classes to join the Army and has provided an increased number of cultivated military men to serve in case of war. Mr. Garrison complains that youths of the upper class and the highly educated class avoid military service. To the present long period of military service these classes can not be reconciled, but to the service of three years or one and a half years the students might submit and at its close return to their studies. Then men with military education might be drafted either into the reserves or the State militia. This, as the specialist knows, is the capital point of the one year's service, and Garrison's proposal is interesting because it shows that Americans are not disinclined to take a leaf from the book of not much overloved Germany. The War Minister has declared to many prominent men that under the above conditions he would be glad to give his son a year's service in the Army. Price Collier, the author, said the same thing. He went still further and declared he would gladly, if it were possible, give his son a year's service in the German Army, if only for the training he would receive thereby."

A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

MASTER GEORGE—"Wot! aint yer 'orrified?"
MR. BULL—"Run along, my little man, run along, I'm busy."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

But what makes the Army still more unpopular, says this writer, is that its higher offices are controlled by politics and the spirit of favoritism fatally handicaps its administration.

The "peculiarities" of our naval administration are next pointed out as follows:

"The Naval Department, moreover, is not exactly as it ought to be. For example, in the spring a pile of naval plans, that is, construction plans, disappeared. They were to be used in the building of the dreadnought *Pennsylvania*, and were never recovered. As is characteristic of Americans, they suspected Japanese agents, but the suspects were not to be found, and it is probable that the thief was to be looked for among Navy office officials."

Finally, the American Fleet runs the risk of being commanded by men who have not had sufficient sea service to enable them to meet more experienced naval leaders. Hence this editor says:

"The twenty-eight rear-admirals of the American Fleet, according to Colonel Thompson, chairman of the American Naval Board, had served up to January, 1912, on an average but one year and seven months as commanders, one year and nine months as captains. Fifteen of them had seen no sea service as admirals, and the others had on an average been but nine months in command."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CANAL UNITING THE CONTINENTS

THE DIVISION of North and South America by the Panama waterway is really likely to unite the two continents in a commercial and political alliance, thinks no less expert an observer than Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, the French historian and recent Minister of Foreign Affairs. And he not only predicts the unity of the northern and southern peoples, but affirms that it will come about under the influence of French civilization. Now that the wall between the Atlantic and the Pacific is pierced, he says in the Paris *Figaro*, "it is not possible any more to think of a North American people, but of a unique people dwelling north and south of the Canal, animated in their national life by the same ideal—the American ideal." Mr. Hanotaux seems to think that Americanism is one of the new developments of human life, public and private, in the progress of the human race; and that this development is to be promoted by the opening of the Canal. This brilliant writer and philosopher goes on to say:

"For the future the sentiment of Americanism ought to be developed uniformly in the two Americas of the North and South. Nobody can deny that there are analogies and special parallelisms between the various peoples of America even among those who are of different racial origin and brought up on a different religious and educational basis."

North America and South America have both of them a civilization which is quite of a new order. Both of them have seen their two Anglo-Saxon and Latin races sometimes prest to the wall by European emigration of constantly increasing power. They have adopted the principle of a republican government; at the same time, they organize themselves into a cluster of independent but united states which constitute a region unparalleled in history. Then it is interesting to notice how this leader of political and historical thought in France, even in Europe, claims for his own country a supremacy in that realm of political enlightenment of which he is conceded to be a supreme teacher. "France," he says, "which is in the world the centralizer of civilization, has been ever eager in attaining a position by which she should set the standard of intellectual unity, and now French intellectualism has become the talk of the world." The South American has recognized the fact that

nobody in Brazil, Argentina, or Peru can exist without an acquaintance with the splendid cosmopolitan works of France. In America 60 per cent. of the foreign books imported from Europe are French. Consequently France really possesses a wonderful influence over North American thought. France, in fact, he concludes triumphantly, is able to serve through the Panama Canal as an intermediary between the Americans of the South and the Americans of the North, and the power of France will ever thus be recognized as that which will link the two peoples into a moral, political, and intellectual harmony.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY WE HECKLE HUERTA

THREE MOTIVES actuate the Washington Government in its treatment of the Mexican question, we learn from the veracious German press. First, President Wilson is hungering and thirsting to establish a protectorate over Mexico. Then, too, he wishes us to set up another outpost against the Central American States, whose power might be a menace to the Canal Zone. As a by-issue, he is secretly desirous of obtaining the economic control of Mexico and Central America. The very respectable and influential *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin) puts it in this way:

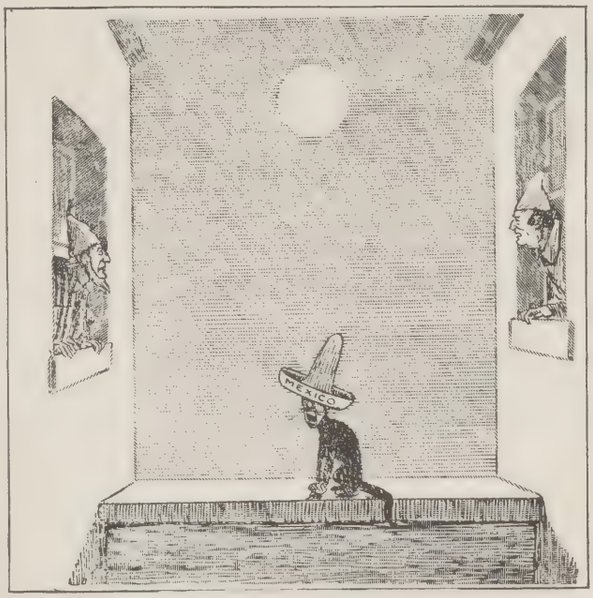
"For years the United States has been making strenuous efforts to acquire great influence over the Central American Republics. In a large part of them, notably Panama and Santo Domingo, this end has already been reached by the help of dollars; in Honduras and Nicaragua the success of this scheme is as good as assured, and the remaining small Republics, San Salvador,

THE GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG OF MEXICO.

The Indian war-god wakes once more,
After four centuries of slumber,
And joys to see the gash and gore
Of wounded fighters without number.
But he'll soon learn his reign is o'er,
For Uncle Sam is at the door.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Costa Rica, and Guatemala, will certainly in time follow suit. By means of a promised loan their great Sister of the North is going to gain a so-called 'control' over their domestic and foreign policy, and the Government of Washington is quite satisfied with this arrangement inasmuch as the Union, as the Palladium of Liberty, will eventually realize the plan of stripping the little States of their freedom. By this means, the United States will become the immediate neighbor of the Panama Canal, both as regards political and commercial relations, valuing as it



JOHN BULL—"He's making a horrible noise, but there's no reason why we should quarrel about him." —*Daily News* (London).

does the safety of the Canal as of the most vital importance. Unfortunately Mexico has resisted this suspected scheme of control in the most obstinate manner, and this resistance is the sole ground onw hich strong-willed Porfirio Diaz was turned out of his blest government, and Huerta is anxious to obtain the recognition of the Union. The safety of the Panama Canal is at stake, and on this ticklish point the United States will stand no nonsense."

All the German papers intimate that the policy of the United States is one of hypocrisy and piracy. Thus, for instance, we read in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"Every Mexican knows very well that the policy of the United States in regard to Mexican affairs aims at establishing a protectorate, more or less disguised, over their Republic, because it separates the United States from the partially subjugated republics situated north of Panama. Huerta is not a particularly attractive individual, but it is nevertheless true that this 'immoral' man against whom the ex-professor of Princeton contemplates the mobilization of an army is exactly the man that Mexico at this juncture needs. He would have established the order which has so long been disturbed if he had been permitted to do so, and the interests of foreign trade, excepting those of the Standard Oil Company, would have been in a much improved condition.

"The dictator is fully aware of the peril to which he and his country are exposed from the United States. He has merely persistently faced this peril without paying any attention to the clamor that rises on the other side of the Rio Grande. That he has so far succeeded in his plans to a certain point is proved by the check administered to the tragicomic mission of Lind. . . . At present the submission of Huerta is a thing inconceivable. It appears more probable that he will let Uncle Sam bite the sour fruit of failure."

The *Boersen Courier* (Berlin), the great trade and financial organ of the capital, joins in the same bitter arraignment of our Government and says in part:

"The sly and undecided policy of the United States has made American diplomacy the laughing-stock of the world. The Government at Washington is aiming in an underhand way at stripping Mexico of her political independence, but above all at establishing in that country the economic supremacy of the United States. If that Government had desired nothing more than the reestablishment of peace it would have recognized Huerta long ago."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS DUE TO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

THE RECENT shocking railroad accidents in this country give peculiar timeliness and poignant interest to a detailed study of the subsequent nervous troubles suffered by the victims of such occurrences which has been made by an eminent German surgeon. Professor Rumpf, with the assistance of a colleague, Dr. Horn, has investigated 173 cases of persons suffering from affections of the nervous system, consequent on shock or injury or subsequent worry due to their presence in railway accidents. His observations are thus detailed in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort-on-the-Main):

"In the case of persons who were present in great catastrophes without suffering actual physical injury, there commonly appears a group of symptoms best described by the term 'fright-neurosis.' Chief among such symptoms is a marked psychic alteration, accompanied sometimes by complete loss of self-control, incapability of thinking, and apathy, and at times by a state of confusion.

"The aspect of the patients is at first pale, with faces drawn by anxiety, and limbs seemingly crippled. This state of rigidity is often followed by greater agitation, trembling of the body, and convulsive weeping. Then there gradually succeeds a certain quieting down, but the great irritability of the nervous system is shown subsequently by sleeplessness, frightful dreams, great acceleration of pulse, rush of blood to the head, and a tendency to perspire. These disturbances disappear more or less rapidly according to the disposition of the person.

"Entirely different symptoms are displayed in nervous disturbances due to injuries to the head. So far as possible I am ignoring here the more severe forms of skull injury, fracture, etc., and confining myself to the symptoms of the simple forms. Among these are headaches, head pressure, sensitiveness of the skull to blows, a feeling of faintness, affections of the memory, and irritability of the eye and ear; in some cases we find ringing of the ears, and sometimes there is great sensitiveness to nicotine and alcohol. In such cases secondary hysterical disturbances may also appear. Where there is actual pressure on the brain common symptoms are unconsciousness, a feeling of illness, nausea, and retardation of the pulse.

"The symptoms of illness are essentially complicated when the patient suffers from more than one thing—for example, from fright and local injury at the same time. . . . But the most serious complications are due to two things—ideas of fear and of recompense. The first may begin very soon after the accident, but as a rule they occur in connection with memories of it and with reading about it; frequently also from the influence of relatives and acquaintances. Connected with these more or less profound images of fear are the images of recompense, which cause not only the cherishing of subjective emotions, but also occasion simulation. Complete simulation is not very frequent (only 3 times in 173 cases); but partial simulation is found much more frequently, constituting the second stage of an illness whose primary symptoms are frequently cured. This second stage is marked by the neurosis of financial anxiety, a tendency to exaggeration, and obstinacy in the pressing of claims for damages."

In a few cases, we are told, the primary injuries were cured without the appearance of nervous symptoms; but later, in the course of the suits for damages, nervous complaints frequently impaired the victim's earning power, which had been entirely intact. Through a gradual psychic transformation of the original trouble appeared symptoms based on a desire for indemnity. The efforts to obtain it were accompanied by profound internal disturbances, acceleration of pulse, sleeplessness, and loss of flesh. Frequently such symptoms, not originally present in the case, develop in the course of the struggle for money, the many investigations, and the usually superfluous inquiries. To resume our quotation:

"The most interesting results, however, were obtained from a study of the progress of nervous affections consequent on accidents. If we regard as cured those cases which have regained complete working ability and earning power, and as improved those which still complain of illness and show a small diminution of earning power, we have:

Cured	95	=57 per cent.
Improved	24	=14.3 per cent.
Unchanged	43	=25.8 per cent.
Made worse	5	= 2.9 per cent.

"But these figures are completely transformed if we divide the cases into two groups: those in which a cash indemnity was paid, and those in which a regular stipend was paid. Among the 136 cases of the first sort we have:

Cured	95	=70 per cent.
Improved	22	=16 per cent.
Unchanged	16	=11.8 per cent.
Made worse	3	= 2.2 per cent.

"But further investigation shows that of those receiving a cash indemnity in the first year, 81.5 per cent. were cured, 8.5 per cent. improved, and only 9.9 per cent. remained unaltered or grew worse; and that with the increase in lapse of time between the accident and the cash settlement the percentage of the cured cases slowly falls and that of the unchanged rises. The amount of the indemnity had no perceptible influence. The principal effective factor consists in the fact that the struggle for damages, and therewith the constant mental preoccupation with the consequences of the accident, was removed.

"The prognosis was most favorable in youthful individuals, in those not having a nervous disposition, and in cases of pure fright-neurosis. In general, about 10 per cent. remain uncured. In these it was proved that the patients were either persons evincing diseased conditions before the accident . . . or those who were in receipt of an income from some other source. Also long-drawn-out judicial proceedings were unfavorable to the cure of persons of nervous disposition.

"As a general result, it was found that the prognosis of nervous affections following accidents was extraordinarily favorable where a cash indemnity was given, and that in the small number of cases remaining unaltered or becoming worse there were complicating influences, usually arising from previous disease or former accidents. In contrast to this the investigation of the progress of the illness among those receiving a regular stipend shows that in 31 cases none was cured and that improvement was shown in only two while the stipend continued to be paid; while 27 cases remained unchanged, and two grew worse. In considering this remarkable contrast, the question naturally arises whether in the cases examined more serious symptoms or more complicating illnesses played a part than in those cases settled by a cash indemnity. This was not the case, so that the differences observed must be ascribed to the difference in the method of judicial settlement of claims."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MANSLAUGHTER BY ANESTHESIA—That deaths are caused by the unskilled administration of anesthetics by incompetent persons is charged by Sir Frederic Hewitt, a British surgeon, in a recent address. As quoted in *The British Medical Journal* (London, September 20), Sir Frederic said that to let untrained and unqualified persons administer powerful anesthetic drugs was as tho a railway company were to permit its porters or cloak-room attendants to drive express trains or to work the signals. We read:

"There are no statistics available, but the small proportion of cases that come before coroners or into the law courts are sufficient to make it practically certain that more people are killed or maimed for life by the reckless administration of anesthetics, chiefly for dental operations, than similarly suffer owing to accidents on the railways. To those who are acquainted with the risks run it seems almost incredible that the educated classes who still largely determine the course of legislation should be so callously indifferent to the victimization of the poorer members of the community. Here we have a set of traders who, from

mere greed of money, are ready to put any number of impecunious folk in danger of their lives. If a milkman purveys polluted milk, or a grocer a poisonous pork pie, the public are, very rightly, indignant and demand condign punishment. But if death is caused by gross incompetence in handling dangerous drugs, . . . the coroner's jury are shocked and adopt a rider, but the public keeps on taking no notice. We should like to see a charge of manslaughter made in such cases; we have no doubt that an indictment could be framed at common law."

THE WRECK OF THE GERMAN AIRSHIP

WHAT CAUSED the huge Zeppelin *L 2* to burst into flame in mid-air, explode thrice, collapse, and fall to earth, killing every one of the 28 men on board? The very day before the accident, *The Aeroplane* (London) had published figures showing that the Zeppelins had traveled 80,000 miles and carried 23,271 passengers without injury to any of them. In fact the impression had been growing that Zeppelin traffic was quite safe. The official report of the disaster, says the Berlin correspondent of *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, November 8), gives us material for a careful analysis of the catastrophe, and makes it in every way probable that the gas-container caught fire from an explosion of gasoline vapor ignited by a "back-fire" from the engine. Such an occurrence is easily guarded against. In other words, the great German airship and her crew perished through carelessness, and such an accident need never be repeated. The following excerpt from the official report is given by the paper just named:

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A CLOSE VIEW OF THE WRECK.

"It appears that the dirigible was beginning a trial flight previous to its acceptance.

"She started at 10:10 o'clock on the morning of October 17 for a high flight, with 28 persons on board. After three minutes she had attained a height of over 600 feet when flames burst forth between the forward gondola, housing the forward motors, and the envelop. In two or three seconds the whole ship was on fire and an explosion occurred. At the same time the airship fell slowly head downward, until she was 130 feet from the earth. Here a second explosion took place, presumably of the fuel supply. When the vessel struck the earth a third explosion occurred, and the framework collapsed. A company of pioneers and guide-rope men hastened to the scene, and doctors were immediately in attendance. Two of the crew were picked up outside the ship still alive, but they died shortly afterward. Lieutenant Bleuel, who was severely injured, was taken to the hospital. The remaining 25 of the crew had been killed during the fall of the airship or by the impact with the earth. The cause of the disaster appears to have been, so far as at present known, an outbreak of fire in or over the fore engine-car."

The correspondent of *Aero and Hydro* goes on to say:

"It has been pointed out that the cars, or gondolas as they are called in Germany, of the *L 2* were much closer to the body than those in the passenger-ships, and that for the first time the gangway between the cars was actually built inside the framework.

"The significance of the statement that one of the engines was giving trouble thus has great importance. One can turn to the engine-car to find the materials for the disaster. In a confined space was installed a powerful motor, and close by was its liquid-fuel supply-tank. Gasoline has great aptitude for leaking from its containing-vessels, and readily vaporizes.

"Gasoline vapor, being heavier than air, sinks down and lurks about the floor of the engine-car, mixing with air. Thus in the engine-car there is a downward-moving gasoline air aura which can only be got rid of by very thorough ventilation.

"A contributory cause must be sought for to account for the *L 2* wreck, and the engine trouble supplies the clue. A common phenomenon in running a gasoline motor is the 'back-fire.' A little piece of grit on an inlet valve seat, a broken valve spring, or a defect in the carbureter may cause the engine to 'spit back' some of the explosive mixture of gasoline vapor and air which has been drawn into the motor from the carbureter. The mixture may become ignited before it leaves the engine, and then a tongue of flame would dart through the carbureter and out through the air-intake pipe. The carbureter may take fire, and then there is every likelihood of the surrounding aura being ignited.

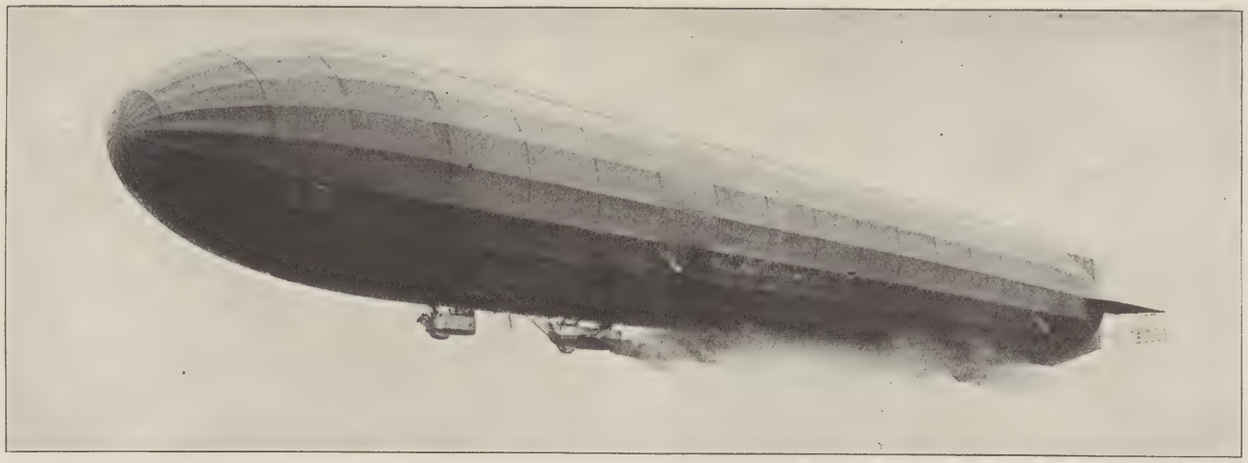
"All this could happen in a few seconds, and flames of considerable height would flare upward. The distance between the Zeppelin engine-car, as noted above, and the gas-envelop is so small that any serious gasoline fire would at once carry the flame to the hydrogen aura. With the rapidity of an explosion the conflagration would spread along the vessel, and the intense heat would burst the gas-bags and so add enormous quantities of fresh hydrogen to the fire. The escaping gas, rapidly mingling with air, would be consumed with explosive violence, and in an incredibly short time the airship, falling rapidly through the air, would become a veritable furnace, in which hydrogen and petrol burned at their fiercest in the forced draft of headlong descent.

"Then, too, leaving out the question of fire immediately in the gondola, which must have been the primary cause of the explosion in the car, as the official report explicitly states, owing to the rapid descent of the ship, the expansion of the hydrogen in the envelops may have caused an escape in the bottom of any one of them. As there were 20 compartments, it would be impossible to keep a man on duty watching each of them. The natural tendency of hydrogen would, of course, be to escape upward, but a slight leak at the bottom of any envelop would force the hydrogen into the gangway. . . . . .

"It is an appalling picture and it teaches the importance of scrupulous attention to detail. Obviously every airship carbureter should have a safety expansion chamber, and every airship car should be well ventilated, as well as any passageways built into its structure. Then, again, there should be a shield on every motor to prevent a gasoline flare-up igniting the hydrogen leakage. With these matters attended to one need not fear a repetition of the disaster which has plunged all Germany into mourning. At enormous cost another great lesson has been learned in aerial engineering. Let every nation employing airships take it well to heart."

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, said to an *Evening Mail* reporter upon his return from Germany:

"Aviation in Germany is demoralized because all the aviation commissioners are dead. They will have to find new commissioners before any more progress can be made there."



THE ILL-FATED "L 2" BEFORE THE WRECK, SHOWING PROXIMITY OF THE ENGINES TO THE GAS-ENVELOP.

A STUDY OF HEN LANGUAGE

DOMESTIC FOWLS are able to make at least twenty-three different notes or cries, all of which convey distinct meanings, besides others observed but not yet classified or explained. This is the conclusion of Edward Carpenter and George Merrill, who contribute an account of their investigations to *The Humanitarian* (London, September). If tame birds have so respectable a vocabulary, they say, wild ones must have a very large one, especially as the ordinary hen is not noted for intelligence. Probably, they think, domestication, in this case at any rate, has actually diminished alertness and resource in the fowls and correspondingly restricted the range of their "speech." Messrs. Carpenter and Merrill preface their paper with a word about language in animals. They say:

"Our words, highly articulate and differentiated, mostly define objective things or actions—the sun, the moon, a tree, a man, to kill, to eat, and so forth. It is chiefly by combinations of them that we express our feelings. But with animals, their language from the beginning consists of cries which express their subjective feelings directly—*e.g.*, the hissing or purring of a cat. It is only in a secondary way that these cries sometimes indicate an objective thing—as when hearing a cat spitting we surmise the presence of a dog. Thus animals have primarily a language of the emotions, and their emotional states they convey to each other with extraordinary rapidity and distinctness—as when a flock of rooks in a field is suddenly warned or alarmed by a sentinel rook; but secondarily their languages do no doubt in cases convey distinct images, as when the sentinel rook by some inflection of the voice is able to indicate that the particular cause of alarm is a man with a gun. Of course, in many cases a movement combined with a cry will give definition to the meaning—will define, for instance, the direction of danger or of attraction. When a hen utters a quick squeal and immediately crouches in the grass, she says as clearly as words could do: 'There is a hawk just overhead.' We have heard a hen utter this cry, and instantly the chicks—only two or three weeks old—have rushed in all directions and hid themselves motionless in the grass. Or, in cases there may be no voice or cry at all—the hen may just simply crouch down—and with the same result; the chicks hide themselves, knowing well what she means. Or, again, a wasp may bring the smell of strawberry jam to another wasp, and then at once fly away with such a whiz as says unmistakably, 'Come this way and you will find strawberry jam.' In all these cases there is language in a sense; definite acts or sounds having definite meanings."

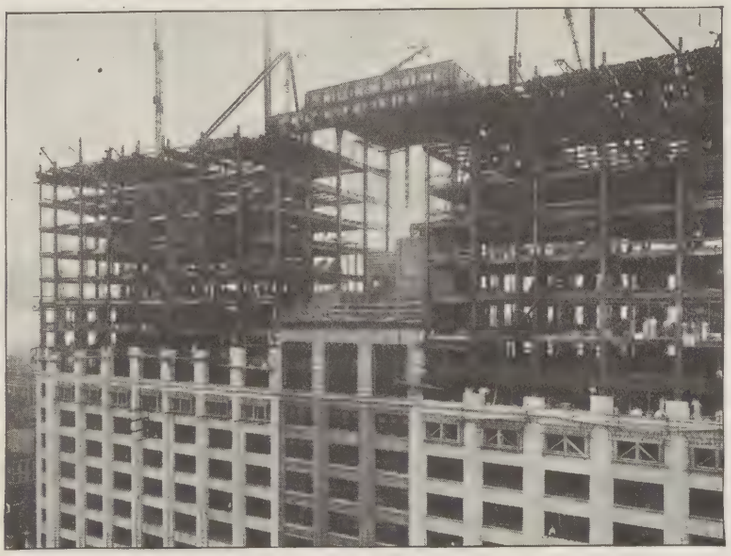
The cries or notes, which are given in tabular form, with annotations, include such sounds as cackling, grumbling, scolding, clucking, crooning, purring, and crowing, besides many others that have to be defined rather than named. The author's comment upon them runs as follows:

"These twenty-three notes or cries are all very distinct and convey distinct meanings, and must denote a considerable degree of intelligence. As we have said, there is a good deal to show that the sureness and precision of their instincts have, in the case of domestic fowls, been adversely affected by their long dependence on man. Their reasoning power is also very weak, tho whether this has been improved or deteriorated by the influence of man, we do not know. Fowls on the outside of a large pen, when they see the others being fed inside, will almost invariably rush violently against the wire netting in vain endeavor to reach the food—tho they have been round hundreds of times by the usual entrance, and must know it perfectly well; and it is only occasionally that some exceptional genius, after a few efforts at the netting, bethinks herself of the better way. In this case one seems to see an instance of the world-

THE RESULT: "AT ENORMOUS COST ANOTHER GREAT LESSON HAS BEEN LEARNED IN AERIAL ENGINEERING."

old conflict between instinct and reason. The sight of the food wakes the primitive impulse to go straight for it, with such force that a bit of modern experience, like the necessity of using the doorway, counts for nothing; and it is only a very progressive-minded bird that can give due weight to the latter.

"A similar instance is the curious and complex dissimulation a hen will use in concealing the when and where of her laying an egg, and in contrast with this, the loud and brazen cackle she utters as soon as ever she has laid it. It seems probable that the cackle is a very ancient and primitive instinct—a swift reaction of relief at parting with the egg, and of pride and joy at the addition of a new member to the community—a sort of 'For unto us a child is born.' On the other hand, and especially under the brigand domination of man, reason comes in to counsel concealment of the eggs; and hens who are bent on this will show remarkable craft—watching their lords for hours together and pretending to be occupied with unimportant matters, till they see the coast is clear, when they will make a dash for their covert. . . . And yet sometimes the place is so ordinary that one wonders what there is to commend it. But in these cases, as in the case of poets and artists, the operation is too sacred to be interfered with. And no doubt there is some hidden association, unseen by outsiders, which alone will set in action the creative faculty.



THE MIDDLE SECTION IS BUILT FROM THE TOP.

And hangs like a bridge over the building below.

"Instinct, which is a sort of practical intelligence derived from the experience of thousands of generations, acts as a rule with extraordinary celerity and decisiveness; but the world-old causes and reasons of its action (which may possibly be intelligent and luminous enough in the race-soul) are not intelligent, and indeed often have an unreasonable and blind operation in the individual. Not long ago a hen who had been sitting and had hatched out most of her chicks, became restless over the remaining eggs, which were rather late. So we took the latter away and placed them under another hen who was already broody and anxious to sit. The second hen was pleased, and so was the former, who could now lead her chicks about unhampered. The second hen sat joyfully on the two eggs for two days, and then—the chicks within them moved and faintly piped. . . . Well, here was a situation! The memorial experience of countless centuries told that hen that three weeks and not two days was the proper period for well-regulated chicks to come to their hatching. Yet here they were alive already! It could not be right. There must be some delusion or falsity or fatal wickedness somewhere. The whole evidence of her senses and intelligence was in conflict with the certain experience of thousands of years. Unable to reconcile the two, she turned round and destroyed the eggs and pecked the two chicks to death.

"Here was the grand, the motherly, race-guarding, age-long instinct of the hen tribe working in a little brain too slightly evolved and too unintelligent to deal with the resulting problem. In the tribe of mankind, sometimes (but not too often), the two intelligences are harmonized."

BEGINNING TO BUILD AT THE TOP

A PORTION of a New York sky-scraper is being constructed literally from above downward, being hung from the top instead of supported from below. The part so built is seven stories high and forms in itself a structure of no inconsiderable extent. It is suspended between two 19-story buildings, directly over an old 12-story one, so that the completed mass will form an apparently homogeneous 19-story building. There will be no hint to the passer-by that the whole does not rest upon its foundations in the ordinary way. The circumstances that led to this astonishing achievement in structural engineering, which is being carried out for the Consolidated Gas Company, are thus explained in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 11):

"For many years the company had owned an old building on the corner of Fifteenth Street and Irving Place. It had long outgrown the building, and various departments had been housed in neighboring offices. It was decided a few years ago to tear down the old structure and build a more commodious one. In order not to disturb the office work during the construction of the new building, the old building was not torn down until after a new 12-story building had been erected on a lot immediately to the east of it. The 12-story building was erected in record time by the engineers of the company. Work started in November, 1910, and in six months' time it was ready for occupancy, after which the old building was torn down.

"Before work had commenced on the old site more property had been acquired to the east of the new building, and also to the south of the old building on Irving Place. It was then considered advisable to have all the gas companies of the consolidation in one central building, but this would require more floor space than could be afforded by a 12-story structure over the entire property. Accordingly it was planned to carry the building up to 19 stories. But in the middle of the property was this new 12-story building, whose columns had not been designed to support any additional stories. To be sure the columns of the building could be strengthened, but this would necessitate ripping away the walls built about them, which would seriously interfere with, if it did not actually interrupt, the work in the offices. It would be possible to bridge across the building with heavy girders and carry the structure from there up; but these girders would have to be 8 feet deep, which would mean that the rooms on that floor must necessarily take the form of hallways between the girders with small windows near the ceiling. Furthermore, the appearance from the outside would be architecturally bad; the break in the design could not very well be concealed. Accordingly, it was finally decided to carry the bridge across at the very top of the structure and suspend the seven stories from it, the columns of the new 19-story building on each side being made doubly strong to support the additional load. This called for a form of construction that was revolutionary. The building was to be constructed from the top down. . . . . .

"In order that no break might appear in the architectural design where the new building joined the now 'old' 12-story building, it was necessary to expose the columns at each side of the old building, and bring the new 19-story columns in contact with the old ones. Thus the pillars at the junction of the old and the new buildings would not be any wider than the other pillars.

"Ten extra heavy columns were erected to support the girders spanning the old building and to carry their share of the new construction. The girders are arranged in pairs at the top of the building, where the span is 62 feet. There are six of these long girders. . . . . .

"Unlike the customary columns, the hangers are under tension instead of compression, and they do not need a cover plate to prevent them from buckling. The structure is now nearing completion. The stonework has been carried up the face of the building, and there is nothing to show where the new joins the old."

A BOOK-MARK TO SAVE EYESIGHT

REFLECTION by the reader is supposed to be beneficial; reflection by the page is injurious; so now we have a reflecting book-marker to prevent too much reflection of the wrong sort. That much injury is done by glistening pages that throw the light into the reader's eye is asserted by Dr. John Neely Rhodes, of Philadelphia, who describes in *The Ophthalmic Record* (Chicago) what he calls a "reflecting book-mark," intended to call the reader's attention to the presence of injurious reflection of this kind. When the paper is highly glazed the reflection is noted at once and the angle of the page is altered to avoid it. But when the high glaze is absent the reflection is often unnoticed and gets in its vicious work all unknown to the victim. In such a case a bit of bright material on the page will catch the reader's eye and warn him of his danger. Writes Dr. Rhodes:

"Book-publishers and binders should be urged to bind their publications with one of these devices attached, or at least with a ribbon, to which a marker might be fastened, in order that every book reader may be educated to see his danger.

"The marker should be stamped out of bright aluminum or tin, and have printed or stamped on it instructions telling how a book may be held to produce the injurious reflections, and also how it should be held to avoid them. . . . .

"I want to emphasize the fact that it is a mistake to hold even dull paper at such an angle as would cause it to reflect vicious light into the eye if the paper were shiny. I firmly believe that all readers' eyes should receive less injury if their books or papers, no matter as to color or condition, were held at such an angle that reflected rays from the illuminating source could not enter the pupils.

"Persistent use of this contrivance with book or paper will, I hope, soon render the reader as much afraid of glare as some of our patients already are of germs. About a year ago I made a demonstration of this evil to a prominent optician, and he seemed wonderstruck, but when I met him again some months later he told me that he was sorry I had called his attention to the matter, for now he could scarcely get away from the blamed thing.

"It would be well for bookkeepers, stenographers, and even mechanics to take one of these devices with them in their labors so that they might avoid working in a glare, by placing the instrument on their account-books, or on any bright object over which they are engaged.

"Rays from glazed paper are injurious, and printing should not be done on such stock. If, however, a reader is educated to hold properly his journal or book, he can read on glazed paper without injury—but the paper must be held flat, not rolled or curved. . . . . .

"Place the printed side of the marker against the page of your book, then follow the conventional method, take the book in your left hand and turn your back to the light so that the light shines over your left shoulder. Now, shift the position of your book until the reflected light is pouring directly into your eyes. Holding the book in this position for a few minutes will teach you the bad effects of glare. Just tilt the book the least bit, and notice the relief caused by the disappearance of the reflection—it is a lesson you will never forget.

"Notice that this phenomenon occurs when the book is held in what teachers consider the best position. The truth is, that for reading it matters not which shoulder the light shines over, nor does it matter which hand holds the book, if the holder is ambidextrous. If one who is writing is not ambidextrous, but, for example, right-handed, then the holding of the book in the left hand leaves the right hand free for writing, and, at the same time, keeps the writing itself out of all shadow.

"I understand that the New York City Board of Education has a rule which directs the student to hold his book at approximately 45 degrees. He who formulated that rule evidently knew nothing about the conditions which cause a glaring reflex. The relative position of the source of illumination with respect to each child governs the angle at which the book must be held."

THE SIMULIUM FLY, ENLARGED.
It carries pellagra, and should be "swatted" on sight.

ANOTHER FLY TO SWAT

ONE BY ONE, the transportation of infection is being traced to insect pests. The latest, the simulium fly, has now been proved to be the carrying agent of pellagra, a disease lately attributed to a fungus growing upon Indian corn. The fly exists, we are told by *American Medicine* (New York, October), in about 70 known species, 15 of which live in the United States and are called "biting flies," "black flies," or "sand flies." These have long been unfavorably known as pests, but it has not hitherto been suspected that they were responsible for the active dissemination of disease. Now that the fact is known the stamping out of pellagra will depend on how soon the flies can be exterminated. We read in the paper named above:

"Altho this fly is a serious pest here and there in the late spring or early summer, its study has been greatly neglected, perhaps because there was no practical purpose in sight for the expenditure of public funds, and we are too practically minded a people to waste money collecting information about bugs in general and this one in particular. Still we can not understand why the information had not been classified as a matter of pure science, just as the data as to mosquitoes were even before they became matters of practical sanitation. The simulium takes on great importance now that Dr. Louis W. Sambon, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has published facts which indict it as the carrier of the infecting agent of pellagra, and we understand that he has since then collected enough more evidence to make conviction certain. That is, pellagra is not due to a maize diet at all, but is an infection imported from Italy by the hordes of immigrants who have arrived in the last thirty or forty years.

"The opinion is growing that it is a new disease here, and had not been long overlooked, as we once thought. Our alienists and dermatologists are too keen to have missed such a clean-cut entity, and we are now justified in concluding that the sad condition is a recent affair. The believers in the maize theory explain the sudden appearance by the alleged fact that only recently have southerners been using northern corn, which spoils because it does not have time to ripen on the stalk. But this argument is now worthless because the disease is appearing in northern places where they have never had any other kind of corn.

"The seriousness of the pellagra situation is shown by the fact that it is appearing in new areas where it had never before occurred and where there has been no change of diet to account for it. What makes the matter worse is the discovery that the insect is very wide-spread in Illinois, where ten species are found, and that no part of the State can be said to be free of it. . . . .

"Most of the Illinois cases are in people who have lived in or near towns, and they so far seem to show a tendency to come from restricted localities, as tho the infection was slowly spreading from new foci. The outlook is not pleasant, and if the infection spreads we have another insect against which we must carry on a perpetual sanitary warfare, as its elimination does not seem so practicable as in the case of the mosquito. We must again call attention to the urgent need of a large, well-equipped aquarium for the study of the diseases of water-animals, as there has been a suggestion that the cause of pellagra is a harmless inhabitant of a cold-blooded species. The relation of fish to leprosy is still entertained, and there is room to suspect that some of our other ills come from the water rather than the land."

A press dispatch from Spartanburg, S. C., in the New York *Sun* reports that—

"The Board of Health's vital statistics for the year show that pellagra now causes more deaths than any other disease in this city. Pellagra for the last three years has been second to tuberculosis, but this year takes first place, having caused thirty-one of 340 deaths in Spartanburg. More than six hundred cases have been found in the county. . . . A bill is pending in Congress for the building of a $300,000 Government pellagra hospital here."

LETTERS AND ART

HOW THE FACE BETRAYS THE VOICE

THE FACE is so much more than the index to the soul that it tells to those who have eyes to see even what the acquired physical accomplishments of the owner may be. One of the former tenors of the Boston Opera Company, Mr. Umberto Sorrentino, asserts that he can tell by looking at the face whether the possessor has a singing voice or not, and further what kind of a voice it is, high or low. His assertions were once met by the challenge of an operatic director, so he tells us in the New York *Tribune Sunday Magazine*, who asked Mr. Sorrentino to go over the line of his chorus men and arrange them in groups according to the theories he had worked out "as to contour of face, nose, and throat, indicating the pitch, resonance, and quality of the singing voice." Mr. Sorrentino declares:

"With but five exceptions, those who I had set aside as tenors were found to have high-pitched voices. Those who I thought were bassos, almost to a man, had deep, resonant voices; but in those who were selected as barytones—among whom were these five exceptions—there was some confusion, based upon the fact that the physical qualities of both tenors and bassos were diffused in them—they 'mixed' their signs.

"The director, for many years familiar with almost every phase of the vocal art, was now deeply interested, and anxious to discuss the matter.

"So I explained in detail that the pitch and quality of a voice depended very largely upon the peculiar anatomical formation of the face, nose, and throat. The facial angles, the size and shape of the nose, and the prominence or lack of prominence of the 'Adam's apple' (thyroid cartilage) determine the character, tone, and resonance of a voice. It works itself out with almost mathematical precision, this physical basis for voice classification."

UMBERTO SORRENTINO.

An Italian tenor whose avocation is "vocal physiognomy." Simply by observation he puts you in your voice class.

We are even assured that "one good look would enable an expert in 'vocal physiognomy' to tell with a tolerable degree of accuracy whether the applicant should attempt a tenor or a bass part in the 'Soldiers' Chorus,'" for—

"The man with a tenor voice invariably has high cheek-bones. The upper part of his face is strongly developed. The arch beneath the orbit of the eye—that prominence which you feel when you pass your finger along the ridge of bone running from the outer corner of the eye to the bridge of the nose, formed by the union of the malar and the temporal bones, called by anatomists the 'zygomatic arch'—is almost always full and prominent.

"The bassos and low barytones have a heavily developed lower face, thick lower jaw (inferior maxilla), and a protruding, sometimes almost an ungainly, Adam's apple. This is true to the extent of 85 per cent. of cases, in my experience; for of course the pitch of the voice is determined by the length of the vocal chords. The longer they are, the more slowly they vibrate, and the deeper the note they emit. And the longer they are, the bigger the larynx necessary to contain them; and the bigger the laryngeal cartilage, the more unblushingly it protrudes itself into the gaze of the world.

"An exception occurs with heavy dramatic tenors, or high, brilliant barytones—as before mentioned—in whom the points of anatomical cleavage are obscured by 'overlapping.'

"Now, everybody who is not aphonic—that is to say, dumb—has a singing voice, even tho it may be only one poor note. So it follows that what is true of the physical characteristics of a professional singer is equally true of the man who might be arrested if he attempted to perpetrate this one note within the hearing of the outraged neighborhood. Also the pitch, quality, and resonance of the speaking voice are determined by the development of his zygomatic arch, prominent lower orbit, and high cheek-bones, or by his Adam's apple and heavy lower jaw, as the case may be.

"The man with the round apple face, cute little nose, and the shrinking-violet type of chin, will almost uniformly use a thin, piping treble in making his wants known. The man with the high cheek-bones and generous, wide-nostriled nose will usually have a clear 'carrying' voice; while the individual with a nice, protuberant knob on the front of his neck coupled with a heavy lower face, is generally qualified by nature to bellow forth orders from the quarter-deck, or sway the multitude from rostrum, stage, or pulpit.

"So the rule works out with the singing voice. And further, these anatomical characteristics are practically universal; so that if an impresario wanted to select a male chorus formed of different races, he could engage a group of Chinamen—who have uniformly high facial prominences, smooth throats, and consequently high-pitched voices—for tenors; a crew of Japanese—with cheek-bones not quite so high, a little heavier lower jaw, and more definitely marked neck prominences—for second tenors; a tribe of Indians—with conspicuous Adam's apples, but with high cheek-bones modifying the basso characteristics—for barytones; and a regiment of negroes—with heavy, prognathous (or protruding) lower jaws, and thick, ample necks—for bassos."

All singers, we are further told, have one marked physical peculiarity in common, and that is the long, "competent" lower jaw. "It seems to matter little what part they sing nor how 'mixed' or obscure the physical signs in every other respect—they all have strong, well-developed lower jaws." Further:

"A glance at the photographs of any of the world's great singers will demonstrate this fact. Take, as examples, Caruso, Titta-Ruffo, Chaliapine, or Plançon among the men; or Tetrazzini, Cavalieri, Nordica, or Eames among the women, and notice the length and evident strength of their lower jaws. . . . . .

"To a student of vocal mechanics the advantage of this long jaw is obvious; for with its powerful muscles and attachment it facilitates the 'opening' of the throat. The 'smiling' and 'yawning' position so necessary to the proper relaxation of the vocal apparatus is here attained along lines of least resistance. The 'vocal emission' is more fluent, tone placement a natural process, the voice 'lies' better, and is more flexible, resonant, and sonorous. Facility is attained almost unconsciously. . . . . .

"Most great vocalists, and speakers also, have ample, well-developed noses. These instruments of beauty, grace, and dignity are indispensable for transmitting and reenforcing vibration in the resonance boxes of the larynx, fauces, pharynx, the arch of the palate, and in the nasal cavities themselves."

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, TWO MILES AND A HALF FROM THE CITY'S CENTER OF ACTIVITY

In 1912, from a population of over 4,700,000, it drew 690,000 visitors.

INACCESSIBLE MUSEUMS

THE ACID TEST of actual utility is applied to our great museums by the keen-minded public librarian of Newark, who finds after his examination that the museum ideal of to-day can not stand the test of time. "To-morrow objects of art will be bought to give pleasure, to make manners seem more important, to promote skill, to exalt hand-work and to increase the zest of life by adding to it new interests," declares Mr. J. C. Dana. These objects of art, he further asserts, will be put where the greatest number of people can most handily use them. The ideal of to-day, which he goes to great pains to prove futile (in *The Newarker*, organ of the Free Public Library of this New Jersey city), seems to be to keep the museums' objects safely and to do this at some spot "in the splendid isolation of a distant park." The buildings that house the collections are imitations either of Greek temples or Italian palaces, which, Mr. Dana claims, are "very poorly adapted to the proper installation of collections and very rarely well-planned for growth." Mr. Dana is not careful of the artistic sensitiveness of our competing American cities, and charges that the objects in nearly all our museums are "very largely second-rate original art works, usually with large additions of things historical or archeological of little art value." To prove his contention of the small utility of the museum to-day he gives the accompanying statistical table covering fifteen of the leading institutions in the United States.

The figures do not absolutely prove the point that the number of a museum's visitors or the degree of its helpfulness in the community are dependent on its distance from the center of activity of the population, admits Mr. Dana, but a comparison of the cases of New York and Chicago lends color to the contention. "In Chicago, a centrally located and rather popularly administered museum, small and unimportant as to contents when compared with that of New York, and spending annually for accessions about four per cent. of New York's yearly outlay for the same, drew last year from one-fourth the population 30 per cent. more visitors." The writer continues:

"It may be said that if this development of American art museums into remote palaces and temples, filled with objects not closely associated with the life of the people who are asked to get pleasure and profit from them, and so arranged and administered as to make them seem still more remote—it may be said that if this development has been as natural and inevitable as has been suggested, then no one can be charged with responsibility for the fact, and not much can be done to correct the error.

"It would indeed be difficult to lay the burden of this unfortunate line of development on the shoulders of any persons who may be specifically named. It would be difficult also to correct the mistakes already made. No one, for example, would quite dare to suggest,—taking up the one point only of location,—to the citizens of Boston, New York, Buffalo, and Cincinnati that they can much better afford, in the long run, to move their museums into the centers of daily movement of population and thereby secure a ten-fold enlargement of their use and influence, than they can to go on paying large sums for their maintenance in relative idleness where they now are.

"And it would be idle to attempt to persuade architects and trustees and a public, bound to accept the architectural conventions of their time, that when they use the outward presentations of one-story buildings, designed for housing gods in a perpetual twilight, as the peripheries of well-lighted and convenient and easily warmed and controlled spaces for the display of precious objects to thousands of visitors, they show a certain magnificent courage, but not architectural taste, not originality, and not common sense.

"But, in spite of the depressing influence of fashion and of the architectural paralysis induced by the classic burden in these matters, one may hope that all museums hereafter built need not conform to the old ideas, and that some of the museums already in existence can be so modified as to be far more useful and influential than they are to-day."

Mr. Dana shows himself to be more of an iconoclast in dealing with some of the most

STATISTICAL NOTES ON SOME OF THE ART MUSEUMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Date	Administration	Paid for Objects	Location	Visitors
Boston Museum of Fine Arts	1912	$150,500	$186,807	From the "Common," two miles	220,043
Brooklyn—Institute of Arts and Sciences	1912	110,000	9,000	From Borough Hall, two miles	350,735
Buffalo—Albright Art Gallery	1912	140,000		From center, three miles	167,723
Chicago Art Institute	1913	156,000	6,400	Central	925,607
Cincinnati—Museum Assoc.	1912	25,000	1,400	From center, nearly two miles	48,733
Cleveland	(Under construction)			From center, four miles	
Detroit—Museum of Art	1912	17,000	3,000	Central	150,000
Indianapolis—John Herron Art Institute	1913	18,500	4,000	From center, one mile and a half	36,290
Minneapolis—Art Museum	(Under construction)			From center, two miles	
New York—Metropolitan Museum	1912	332,000	540,000	From 34th St. & Broadway, two miles and half	690,000
Philadelphia—Penn. Museum	1913	20,800		From City Hall, about four miles	319,789
Pittsburg—Carnegie Institute of Fine Arts	1913	53,000	10,500	From Post Office, three miles	
St. Louis—City Art Museum	1912	48,000	15,000	From center, five miles	114,139
Toledo—Museum Art	1912	19,000	All gifts Yes	From Court House, about one mile	121,351
Worcester—Art Museum	1913	28,000	55,400	Central	42,147

By center of the city is meant the business and rapid-transit center, not the geographical center.

FIGURES THAT SHOW WHERE MUSEUMS FAIL.

cherished ideas regarding a museum's style and the value of its contents:

"The museum building, located in the city's center, should satisfy the fundamental conditions of all good architecture; it should be large enough for its purpose; it should be constructed of the materials, proper in its day, which are best adapted to its form and size; it should be in harmony with its surroundings, and it should be as beautiful as the highest technic and the best taste of the time can make it.

"A building of steel and concrete, in a modern American city, is not made an appropriate home of the fine arts by placing on its front the façade of one or the façades of half a dozen Greek temples or of the fifteenth-century Italian palaces. It is impossible to believe that the best Greek architects, if they were the masters in good taste we suppose them to have been, would have continued to make their buildings look as tho they were built of columns of stone, with huge girders and cross-beams of the same material, long after they had learned to use steel and concrete in construction.

"In time we shall learn to insist that great public buildings like libraries and museums be erected as such and not as imitations of structures developed for quite other purposes, in other cities, in other times, and under limitations as to material and method by which we are no longer bound.

"A modern museum building for an American city is a distinct problem in arrangement, and a difficult one, not to be solved by the adoption for its exterior of a type, however beautiful, which in origin and development never bore the slightest relation to the subject of museums.

"It may be said that the contents of art museums are in part priceless, can not be replaced, must be so housed as to make their destruction by fire impossible, and that, therefore, the only safe location for a museum is in a park, far from all other buildings. In reply it may be said that the high value put on many of the objects in art museums is largely fictitious, born of the rivalry of rich collectors and even of rich museums, in their search for objects of honorific uniqueness; that a few students could truly feel their loss; but that as instruments of human enlightenment and happiness they are by no means priceless. Next, it may be noted that it is doubtful if any art-museum authorities have yet erected a remote building on the contents of which they can get fire-insurance rates as low as they could get them on the same contents housed in a fireproof building in the center of their city. There are risks in remoteness as well as safeguards. It should also be said that if a city wants a warehouse for the storage of art treasures, build it by all means; but do not encumber with it the fine, open spaces of a public park. But, if it wants an institution of the general museum type, something from which can be derived pleasure, surely, and profit if the gods permit, then let that be built where it can be easily made use of, in the city's center."

THE "CLERK OF LOST ILLUSIONS"—There is a new figure awaiting the scrutiny of the novelist, according to a personal in the Manchester *Guardian*. The prototype just died in England, but his counterpart must be found among us too:

"Some day a great writer looking into Fleet Street will see such a figure as Henry Edward Fenn, the old Divorce Court reporter, whose death is announced to-day, and make of him a universal figure—that is to say, if Fleet Street can ever show another Henry Edward Fenn. He was like a figure from Balzac. Here was a man who for thirty-eight years had sat in the hall of lost illusions. He had seen thousands and thousands of old lovers at the moment when they were parting for ever, and parting gladly. His ears had heard every ugliness and meanness and horror that may track the wedded state, hideous camp-followers that gather on the corpse of love. It was more ugly to look on than the police court, for most of the people there had never been happy, whereas the Divorce Court always postulates that the people had walked in Eden. Physically 'Uncle' Fenn seemed as tho he had been wronged by the course of his life within these unwholesome walls, but in character he was a friendly, wise, and helpful comrade. Yet despite it all there was always to the outsider a touch of the sinister in this quiet, stout little man, most of all when one saw him sitting exchanging memories with his friend the oldest reporter of fashionable marriages in London, the latter, perhaps, with a flower in his coat, just back from St. George's, Hanover Square. The Balzac of Fleet Street, had he seen it, would have known how to ring the last drop of irony from the meetings of these friends."

TO MAKE OUR LIVES RHYTHMIC

A NEW FORCE that bears the name of Eurhythmics is, we read, affecting not only musical education, but education in all its branches. A writer in the London *Nation* observes that the new force or practise—call it what you will—might be named rhythmic gymnastics, but that the term seems to limit the thing too much. "It would be truer to say that eurhythmics are an expression of a force that finds an easy and fascinating outlet in gymnastics, but can, and will, find an equal outlet in every conceivable branch of science and art." Europe is the home of the discoverer, Mr. Jacques-Dalcroze, and knows more of the new expression than does America, but our journals have not lacked occasional reference to it. It goes as far back at least as Plato, whose words are quoted by a Dalcroze disciple to the effect that "it is through the physical body that Eurhythmy—the expression of the symmetry hidden within the soul—is awakened into being, and it is by the 'dance gymnastic' that reactive harmony of soul and body is attained." Rhythmic gymnastics, we are assured by Mr. Cyril B. Andrews, "are not hygienic exercises; their object is to enrich the brain, not to have any direct effect on the body." But—

"Any one who watches the movements of Mr. Dalcroze's pupils will realize how far more perfect is this influence of the brain on the body than the clumsy and direct forms of physical culture which are at present the fashion. If the body is to be trained to the highest state of perfection, it must be by something more than mere bodily exercise.

"It might be thought that the teaching of Eurhythmics might suppress rather than develop individuality, but we learn in Professor Dalcroze's book how strikingly different were the interpretations of a Prelude by Chopin, performed by two girls trained side by side at the same institute at Hellerau, and we can see for ourselves the distinct individuality of his pupils who are now in England. As one watches each pupil interpret in her own way the airs played on the piano or written on the blackboard, one sees clearly the individuality of the child's conception, and later on, when the part of the conductor is taken in turn, one feels that each girl's mode of conducting is essentially her own, and not that of any of the others.

"The exercises teach steady attention, but never result in automatism; as soon as the movements become automatic they are used as units for further building. As the imagination of each child expresses itself in movement, an impression is made on the brain, and then the imagination, enriched by the experience of the movement, is able to realize itself even when the child remains motionless. When this effect and counter-effect are produced the exercise is abandoned, and the child passes on to a higher and more complicated performance, but at each stage there is perpetual interaction of imagination and of the power of performance. Many of the most perfect pupils are those who had little or no idea of music when they first arrived at Hellerau; unconsciously the sense of rhythm, innate in every one, dawns on the youthful mind; the boys or girls, by expressing consciously their emotions, produce their own movements and invent rather than learn the various rhythms. The sense of rhythm, started by memory and independent of the motor centers, is a poor thing until it is enriched by movement.

"In the past we used to hope vaguely that music might one day be a means of expression, but we never thought of allowing the pupil to express himself from the very beginning, and often by the time any instrument was mastered its emotional value was gone, the end forgotten, the means only preserved. Our children were studying music when they ought to have been making use of the power behind it to add balance to all their work. The pupils at Hellerau have widely different interests, which they all eagerly pursue, but the influence of Eurhythmics unconsciously pervades all their work and play and gives them joy, rhythm, and strength. Neurasthenia, we are told by Mr. Dalcroze, is nothing more than a lack of balance between mental and physical powers, a lack of rhythm, a nervous strain produced by mental excitement when it is denied bodily expression.

"Many who are well acquainted with the rhythm of music, painting, poetry, and prose have yet to realize the extreme

value of rhythm in life. Music may still be the privilege of the few, but rhythm will be the joy of the many. The different arts will become united by a general feeling for rhythm, which at the same time will form the link between art and ordinary every-day life. It was the privilege of the last century to make full use of science; it will, we hope, be the privilege of this century to make full use of art. Like the children in Mr. Dalcroze's school at Hellerau, we must learn to respect and enjoy the memory of previous achievements, but at the same time we must realize that the same joys can not be repeated again, but can only be used as stepping-stones to newer and greater things."

OUR ACCUSERS ACCUSED

THE CLASSIC ACCUSATIONS of the British against the bad English of American writers seem, for the time being, to have degenerated into jokes, even for the accusers themselves. But not to be robbed entirely of the slings and arrows of wit against their younger cousins, they have formulated a new charge. It seems that in addition to writing slipshod, slang-filled English ourselves, we have lately become guilty of forcing the English to do likewise. And this is the new ground of complaint they are taking, according to Dr. Rossiter Johnson, who has been a careful conservator of the niceties of English speech, and has frequently admonished us for our lapses. The new rebuke seems to stir Dr. Johnson's patriotic feelings, and in the New York *Times* he gathers up a rather formidable list of shortcomings in the English of some of Britain's best writers, sufficient at least to convince the querulous complainers that there is linen to wash at home. It will not probably be retorted by our English cousins that Macaulay or De Quincey or Tennyson was caught in the trap of bad American English and against their wills forced to do violence to their mother tongue. Here are the flaws Dr. Johnson points out:

"Macaulay is one of the most powerful of English writers, but open his history almost anywhere and read such sentences as this: 'Howe had, like Baxter, been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy.' There would have been a gain in gracefulness as well as in correctness if he had written: 'Howe, like Baxter, had been personally a gainer by the recent change of policy,' and any schoolmaster would have told him so. Again, in Chapter XII he writes awkwardly: 'The castle had in 1686 been almost uninhabitable.' It would have been just as easy, and much better, to write: 'In 1686 the castle had been almost uninhabitable.' Do the English want their writers to be forever splitting their verbs like this?

"And, again, there is perhaps no more eloquent writer in our language than Ruskin; but do we wish our younger writers to imitate him in such sentences as this? 'The quite happiest bit of manual work I ever did was for my mother in the old inn at Sixt.' Or do we wish our young writers to follow the example of Charles Dickens when he says, speaking of an innkeeper in 'David Copperfield': 'He quite shook hands with me'? I own that I can not quite approve this use of the word 'quite.'

"Shall we perpetuate the favorite British expression 'different to' instead of the correct American expression 'different from'? But the best British writers are using it. Because De Quincey, in 'The Afflictions of Childhood,' writes, 'The reader is likely to differ from me upon the question,' when it is clear that he meant 'differ with me,' is it to be accepted as good English?

"Tennyson, in his translation of 'The Battle of Brunanburh,' says in a note: 'I have more or less availed myself of my son's prose translation of this poem.' If by more or less he means that he took the words partly, or to some extent, he should have said 'partly' or 'to some extent.' If it was more, more than what? If it was less, less than what? No comparison is involved, and the expression is meaningless. Ruskin, in his 'Modern Painters,' makes the same error, as does Herbert Spencer in, of all books, his 'Philosophy of Style.'

"Israel Zangwill writes: 'Martin had only gone out for an instant,' when he meant that Martin had gone out for an instant only. Conan Doyle writes: 'He only saw "Hamlet" once,' which would have been correct if he meant to inform us that he had read the play several times, but had witnessed its performance only once. In that case 'saw' would be emphasized. Jerome K. Jerome writes: 'I shall only marry him for the sake of his position.' What more could she do for the sake of his position? Marie Corelli writes: 'Some authors can only write at night,' which is hardly true, for there is probably no author who can not also sleep at night—if the wolf is not too near the door."

Lecky, in his "History of the Eighteenth Century," hopelessly confused two persons in writing: "Being incapable of taking an active part in the war, Washington placed him in command at Philadelphia." He meant of course to say that Arnold was given the command at Philadelphia because he was incapable, etc., but Washington is definitely charged with the incapacity. Furthermore:

"Macaulay makes the same kind of blunder when he writes: 'They then proceeded to cut steaks out of the animal while still alive.' The reader hardly needs to be told that those still alive cut steaks out of the animal. Macaulay meant that steaks were cut from the animal while it was still alive, and he should have said so.

"No. 200 of *The Spectator* begins with this sentence: 'The ambition of princes is many times as hurtful to themselves as their people.' Grammatically this implies that the people are hurtful to the princes. The writer should have repeated the particle 'to' before 'their.' Another possible ambiguity would have been avoided if he had written 'often' instead of 'many times,' or had placed 'many times' at the beginning of the sentence. Matthew Arnold, in his essay on 'Sweetness and Light,' writes: 'I propose now to try and inquire what culture really is.' He means, 'I purpose to inquire,' etc. I could quote other eminent English authors to the same purpose.

"Thackeray writes: 'Three fierce and desperate assaults of our Foot were made and repulsed by the enemy.' Do the British critics pick up expressions such as this in our writings and so conclude that they are having a bad effect upon the English language? Addison, in his 'Dialogues on Medals,' writes: 'There is no inscription fitter for a medal, in my opinion, than a quotation that, besides its aptness, has something in it lofty and sublime.' His reputation for elegant English would be sustained better if he had written: 'No inscription is fitter for a medal,' etc. Carlyle, in 'Past and Present,' writes: 'Who can despair of Governments that passes a soldiers' guard-house or meets a red-coated man on the streets?' He should have written: 'Who that passes a soldiers' guard-house or meets a red-coated man on the streets can despair of Governments.'

"This has to do with the arrangement of words in a sentence, which is one of the first things to be learned in the proper use of a language. We all admire Thackeray, and some give him the highest place among modern writers of fiction, but look at the first sentence in his masterpiece, 'Vanity Fair,' and say whether it could possibly be more clumsy or ill-contrived: 'While the present century was in its teens, and on one sunshiny morning in June, there drove up to the great iron gate of *Miss Pinkerton's* academy for young ladies, on Chiswick Mall, a large family coach, with two fat horses in blazing harness, driven by a fat coachman in a three-cornered hat and wig, at the rate of four miles an hour.'

"It would have been quite as easy to make it compact and periodic by writing it thus: 'One sunshiny morning in June, while the present century was in its teens, a large family coach, with two fat horses in blazing harness, driven at the rate of four miles an hour by a fat coachman in a three-cornered hat and a wig, drove up to the great iron gate of *Miss Pinkerton's* academy for young ladies, on Chiswick Mall.' Perhaps it is fortunate for us that Thackeray was an Englishman, and not an American. Otherwise I do not see how we could have escaped drastic criticism.

"Henry Hallam is considered a classic historian, but he writes, in his 'History of the Middle Ages': 'There seems little reason to doubt that gunpowder was introduced through the means of the Saracens into Europe.' As the thought concerns, not where gunpowder was introduced, but who introduced it, this sentence should read: 'There seems little reason to doubt that gunpowder was introduced into Europe through the means of the Saracens.' . . . . . .

"Every critical reader of English knows that illustrations can be taken from many others, among the best of British writers, showing faulty use of the language. I do not say that American writers are purists above their brothers across the water, but it must be apparent that they are not the only ones that offend. Also, please observe that in this discursive talk I have not once alluded to Lowell's famous essay, 'On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners.'"

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

MAN'S MORAL PROGRESS DENIED

LESS THAN a year ago Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, talking to a group of journalists on his ninetieth birthday, uttered a sentence which, caught up by the press of the world, startled and shocked an age accustomed to regard itself as the onward-pressing vanguard of progress and reform. "I have come to the general conclusion," said this last of the Victorian giants, who shared with Darwin the discovery of the epoch-making theory of natural selection, "that there has been no advance either in intellect or morals from the days of the earliest Egyptians to the keel-laying of the latest dreadnought." In his last book, "Social Environment and Moral Progress," published only a few months before his death, this thesis is maintained and elaborated through nearly a score of chapters, and the present system of society is denounced as "rotten from top to bottom." "It is not too much to say," he asserts, "that the social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that our world has ever seen." In support of this judgment he cites the condition of the slums in great cities, the struggle of millions for the bare necessaries of life, the extortions of middlemen, the remorseless greed of capital, and the maladministration of justice.

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ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE,

Who believed that our "social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that our world has ever seen."

By morality Dr. Wallace does not mean conduct, which is directly influenced by environment, but those inherent qualities which constitute character, and which he believes have remained unchanged in the human race since the dawn of history. He says:

"All the evidence we possess tends to show that altho the actions of most individuals are to a considerable extent determined by their social environment, that does not imply any alteration in their character. Every one's experience of life, and especially the example of his friends and associates, leads him to repress his passions, regulate his emotions, and in general to use his judgment before acting, so as to secure the esteem of his fellows and greater happiness for himself; and these restraints, becoming habitual, may often give the appearance of an actual change of character till some great temptation or violent passion overcomes the usual restraint and exhibits the real nature, which is usually dormant.

"Now, it is this inherent and unchangeable character itself that tends to be transmitted to offspring, and this being the case, there can be no progressive improvement in character without some selective agency tending to such improvement."

Glancing over the list of great moral teachers in very early times, Dr. Wallace reminds us that the race produced Socrates and Plato about 400 B.C., Confucius and Buddha, one or two centuries earlier; Homer earlier still; and the author of the great India epic, the Mahabharata, about 1500 B.C. "All these," he says, "afford indications of intellectual and moral character quite equal to our own; while their lower manifestations, as shown by their wars and love of gambling, were no worse than corresponding immoralities to-day." He explains this by the theory—rejected by Darwin—that when man, as a mere animal, had reached the required degree of perfection, he received "within a strictly limited period, perhaps of a very few generations, or even one generation," the spiritual influx which started him on his course of purely human development. While standards of conduct have changed with changing conditions and needs, Dr. Wallace believes that, at least within the period of history, men have always manifested about the same varying degrees of devotion to whatever were the accepted standards and ideals of the time and place as they do to-day. And by this test he finds the savage races of to-day "not morally inferior to civilized races." Returning to his indictment of the social and industrial environment which has developed since the beginning of the nineteenth century, he says:

"We see a continuous advance of man's power to utilize the forces of nature to an extent which surpasses everything he had been able to do during all the preceding centuries of his recorded history.

"We see also that the result of this vast economic revolution has been almost wholly evil.

"We see that this hundredfold increase of wealth, amply sufficient to provide necessaries, comforts, and all beneficial refinement and luxuries for our whole population has been distributed with such gross injustice that the actual condition of those who produce all this wealth has become worse and worse, no efficient arrangements having been made that from the overflowing abundance produced *all* should receive the mere essentials of a healthy and happy existence.

"We have seen huge cities grow up, every one of them with their overcrowded, insanitary slums, where men, women, and children die prematurely as surely as tho a body of secret poisoners were constantly at work to destroy them.

"We see thousands of girls compelled by starvation to work in such an empoisoned environment as to produce horribly painful and disfiguring disease, which is often fatal in early youth, or in what ought to have been, and what might have been, the period of maximum enjoyment of their womanhood. And to this very day no efficient steps have been taken to abolish these conditions.

"We see millions still struggling in vain for a sufficiency of the bare necessaries of life (which in their misery is all they ask), often culminating in actual starvation, or in suicide, to which they are driven by the dread of starvation. Yet our Governments, selected from among the most educated, the most talented, the wealthiest of the country, with absolute power to make what laws and regulations they please, and an overflowing fund of accumulated wealth to draw upon, do nothing, altho more people die annually of want than are killed in a great war, and more children than could be slaughtered by many Herods.

"And while all this goes on in the depths . . . a little higher up, among the middlemen distributers of the necessaries and luxuries of life, bribery, adulteration, and various forms of petty dishonesty are rampant.

"And higher yet, among the great capitalists, the merchant princes, the captains of industry, we find hard taskmasters who drive down wages below the level of bare subsistence, and who support a more gigantic and wide-spread system of gambling than the world has ever seen.

"And, finally, our administration of what we call 'Justice' (and of which we are so proud because our judges can not be

bribed) is utterly *unjust*, because it is based on a system of money fees at every step; because it is so cumbrous and full of technicalities as to need the employment of attorneys and counsel at great cost, and because all petty offenses are punishable by fine *or* imprisonment, which makes poverty itself a crime while it allows those with money to go practically free.

"Taking account of these various groups of undoubted facts, many of which are so gross, so terrible, that they can not be overstated, it is not too much to say that our whole system of society is rotten from top to bottom, and the social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that the world has ever seen."

But while Dr. Wallace holds to his startling opinion that "there has been no definite advance of morality from age to age, and that even the lowest races, at each period, possest the same intellectual and moral nature as the higher," he does not say that no moral progress is possible in the future. The laws of natural selection that govern purely physical evolution do not operate here, it is true, because "the higher intellectual or moral powers are so rarely of life-preserving value, and are not infrequently the reverse, that they are not *cumulative*, tho they are *hereditary*." For the evolution of man's moral and intellectual nature, then, we must look to some other selective agency. Such an agency will become operative, declares Dr. Wallace, when women achieve real freedom of choice in marriage. "Then we shall find that a system of *truly natural* selection will come spontaneously into action which will steadily tend to eliminate the lower, the less developed, or in any way defective types of men, and will thus continuously raise the physical, moral, and intellectual standard of the race."

REV. A. B. C. DUNNE,

Who has been dubbed "the premier convert-maker of the West."

A CATHOLIC FISHER FOR PROTESTANT SOULS

SO MUCH has been heard of Protestant missionary workers among Catholics that it is perhaps well to have our attention called to a Catholic priest who makes a specialty of bringing his "separated brethren" back into the fold of Mother Church. The pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Eau Claire, Wis., in which a class of 100 adult converts were confirmed by the bishop one day quite recently, is dubbed by *The Catholic Citizen* "the premier convert-maker of the West." During the past five years, says *The Citizen*, this priest, Father A. B. C. Dunne, has received into his Church 268 non-Catholics, "an average of a little more than one a week," and "the total number of converts received by him during his pastorate is 636." The Catholic weekly goes on to outline the methods which Father Dunne has used so successfully. Both Catholics and Protestants will find interesting the enumeration and explanation of the specific means and aids to conversion:

"(1) By the cooperation of the laity in congregational prayers, novenas, communions, and general interest in the spiritual welfare of non-Catholic relatives and friends, through securing for them the grace of conversion.

"(2) Cordial and frequent personal invitations extended to non-Catholics to attend Catholic services, particularly the Lenten course of lectures, which are adapted to mixed audiences, and at the conclusion of which the non-Catholic shares with his Catholic brethren the graces that flow from the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

"(3) Generous distribution of Catholic literature. Within the past ten years more than 1,800 copies of 'The Faith of Our Fathers' have been given to inquirers. Each Protestant minister, shortly after his arrival in the city, receives a copy, with the compliments of Father Dunne.

"(4) Judicious use of the space generously proffered by the local press, to propound Catholic doctrine.

"(5) The easy and continuous opportunity of taking instructions. Father Dunne conducts four courses of instruction annually, each extending over ten weeks, of three hours per week. The opening of each course is announced from the pulpit three Sundays in advance, the faithful being exhorted to notify any non-Catholic acquaintances who may be disposed to attend. On each Sunday during the course the hours of instruction are announced, and candidates are permitted to enter the class at any time, being able to take up on the next course the instructions they have missed.

"These classes are open to Catholics as well as to non-Catholics, and in prospective marriage cases he urges the attendance of the Catholic party, which conduces greatly to the encouragement of the non-Catholic as well as to their mutual benefit.

"The following results of four years of prenuptial instruction will demonstrate its efficiency:

"During that time the priest has had 102 non-Catholic applicants for marriage. Of these, 96 took the instructions, 86 of whom were received into the Church before marriage, nine postponing their entrance until later on account of the bitter antagonism of relatives, and only one declaring that he was not sufficiently convinced of the truth of the Church."

UPSHOT OF THE "RITUAL MURDER" TRIAL

BEILISS IS ACQUITTED at Kief of killing Yushinsky, but the verdict fails to exonerate the Jews from the charge of "ritual murder." This ambiguity, points out the London *Daily Mail's* Russian correspondent, is likely to lead to a revival of anti-Jewish agitation. The long trial has been watched by the whole civilized world, and the position of Russia in regard to the belief banished from Western Europe centuries ago is not an enviable one. That this is felt in Russia also to some extent is seen in the words of one correspondent given in the New York *Times*, that "all enlightened Russians have been stung with a sense of shame and disgust by the exhibition of ignorance, superstition, and want of culture which the proceedings at Kief disclosed to the world."

The Central News correspondent at Kief says that the Court put to the jury the following questions:

"1. Was Yushinsky wounded in the head, back, temple, and neck with some pricking instrument in order to draw out blood, and then murdered with the same instrument, receiving altogether forty-seven wounds?

"2. If this fact is demonstrated, was Beiliss associated with some unknown persons, moved by religious superstition, in the commission of this murder?

"The jury answered the questions as follows: No. 1, 'Yes.' No. 2, 'No.'"

In England and in America mass-meetings and petitions have voiced the feelings of these countries. A remarkable petition addrest to the Czar was drawn up in New York and signed by Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer, Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey; Dr. William T. Manning, and many other officials of Christian denominations, says the New York *Sun*, "praying the Czar to avert a grave peril and forestall the possibility of an imposition of injustice on the entire Jewish people." The

petitioners further asked the Czar to confirm the ukase of his ancestor, Alexander I., "who sought to destroy for all time the imputation that the Jews require Christian blood for ritual purposes." Secretary Bryan, through whose department it was sought to forward the document, decided that the Department could not act in this manner, as the Russian Government had taken the stand that it would not accept documents of this character.

Another correspondent writing from Russia reports that in the lobbies of the Duma it is believed that a revision of the Beiliss trial will be attempted by the Kief Police Department "in obedience to the demand that the mystery of the murder shall not remain unsolved." The dispatches quote this correspondent further:

"The first outcome of the Kief trial was seen in the Duma this afternoon (Tuesday), when Mr. Shingareff, on behalf of the Constitutional Democrats, introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed to draft a bill conferring on all Russian subjects equal rights before the law.

"Amid the cheers of the Liberals and angry protests from the Right, Mr. Shingareff declared that the peasant jury at Kief had alone saved Russia from disgrace, yet the peasants of Russia were subordinated everywhere in their rights and citizenship as compared with the vast bureaucratic population, whose political fanaticism had staked all in order to fasten religious fanaticism upon another race."

The correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

"The effects of the excitement created over the trial and the consequent revival of certain phases of the Jewish question are noticeable in many ways. We hear again, for instance, of the alleged intention of the Ministry of Public Instruction to extend the percentage of restriction of Jewish students in the universities and other high-class educational institutions to those Jews even who have been converted and baptized in Christian churches.

"It is also proposed again to repress the Jews in Turkestan. These Jews in Central Asia, altho highly recommended as indispensable to local trade and industry, have been marked down as victims of expulsion by the Governor-General of Ferghana. Their plight is a particularly painful one, inasmuch as they can not return to Bokhara, whence they came, except under the penalty of death on account of many having abandoned the Mohammedanism that was forced upon them before they passed under Russian rule.

"The 'Black Hundred' and 'Double-headed Eagle' reactionaries have of course made good use of the opportunity presented by the Kief trial for anti-Semitic propaganda, and, altho no actual pogroms are yet reported, it is evident that there is great danger of the occurrence of such excesses."

The story of this extraordinary trial which has interested all Christendom is reviewed by Mr. George Kennan in *The Outlook*, where he shows that "by a strange chain of circumstances, a common murder, committed by professional robbers in their haunts, has become identified with the policy of the Czar himself." Mr. Kennan's article is admirably comprest by the New York *Times*, and the following account is quoted from its columns:

"According to Mr. Kennan, the lad, Andrew Yushinsky, was murdered in 1911 in the rooms of Vera Tcheberiak simply because the gang of which she was the leader believed that it was he who was responsible for the information which had got them into trouble with the police. The stabs which have played so marked a part in the trial were inflicted merely to extort from the unfortunate boy a confession before he was put out of his misery. Then, when the boy was found, Manzelevski, one of the murderers, set going the hideous calumny on the Jews by writing a letter, signed 'A Christian,' to the mother of the lad, saying that 'The tied hands, the punctured body, and the circumstances generally suggest one of the ritual murders of the Middle Ages.'

"Altho there was some attempt to take up this cry by the anti-Semitic fanatics of Kief, the agitation failed, and so the Jew-haters brought the matter before the Duma in open session. The Liberal leaders, Mr. Kennan says, protested indignantly at the revival of this ancient charge, and declared it to be a disgrace to a civilized Parliament. Even then the matter might have dropt if it had not suited the Imperial Government to revive it. This is how Mr. Kennan says this came about:

"'In February, 1911, only a month before the murder of Yushinsky, 166 members of the Duma, including many Octobrists, had united in the introduction of a bill for the complete abolition of the Jewish Pale of Settlement, and this bill had been referred to the Committee on Inviolability of the Person by the decisive vote of 208 to 138. This seemed to the Czar and his Ministers a very disquieting symptom of disaffection, and when the mysterious murder of the Russian boy in Kief became known and the cry of "ritual murder" was raised, the Government saw in the crime a possible means of disgracing the Jews and of preventing the introduction or adoption of such bills as that for the abolition of the Pale of Settlement. The Czar and his Ministers therefore determined to support the "ritual murder" charge and to justify their anti-Semitic policy, as well as strengthen their position in the Duma, by showing that the Jews really used Christian blood in the preparation of their Passover bread and killed Christian children in order to obtain it. It was a foolish and short-sighted policy, and one which soon involved them in difficulties of the most formidable character.'

"The unfortunate prisoner in the case, Mendel Beiliss, Mr. Kennan says, had not been suspected until it suited the Imperial authorities to find a scapegoat for the crime. There was no evidence against him, but it was manufactured to order.

"As a matter of fact, the murder of the lad was about to be cleared up by a police officer in the ordinary course of his duty. There were certain clues and, says Mr. Kennan, 'Working on these clues, Mishchuk, the Chief of the Kief Detective Bureau, soon got on the track of what he believed to be a gang of common criminals, and formed the theory that the members of the gang had killed the boy in simulation of a "ritual murder," and had then written the letter signed "A Christian" to throw suspicion on the Jews and incite a pogrom, which would give them opportunities for plunder. He laid his clues and proofs before the investigating magistrate, Fenenko, and the latter agreed with the detective's conclusions.'

"This, however, did not please the authorities, and so they laid a trap for the too zealous Mishchuk, convicted him on the trumped-up charge of manufacturing evidence to prove the innocence of Beiliss, and had him and three of his subordinates sentenced to a year in the convict battalions.

"But Mishchuk's work was taken up by yet another detective, Krassovsky, whom Mr. Kennan describes as a man of the Burns type, who combined ability and courage with subtlety and prudence. The Government learned that he was following the right track, and so it first transferred him from Kief and then dismissed him from its service. However, Krassovsky, with a journalist named Brazul-Brushkovsky, continued the investigation on their own account. Mr. Kennan thus states the result:

"'Early in 1912 the official preliminary investigation was concluded, and Beiliss was formally indicted for murder. In May, 1912, Krassovsky finished his own researches and submitted to the Kief gendarmerie, and afterward to the investigating magistrate, Fenenko, the history of the crime. It completely cleared up the whole mystery and showed conclusively that Yushinsky was murdered by a gang of common criminals who had their headquarters in the Tcheberiak tenement-house. Krassovsky's statement was supported by the names of his witnesses, and by a mass of detailed facts. The revelation created a great sensation in official circles, both in Kief and in St. Petersburg, and counsel for Beiliss immediately demanded the quashing of the indictment and a reopening of the preliminary investigation. The Government hesitated, and apparently did not know what to do; but its hand was soon forced.'

"On June 12, 1912, Brazul-Brushkovsky published a four-column article, giving the results of the investigation, and then Vera Tcheberiak proceeded to prosecute for libel all the newspapers which published it. This, says Mr. Kennan, was one of the most curious results of the case. The woman's gang had been broken up; all the other members had been sent to prison. 'Vera herself was the only prominent member of the gang left at liberty, and she, under the protection of the Black Hundreds, the Double-headed Eagles, the Archangel Michaels, the Ministry of Justice, and the Czar, had the hardihood to begin suits for criminal libel against the Kief newspapers.'

"However, the public interest in the case had been aroused, and even the Russian Government found that it must pay attention to the story told by Krassovsky. It found that it could not rely on its original investigator, because he was beginning to sympathize with the detective, and it had to send a special prosecutor from St. Petersburg to take up the case."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

WHY WE LAUGH—BORIS SIDIS ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF IT*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

"QUID RIDES?" asked Horace, and ever since Mæcenas probably confest his inability to reply authoritatively, adding doubtless an assurance of his indifference to the scientific causes of his laughter so long as the laugh came, the world at large has been endeavoring to answer the question, more or less unsuccessfully, be it said. Philosophers, wags, wits, essayists, doctors of divinity, even statesmen, have put their minds upon the problem, and the consensus of critical opinion has been that, when all has been said and done, the only really successful investigator of the exact causes of mirth was Aristotle, whose main generalizations as to humor, if his own assertions may be regarded as authoritative, were set forth in his Poetics, but in a treatise which has unfortunately not come down to us. This is possibly one of the reasons why everybody is willing to accept as all that it should have been Aristotle's view, the sage having proved himself so successful a speculator in all other adventures in human thought.

Whatever Aristotle's conclusions may have been, as one runs over the vast bulk of the literature that has concerned itself with laughter and its causes, one is impressed by the futility of method employed by various investigators to reach definitely acceptable conclusions. For the most part they seem to have worked backward from effects to causes, failing to realize that by so doing their effects become causes and their causes effects. As a result of this method the perplexed reader gains much entertainment, perhaps, but little or no alleviation of his perplexity, and is apt to find himself at the end of each learned disquisition a trifle further from the solution of his problem than he was when he started—which in itself might pass for one of the causes of laughter, since man is prone to smile when he finds himself impaled upon the horns of a paradox. Of the many writers on the subject, Locke, Barrow, Hazlitt, Sidney Smith, Addison, and the lamented "Sunset" Cox, whose work, "Why We Laugh," proved a delectable morsel to our grandfathers, the great English essayist has probably come closer than any to the true family tree of Laughter in his famous genealogy of Humor, which he found to be

TRUTH
GOOD SENSE
WIT MIRTH
HUMOR

But even this, upon careful scrutiny, will be found to be unsatisfactory, since, while Truth may be the grandfather, and Good Sense the father, of Wit and Mirth, Addison leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the maternal side of the proposition. Just whom Truth married that she might bear him Good Sense, and by what legitimate alliance Good Sense was able to father Wit and Mirth, the genial essayist does not so much as intimate; moreover we should have preferred a genealogy of Humor, which at least provided that Wit and Mirth should be cousins, and not brother and sister. The relationship provided for them by Addison is too close to be pleasing to dabblers in eugenics, who are hygienically, not to say morally, opposed to a system of inbreeding which seldom produces offspring of worth except possibly on the operatic stage.

As a matter of fact, the effort to reason out why we laugh on the basis of the act of laughing itself is in the very nature of things bound to fail. Homer tells us that the followers of Ulysses "died with laughter" at sight of Irus gnashing his teeth and writhing on the ground, after Ulysses has broken his skull; and the same distinguished singer, referring again to Ulysses, speaks of his "heart laughing within him" after he had put out the eye of Polyphemus with a burning stick. Similarly the English laugh at the jokes in *Punch*, and Americans roar over the idiocies of the average Broadway musical comedy, in which all elements of real music and true comedy spirit are conspicuous by their absence.

It is obvious from these instances that an attempt to trace causes from effects in an effort to demonstrate the true origin of laughter is futile. Reasoning along the Homeric line one would suppose that heroic ferocity was the basis of mirth. Harking back from a merry jest from the pen of Mr. Punch, the conclusion would be that mirth was a sort of involuntary reaction from the effects of a highly intellectual tension superinduced by the reading of a bit of paragraphic ponderosity remotely affiliated with a deep-seated but unrealized ambition on the part of the paragrapher to be facetious; while he who endeavored to trace the causes of laughter induced by the Broadway librettist would find himself inevitably enmeshed in the miasmatic oozes emanating from the emotional morasses of an unspiritual bedlam. The only common element in the tree is a sort of unwitting cruelty, a certain amount of human suffering being involved in each, frankly in the Homeric instance, insidiously subtly in the other two; but frankly or by indirection, the conclusion that laughter is necessarily sardonic, a sort of safety-valve on our spiritual boilers when the biliary ducts are in danger of exploding from overpressure, would be a half-truth only, and therefore seriously misleading. Whence it has happened that until very recently the literature of laughter scientifically considered has been a literature of half-truth, and hence inadequate.

This inadequacy seems to have been realized of late by some of our deeper thinkers, and the famous Bergson, who is much talked about, and occasionally read in this country, has given us an essay on "Laughter: the Meaning of the Comic." Bergson is now followed by Dr. Boris Sidis, of the Sidis Psychotherapeutic Institute at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with his recently published work, "The Psychology of Laughter." Both these gentlemen have apparently recognized the mistakes of method in the work of their predecessors, and have deduced laughter from inner causes rather than the reverse, with the result that, whether we agree with their conclusions or not, a first step has been taken to present the subject to popular contemplation, so that we may approach it like upstanding readers, resting on our feet and not standing on our heads.

The American philosopher, in our opinion, is more effective than his distinguished confrère overseas, inasmuch as he recognizes the necessity of simplicity of form in the presentation of recondite matters to minds which, to say the least, are inhospitable to Delphic utterances. Dr. Bergson's effort in translation, or in the original, will never, we fancy, seriously interfere with the popularity of the works of George Ade or Mr. Robert W. Chambers; nor will Dr. Sidis's either, for that matter; but it is nevertheless conceivable that Dr. Sidis's work will be read with appreciation and complete understanding by a goodly proportion of the many thousands who rejoice in Ade, and who clothe the broad shoulders of Chambers with a two-piece garment made of the mantles of Thackeray and Dickens. The Portsmouth psychologist has not disdained, as so many of our writers on abstruse subjects are prone to do, to clothe his thought in popular terms, eschewing the technical, speaking the language of *hoi polloi* rather than insulating the thread of his discourse so deeply in the rubber of idiom that it emits no sparks of meaning as it runs along, and sheds mighty little light when it reaches the bulb at the end.

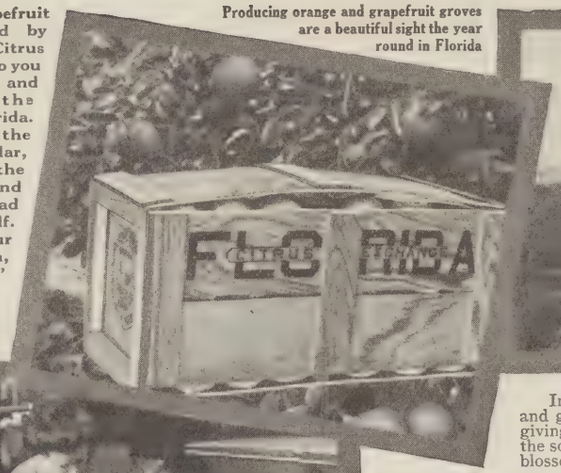
The primary law which Dr. Sidis discovers in the course of his investigations into the causes of laughter is that "all unrestrained activities of normal functions give rise to the emotion of joy, with its expressions of smiles and laughter," and with this as the initial point of his discussion he begins with a consideration of the play-instinct as it is found not alone in man, but in puppies, kittens, and "in fact, in all young animals." Upon this hypothesis he builds up a tolerably convincing theory that pretty nearly all human activity is based upon the play-instinct, finding that even football and the singing of church hymns are intimately related, "offshoots of the same parent root—the play-instinct." Church services, religious ceremonies, theatrical plays, football and baseball games, "in spite of the processes of metamorphosis through which they have passed in the course of the ages," Dr. Sidis contends, at bottom keep on subserving the same function—the satisfaction of the animal play-instinct in man; the same play-instinct that we find in the kitten, the puppy, the squirrel, and the bird.

"Laughter, smiling, and grinning, are

(*Continued on page* 1014)

* **The Psychology of Laughter. By Boris Sidis.** 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Oranges and grapefruit in boxes shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange come to you with the flavor and fragrance of the groves of fair Florida. When you open the boxes in your cellar, you will find the fruit as fresh and juicy as if you had picked it yourself. When served, your folks will exclaim, "How delicious!"



Producing orange and grapefruit groves are a beautiful sight the year round in Florida

In Florida the months of delightful sunshine during the time the orange and grapefruit crops are ripening sweeten the juices of these fruits into health-giving liquids confined in globes of gold. The sparkle of Florida sunshine, the softness of semi-tropical breezes and the fragrance of orange and grapefruit blossoms are combined in the citrus fruits grown in this favored state.

Oranges and Grapefruit as in the Golden Groves

The climate and soil of Florida combine to produce oranges and grapefruit of surpassing quality—juicy, sweet and altogether delicious.

Broad-minded Florida growers have organized for the culture of citrus fruits by methods that insure this quality, and for picking, packing and shipping fruit to reach users in prime condition.

This co-operative, non-profit making association works on the theory that whatever is for the good of the consumer of oranges and grapefruit is equally desirable for the grower of these fruits. Its name and trademark—to be found in red on boxes and wrappers—is this:

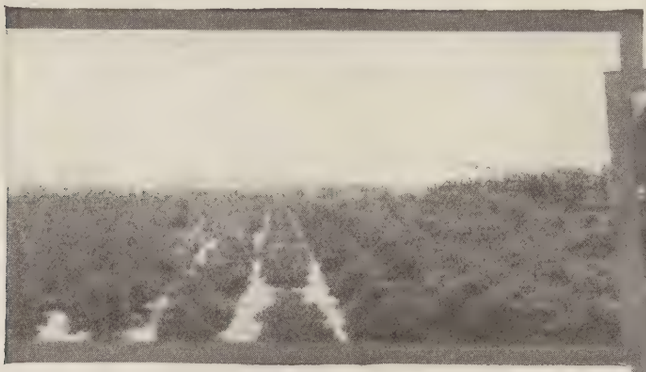
In the great groves and packing houses of the growers who compose the Exchange every person must wear white gloves.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

This rule is one of many enforced by the Exchange to assure to the consumer, juicy, sweet, spicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. No child labor is employed in the packing houses. Every precaution is taken to prevent damage to the fruit.

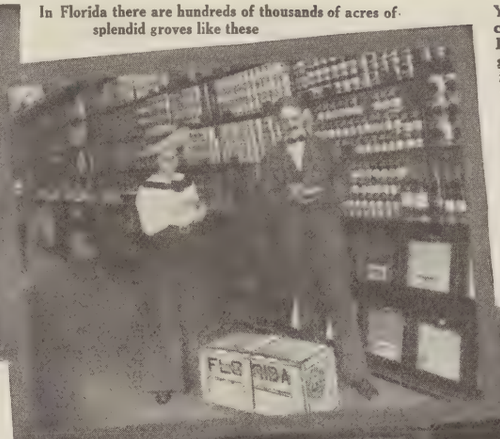
The growers who form the Florida Citrus Exchange believe their interests and those of the consumers of their fruits to be identical and endeavor to put into the markets oranges and grapefruit so good that buyers will want more of them. It is their aim and intention that the "red mark" shall be your guarantee of your money's worth.

Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange:—First picture, washing the fruit; second, elevator to the brushes. All workers wear white gloves.

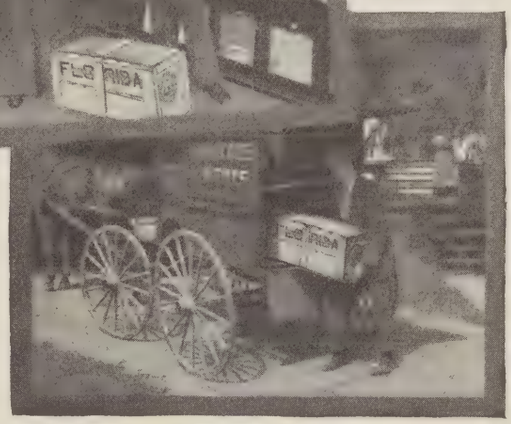


A sometimes rough, uninviting looking globe, the Florida orange or grapefruit is filled almost to bursting with the concentrated essence of spicy dews, jeweled rain drops, balmy airs and golden sunshine. Disregard the mere appearance and drink the juice—delicious, refreshing, healthful, invigorating: a tonic for jaded nerves; indeed a food "truly fit for the gods."

In Florida there are hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid groves like these



Your grocer has or can get Florida Citrus Exchange oranges or grapefruit, and if you insist will deliver it to you in the original boxes. Just tell him that you want this fruit; that while other Florida oranges and grapefruit *may* be good, the Exchange brands are *SURE* to be.

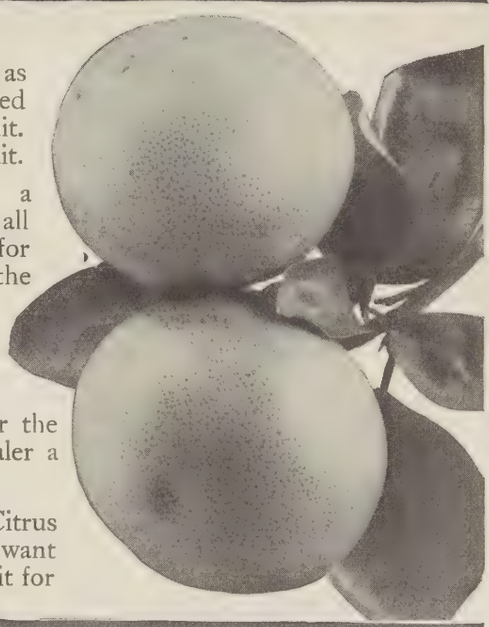


As Juicy, Sweet and Spicy of Balmy, Sunny Florida

"Eat oranges—eat them all the time, as many as you can get. They will save you many a doctor's bill," said Dr. Wiley.

"I believe in the youth-protracting and beauty-making power of oranges," wrote Lina Cavalieri, the beautiful singer. "If I could have only one fruit, it would be the orange."

The juice of tree-ripened grapefruit is almost as strengthening as it is delicious. Thousands of persons with tired stomachs and jaded nerves have been started on the return road to health by this fruit. Many a brain worker finds an ample breakfast in a good-sized grapefruit.

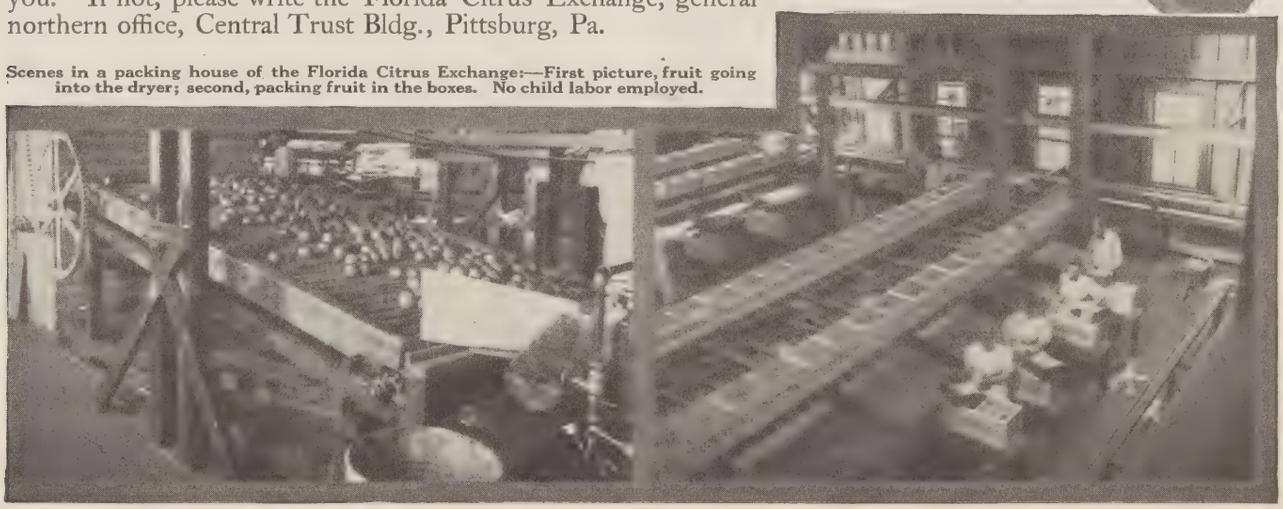


FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE stands for a square deal to all concerned — for the grower, the dealer and the consumer of oranges and grapefruit. Its motto is "fair-play."

It means good fruit at fair prices for the consumer, a living profit for the dealer and a proper return on his labor for the grower. The mark of the Exchange assures to the consumer full value for the money, no matter what grade of fruit is bought, and gives the dealer a minimum of loss in distribution.

Up-to-date grocery and fruit stores generally carry Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Tell your dealer *now* that you want this fruit during the season, and doubtless he will arrange to get it for you. If not, please write the Florida Citrus Exchange, general northern office, Central Trust Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange:—First picture, fruit going into the dryer; second, packing fruit in the boxes. No child labor employed.



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1011)

the external manifestations of the play-instinct. Laughter may be sublimated into a barely perceptible smile; the smile in its turn may become sublimated into a grin, or an expression of satisfaction, or contentment, or the inner emotion of joy which accompanies the activity of the play-instinct. Whatever gives us joy makes us laugh, or gives rise to an expression akin to laughter and smiles."

Superficially viewed, perhaps, one would be inclined to dispute Dr. Sidis's contentions as to the relativity of church services and football games, but we judge from the author's intimations that laughter, as he understands it, goes through certain sequences of sublimation and super-sublimation, Ossas of mirth, piled upon Pelions of cachinnation, sublimating, and sublimating, and sublimating again, until from the coarse guffaw of an amused mob enjoying to the full the laughter induced by scenes of suffering, we reach that inner glow of the soul which comes to all reverent worshipers of the divine, which is the ultimate, supreme manifestation of joy, and therefore, tho outwardly indicated only by a rapt expression of the countenance, or by a fire of the eye, is none the less the very essence of laughter.

It would be impossible in the space at our disposal to follow Dr. Sidis throughout his argument, and it would be unfair to both author and reader as well to attempt to do so. Nor could we attempt even to catalog the several points at which we find ourselves at variance with his conclusions, as, for instance, where he advances the idea that "the spent energy, as in all artistic activities, should be felt by the person who exercises it as not tending to any useful aim. The energy must be spent for its own sake, for the love of it." We do not know how such a principle enunciated in a platform would work out in a political contest calling for a pure psychology law, but in a campaign calling for a purer humor, and therefore for a purer cause of laughter, it would drag the candidate advocating it down to well-merited defeat. It is the lack of a conscious useful aim on the part of its purveyors that has made so much of our so-called American humor valueless beyond the moment, and it is an interesting and a most encouraging fact that all humor that has had serious thinking, and a consciously useful aim back of it, has conferred a certain measure of immortality upon its writer. Artemus Ward, whose humor was exercised for its own sake, is read scarcely at all to-day, while that of his contemporary, Bret Harte, who "otherwise," according to Dr. Sidis, "lacks the artistic sense," is more widely read and loved to-day than when it first came to us as something particularly fine and stimulating, because, and we believe only because, that genial humorist recognized his gift as potent for the accomplishment of some useful purpose other than merely to entertain.

The volume is more than valuable in its intimations as to the legitimate sources of laughter, and the author's reflections upon the "Ludicrous," "Ridicule and Social Decadence," "Ridicule, Malice, and the Human"; his differentiations between wit and mere ridicule; and, best of all, his presentation of the truly logical advance of the sentiment of humor from its beginning as a provocative of the laughter of hostility, of unkindness, and meanness, into its relations with the infinite, are worthy of the study not only of the practitioners of the arts of laugh-making, but of lay readers as well, who by their demand consciously or unconsciously influence the quality and character of the supply.

"The highest point reached by laughter," says Dr. Sidis, "is intimately related to the highest intellectual, esthetic, and moral development. The highest development of ridicule, true humor, brings one in touch with the infinite. True humor in its highest stages sees the infinite depths of the soul in the very failures, faults, defects, and imperfections."

It is with these words that Dr. Sidis closes his interesting speculations—words that remind us of the statement of Addison that it troubled him "to see the talents of humor and ridicule in the hands of an ill-natured man"; words which might have formed, truly, the platform of the really great laugh-makers of all time—Cervantes, Addison, Charles Lamb, Dickens, Thackeray, Mark Twain, and in our own day Dunne, Ade, and Herford, who have never forgotten that to laugh with and not at people is the mission of him who would work great ends through the laughter of sympathy, and not through the caustic ridicule which leaves behind it the sting of resentment and a rankling sense of injury and injustice.

LYMAN TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS

White, Horace. The Life of Lyman Trumbull. 8vo, pp. 458. 1913. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston. $3 net.

Lyman Trumbull, who represented Illinois in the United States Senate from 1855 to 1873, was a statesman who did not impose his personality upon the public which he served. In reading the pages of this, the first biography of him, Douglas, Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant seem more life-like figures. This in part was inevitable in the case of an "old Roman" like Trumbull, who "did not carry his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at," and hence was esteemed "cold" by all except his intimates. He was an American public man who lacked all genius for self-advertising.

Mr. White, his biographer, does not lose his sense of proportion in his enthusiasm for him. Many a writer thinks it necessary to give the reader an impression that all the history, all the life of the time revolves around the subject of the biography. With a few possible exceptions even men of real achievement are at some time in their lives shadowed by those of greater eminence; they are sometimes not captains, but lieutenants, sometimes mere followers in the ranks. So Mr. White remembers that, while Lyman Trumbull was a statesman of high rank, he was placed among others whose rôles in the Civil War and Reconstruction drama were more important than his.

Yet Trumbull's actual achievements are well worth remembering. He was a Republican Senator from Illinois for eighteen years at the most critical period in our history. In the Senate he was one of that dominant group of Republican leaders who dictated policies and controlled legislation. Some of his work remains; he was, for

True

As the Tick Of a Watch

The healthy heart beats about 72 times each minute. Disturb its regularity and the penalty is to shorten life and lessen one's comfort.

Many persons unconsciously "whip" their hearts into unnatural action by use of coffee, which contains a drug, caffeine. Its effects are subtle, but sure.

If you find an irregularity in your own heart-beat and value future health and comfort,

Stop Coffee

And try,

POSTUM

The breakfast cup will be just as hot and satisfying, and you will have a rebuilder at work in place of a destroyer.

Postum is made of choice wheat; contains genuine nourishment; and has a rich Java-like flavour; but is absolutely free from the coffee drug, caffeine.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled.

Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with the addition of cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.**

"There's a Reason"

for

POSTUM

instance, the author of the Thirteenth Amendment and the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills of 1866.

Trumbull helped to found the Republican party in the 50's, was a Lincoln man prior to the convention of 1860, and was a party leader for twenty years. Yet he entered and took leave of political life as a Democrat. He was first elected to office by the Democrats as a member of the lower House of the Illinois legislature in 1840, while just forty years later, at the age of sixty-seven, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. He was a leader in the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, and was a candidate for the Presidency before the Cincinnati convention. He voted for Tilden in 1876, and wrote the platform for a Populist convention in 1894.

Throughout this apparently changing course, Trumbull believed himself consistent and true to his party principles. For, as a Northern antislavery Democrat, he naturally found himself among the Republicans in the 50's. In the 70's, disgust at the corruption of the Grant Administration, and at the reconstruction policy pursued by Republican leaders in Congress, threw him into the Liberal Republican movement and, upon its failure, into the Democracy again. Mr. White quotes a letter written by Senator Grimes to Trumbull in 1870 which apparently portrays the latter's opinion as correctly as it does the former's. According to Grimes, the Republican party of his day was the most "corrupt and debauched party that has ever existed. . . . I have made up my mind that when I return home I will no longer vote the Republican ticket, whatever else I may do." Trumbull's later friendship with the Populist movement was due to his conviction that it stood for the rights of the plain people as against well-intrenched privilege.

Trumbull's greatest single service to his country was his appearance as one of the "Seven Traitors" who brought about the defeat of the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. This act lost Trumbull his seat in the Senate. But he never regretted it. Throughout his political career Trumbull was never afraid of taking an unpopular stand if he thought it right. He was an able worker in committee, and on the floor showed himself a skilful and thoroughly informed debater. In all his political career he was the same earnest, quiet, conscientious gentleman, whose vote and voice were always found in support of what he deemed to be the people's cause.

Lyman Trumbull's career as a member of the Illinois bar was divided into two distinct parts by his service in Washington, tho his legal activities were not entirely laid aside during those eighteen years. Here again his biographer notes his sympathies were always with the least fortunate classes. For the rising Illinois lawyer who defended the "indentured" slaves of Illinois in the 40's was the same man who, in the fulness of years and reputation, appeared for Eugene V. Debs after the railroad strike of 1894 and who paid his respects in no uncertain words to "judicial usurpation" in the use of injunctions.

As a record of Senator Trumbull's public career and as a contribution to the "inside

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¶ A steel sheathing, stiffened by rigid deep ribs, Hy-Rib combines within itself reinforcement, forms, lath and studs. Thus it reduces concrete construction to its simplest terms. The easily handled sheets of Hy-Rib are fastened to the supports, and the plaster or concrete is applied. That is the entire process.

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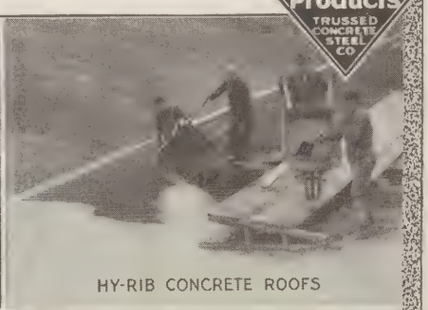

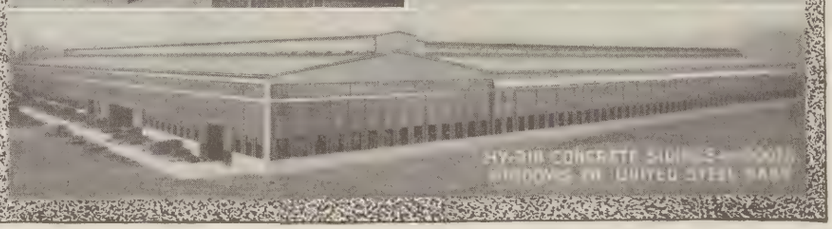

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writes "*success*" at the end of your holiday dinners.

We're all the year in making it—choosing the great, plump Valencia raisins—the best Grecian currants—candied fruits—fine spices. Scouring the world's markets for dainty ingredients—*everything* that makes plum pudding extra good and satisfying. Then there is

Heinz Mince Meat

Thousands of housewives would not be without it at holiday pie-making time. Fragrant, rich with fruits and spices—all the freshness and flavor of the real "old-fashioned" kind.

Heinz Mince Meat is sold in glass jars, tins, crocks and also by the pound.

Other seasonable good things among the

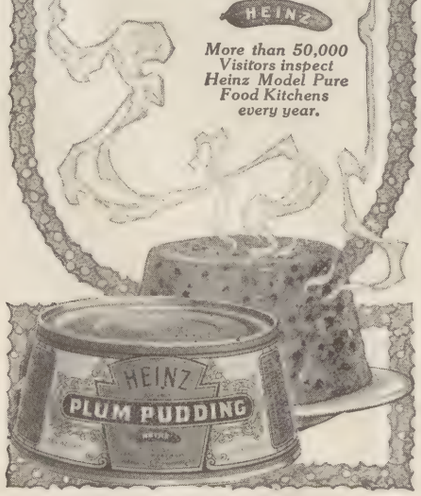
57 Varieties

are: Heinz Tomato Soup, Cranberry Sauce, Preserves, Euchred Sweet Pickle, Olives, Spaghetti, Apple Butter, etc., etc.

H. J. Heinz Co.

HEINZ

More than 50,000 Visitors inspect Heinz Model Pure Food Kitchens every year.



history" of the eventful period from 1850 to 1875, Mr. White's book deserves the highest praise. Indeed, it is hard to think of one better fitted to write of this side of Mr. Trumbull's life than Mr. White. Yet after reading the book, interesting as it is, we find ourselves wishing we knew more about the man, Lyman Trumbull. Perhaps Trumbull himself would have preferred to let posterity know of him only by his deeds. But Mr. White skips over the years when Trumbull was out of office. We know little of his home life, except that it was happy. We have the names of his first and second wives and those of his children. Of his interests outside of politics and the law, we are told almost nothing. But it is recorded that those who entered the inner circle of the home and the law office and his more intimate political associates found him a man to love. It is interesting to learn that Lyman Trumbull "never borrowed money, never bought anything he could not pay cash for, never gave a promissory note in his life." Finally, to quote his biographer, "the best blood of New England coursed in his veins and he never dishonored it, in either private or public life."

Trumbull's Judgment of Lincoln

Because Lyman Trumbull and Abraham Lincoln practised law in Illinois at the same time, because they were fellow members of the Illinois legislature, rivals for the Illinois Senatorship, fellow founders of the Republican party, and both, in their respective places, parts of the Federal Government at the time when it was proving stronger than secession, it is interesting to read the Senator's estimate of the President. Trumbull often refused to give an estimate, but he finally wrote out one at some length for his son. From this letter, now printed for the first time in Mr. White's "Life" of Trumbull, we quote the following paragraphs:

"From the foundation of the Republican party till his death we were in political accord. I do not claim to have been his confidant, and doubt if any man ever had his entire confidence. He was secretive, and communicated no more of his own thoughts and purposes than he thought would subserve the ends he had in view. He had the faculty of gaining the confidence of others by apparently giving them his own, and in that way attached to himself many friends. I saw much of him after we became political associates, and can truthfully say that he never misled me by word or deed. He was truthful, compassionate, and kind, but he was one of the shrewdest men I ever knew. To use a common expression he was "as cunning as a fox." He was a good judge of men, their motives, and purposes, and knew how to wield them to his own advantage. He was not aggressive. Ever ready to take advantage of the public current, he did not attempt to lead it. . . . . .

"Some of Mr. Lincoln's admirers, instead of regarding his want of system, hesitancy, and irresolution as defects in his character, seek to make them the subject of praise, as in the end the rebellion was suppressed, and slavery abolished, during his administration, ignoring the fact that a man of more positive character, prompt and systematic action, might have accomplished the same result in half the time, and with half the loss of blood and treasure.

"Mr. Lincoln was by no means the unsophisticated, artless man many took him to be. Another popular mistake is to suppose Mr. Lincoln free from ambition. A more ardent seeker after office never existed. From the time when, at the age of twenty-three, he announced himself a candidate for the legislature from Sangamon County, till his death, he was almost constantly either in office, or struggling to obtain one. Sometimes defeated and often successful, he never abandoned the desire for office till he had reached the presidency the second time. Swett says, 'He was much more eager for it (a second nomination) than for the first,' and such was known to his intimate friends to be the fact, tho his manner to the public would have indicated that he was indifferent to a second nomination.

"While ardently devoted to the Union, Mr. Lincoln had no well-defined plan for saving it, but suffered things to drift, watching to take advantage of events as they occurred. He was a judge of men and knew how to use them to advantage. He brought into his Cabinet some of the ablest men in the nation, and left to them the management of their respective departments. This country never had an abler head of the Treasury Department than Salmon P. Chase. To his skilful management of the finances the country was indebted for the means to carry on the war of the rebellion, and bring it to a successful issue. For the distinguished ability with which the State and War Departments were managed during the rebellion the country is greatly indebted to Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton. Other members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet were men of great executive ability. Lincoln was unmethodical and without executive ability, but he selected advisers who possest these qualities in an eminent degree.

"To sum up his character, it may be said that as a man he was honest, pure, kind-hearted, and sympathetic; as a lawyer clear-headed, astute, and successful; as a politician, ambitious, shrewd, and far-seeing; as a public speaker, incisive, clear, and convincing, often eloquent, clothing his thoughts in the most beautiful and attractive language, a logical reasoner, and yet most unmethodical in all his ways; as President during the great Civil War he lacked executive ability, and that resolution and prompt action essential to bring it to a speedy and successful close; but he was a philanthropist and a patriot, ardently devoted to the Union and the equality and freedom of all men. He presided over the nation in the most critical period of its history, and lived long enough to see the rebellion subdued, and a whole race lifted from slavery to freedom. The fact that he was at the head of the nation when these great results were accomplished, and of his most cruel assassination, before there was time to appreciate fully the great work that had been done during his administration, will forever endear him to the American people, and hand his name down to posterity as among the best, if not the greatest, of mankind."

HALL CAINE'S NEW NOVEL

Caine, Hall. "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." Pp. 586. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.35 net.

For intensity of emotion, detailed analysis of psychological conditions, and passionate human experiences, the reader will find all that can be desired in this latest work from the pen of Hall Caine. Each page is throbbing with emotion, usually in the

(*Continued on page* 1019)

A teaspoonful of Abbott's Bitters with your Grape Fruit makes an ideal appetizing tonic. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

With a case of Welch's in the house you are always prepared

Whether it is the big Thanksgiving Day dinner or a luncheon, a formal or informal afternoon or evening affair—or just some friends who have dropped in —there is a certain distinctiveness in serving Welch's. It is always a treat for the family and the most enjoyable courtesy to your guests. You get Nature's best AT its best in

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"The National Drink"

Welch Punch—a holiday favorite

For a dainty unfermented punch, take the juice of three lemons, juice of one orange, one pint Welch's Grape Juice, one quart of water and one cup of sugar. Add sliced oranges and pineapple and serve cold. This punch has become a standard of excellence.

With its rich, palatable flavor is combined fruit acids of great digestive value—truly an appropriate Thanksgiving Day and holiday beverage. Order a case from your dealer today.

—Let the "New Welch Rarebit" be a part of your— Thanksgiving Day menu

Here is the winner of the first prize in our $200.00 "New Welch Rarebit" contest. Serve this and we believe you will say it is a wonderful salad.

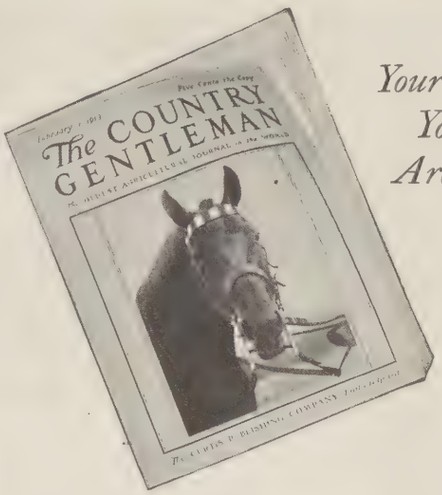
1 pint Welch's Grape Juice
3 tablespoonfuls rice
1-4 teaspoonful salt
1 quart freshly roasted peanuts
4 tablespoonfuls grated cream cheese (American or imported)
1-2 pint whipped cream
Crisp lettuce leaves.

Wash the rice in several waters, boil in boiling salted water for seven minutes; drain and cover with Welch's Grape Juice and cook slowly until tender. Shake the pan occasionally to prevent burning. Cool the rice, grind the peanuts and whip up the cream. Arrange some crisp lettuce leaves on a dainty platter, then add the rice and the peanuts mixed with cheese. Use cream cheese that comes in foil packages. Cover with the whipped cream.

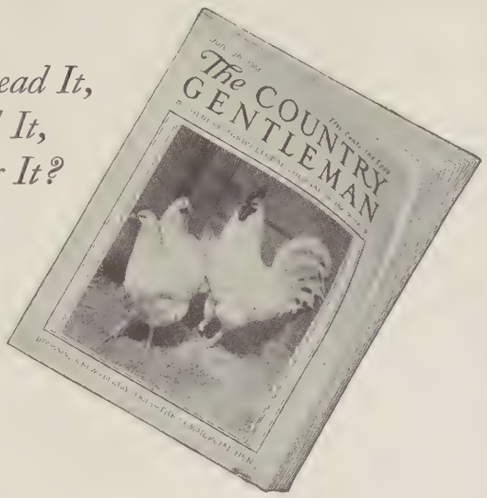
Do more than ask for "Grape Juice"—say WELCH'S and GET IT!

If unable to get Welch's of your dealer, we will ship a trial dozen pints for $3.00, express prepaid east of Omaha. Sample 4 ounce bottle by mail 10 cents. Book of a Thousand Recipes for all kinds of dishes, free on request.

The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.



Your Grandfather Read It,
Your Father Read It,
Are YOU Reading It?



Buying the Farm

"What would you consider these places adjoining yours worth?"
"About $30 an acre."
"That is, if you, as a local man, went to buy them you could get them at $30 an acre?"
"That's it."
"But if I, as an outsider, went to buy them——."
"They'd probably size you up as from town, and ask you $80 to $100. I've known two or three places on this road where sales have been spoiled that way."
"Meanwhile they have been in the hands of tenants for thirty years and have gone back in value from $150 and $200 to $20 and $30——."
"Yes, it's that dog-in-the-manger policy that has hurt us."

Here is land lying in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the section between the Hudson and Connecticut—a valley that used to be the seat of an old colonial aristocracy, where most of the buildings could not be replaced now for less than $20,000 or $30,000.

If you have the least desire to own a bit of land of your own and think a farm beyond the dreams of avarice, you should read the series of six articles by A. C. Laut, telling about the bargains in old farms, on good roads, within a hundred miles of New York City, that can be picked up at from $10 to $50 an acre. *A thousand dollars, actual cash, can finance a 25-acre unimproved farm purchase.*

A Living From the Farm

Then, having the farm, if you want to know how to live and to make a living out of it, read **Back to the Farm—Net,** a five-part story of city dwellers who took a chance and made good in the country.

The *Net* is what they got out of it—what you can get out of it: Instruction, health, comfort, contentment, and a heritage of health for the children.

The money end of it? The author paints no iridescent rainbow, but concludes that a good many will succeed along a modest line of hard work, close personal attention, planning one thing at a time and going ahead slowly, being on the job all the year round. *A better living than you get in town and a life more worth while.*

Dividends From the Farm

For several years the Department of Agriculture, through its field agents, has been experimenting with various farms, with the owners' coöperation, along the lines of system and efficiency.

We are able to publish the results in a series of four articles, under the title **Old Farms Made New.** They tell how to replan a farm for economy in time and labor, as efficiency experts plan a factory.

The difference is the difference between a deficit and dividends.

If you actually become your own boss and work at getting a living out of the land. there's no paper in the world you need so much as

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Five Cents the Copy, of all Newsdealers. $1.50 the Year, by Mail

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1016)

superlative degree. All the descriptions are alive with personal interest. The characters come and go, naturally, but are driven by deep and passionate impulses. The story deals with the love and suffering of real human beings, rather than with a calm and natural existence, affected by local atmosphere.

In his love for startling contrasts and dramatic complications the writer is not always logical, but his style is so convincing that we are led to sympathize with the heroine, become indignant at her persecutors and detractors, and weep at her fate without stopping to think that the fault was not wholly on one side, that she was not entirely blameless. The story of Mary O'Neill is told as if by herself, and from her difficult days of persecuted childhood, neglected girlhood, and tragic womanhood, through the years of suffering to the last when Fate solves her problem, we are carried on a wave of intense interest by a narrative frank, explicit, and thrilling.

In the Celtic island of Ellan, Mary O'Neill was born of a tender-hearted, meek, little invalid mother, and a rugged, coarse unsympathetic father, whose disappointment at having a daughter when he wanted a son made him always intolerant, unsympathetic, and brusk in his treatment of the little girl. Aunt Bridget, who acted as housekeeper, in place of the invalid mother, began her abuse of Mary at an early age, always favoring her own daughter, "Betsy Beauty." Poor little Mary led a loveless existence, except for "Father Dan," the priest; "Tommy the mate," and Martin Conrad, the doctor's odd and erratic son, her playmate and youthful companion.

The author's weakest point is where Mary, who acknowledges she is not ignorant of the meaning of marriage, allows herself to drift, without protest, into an arrangement made by her father for her marriage with a profligate young lord. After the wedding, actuated by instinctive disgust and repulsion, she scorns and refuses every advance and evidence of her husband's affection, and, following a stormy scene, is persuaded to accompany him only on condition that he will not consummate their marriage or expect her obedience until she learns to love him. There are stories of repulsive scenes among coarse men and women calculated to disgust any good woman.

In the absence of Lord Raa, her husband, and his gay party, Mary loses her self-control and throws herself into a lover's arms. The lover's character is powerfully and consistently drawn,—a rugged, loving, and whole-hearted man whom fate involved in circumstances which gave him little choice. The book is intense and dramatic.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Knight, A. E. and Step, Edward. Popular Botany. 2 vols., large 8vo, pp. 588. New York: Henry Holt Company. $5 net.

This gorgeously illustrated manual is popular in two senses. It is not a work in which flowers are things to be merely dissected, not a book of mere classifications. It is written in a warm, animated, and enthusiastic style which will make botany intelligible to the people and to the young. It will also be popular in another sense. They will not only understand the teachings of these two clever botanists, they will love their work, which will establish its popularity among a large range of readers. It is, indeed, the most beautiful and attractive work on this subject which has been offered to the public for many years.

James, George Wharton. The Old Franciscan Missions of California. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

While this book is practically a condensation of the author's "In and Out of the Old Missions of California," the tourist will find it sufficiently full and a valuable guide to the old Spanish missions of the great Western State. The history of the founding, in the second half of the eighteenth century, by the Franciscan, Junipero Serra, of San Diego, San Francisco, and other missions which have grown into great cities, is a narrative of intense interest, and gives the reader a history of the struggles and privations of the early missionary pioneers who strove even unto death to carry the message of Christianity to the Indians, teaching them also the arts of the civilization of that period.

The book contains a wealth of photographic illustrations which adds greatly to its value. An entire chapter is devoted to directions on how to reach the various points of interest, with rates of fare and other useful information.

Home University Library. New volumes—Disease and its Causes, by W. T. Councilman, M.D.; Plant Life, by J. Bretland Farmer; Germany of Today, by Charles Tower; A History of Freedom of Thought, by J. Bury. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 50 cents each.

These are the newest volumes in a series well known to many readers. They make the total thus far issued seventy-two. Ten volumes are issued quarterly, and it is the intention to issue in all at least one hundred. Commendation has already been bestowed upon the series as a whole and upon individual volumes in it. The newest issues are quite worthy of having places in the set.

Gill, C. O. and Pinchot, Gifford. The Country Church. Pp. 222. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The investigation of the "Commission on Country Life" emphasized the importance of the country church, and led to the inquiry whether in size and power it is growing or declining. In a measure this book gives the result of such investigations. Periods of five years were examined and compared with other periods of five years, twenty years later, selecting representative counties. So much that is interesting and instructive is brought out by this collection of statistics that it will bear close attention. Membership, expenditures, attendance, and incomes need to be understood. More than that, the equipment of ministers for their work, and the weight of evidence seem to prove that the country church is losing its hold on the community. The remedies suggested are suggestive. They involve improvement in all kinds of country life, schools, and social service, and especially in an effective ministry with salaries large enough to be more than "stop-gaps," also organization and co-operation between churches. The book is concise and gives only conclusions based on discovered facts, with reliable suggestions for improvements.

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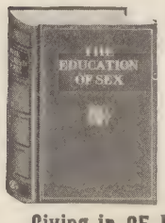

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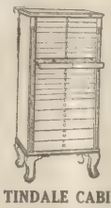

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CURRENT POETRY

SOME of Miss W. M. Letts's poems, reprinted from various English reviews, have appeared from time to time in these columns. But to Mr. T. A. Daly must be given credit for introducing her work to the American public. To the special autumn number of the New York *Times* Review of Books he contributes an essay in praise of her new volume, "Songs from Leinster," just published in the United States by David McKay, of Philadelphia. And a reading of it justifies his opinion. Miss Letts is a real poet; her verse is simple, sincere, and beautiful. She is not afraid to use the homely idiom; dialect in her poems has dignity, even splendor, sometimes.

The first selection shows Miss Letts in one of her most serious moods The grave beauty of this poem is worthy of Lionel Johnson:

The Crib

(In the Carmelite Church, Dublin.)

By W. M. Letts

Forninst the Crib there kneels a little child,
Behind him in her ragged shawl his mother,
For all the ages that have passed one child
Still finds God in another.

Now, looka how he wonders when he sees
The shepherds with their lambs beside the manger,
The cattle, poor dumb creatures, looking down
Upon the little Stranger.

An' there's our Savior lying in the hay,
Behind Him in her shawl His watchful mother;
Two mothers with their sons, each knows the joys
And sorrows of the other.

The father kneels away there by the door,
The hands he clasps in prayer are rough with labor;
The likes of him that hunger and that toil
Once called Saint Joseph neighbor.

Outside the church the people travel by,
The sick and sad, the needy, the neglected.
But just across the threshold Bethlehem lies,
Where none will be rejected.

Here is a character sketch as vivid as any Synge ever made. Miss Letts puts the observations of the old woman into a rhythm appropriately colloquial. The brief final line of every stanza comes in with delightful fitness.

The Old Wexford Woman

By W. M. Letts

What do I think of the women that's in it?
Och! little enough;
If you offered them flax would they trouble to spin it?
Faith! I've a notion before they'd begin it
You'd wait for your stuff.

Would they pick wool from the hedges and ditches?
We did in my day.
But it's easier plans they have now to make riches:
Why would you sew when machines makes your stitches?
Sure, that's what they say.

'Tis truth I'd no hand for making a letter,
But where was the lack?
An' I couldn't read books any more than that setter.

But for baking or stitching there wasn't a better,
Or making a brack.

The black fasts were kept without hesitation,
I tell you no lie.
Arrah! now there's no manner of strength in the nation,
It's sorra a one but needs dispensation
For fear they would die.

The way they are now they're seeking their pleasure,
The days are too slow.
They'd look twice at a spade were they hunting for treasure,
It's towns that they want and evenings of leisure
To streel to and fro.

What is it they're afther there in the city
That takes them away?
It's new clothes they'll be buying to make themselves pretty;
No value at all—an' sure that's a pity.
They'll know it some day.

What do I think of the race that we're rarin'?
They're not worth my shawl.
For it's sooner they're threadbare an' nobody carin'.
Mine was the days—but there's no good comparin'.
God help us all.

And here is broad farce,—unliterary and delicious.

The Bold Unbiddable Child

By W. M. Letts

Now what is he after below in the street?
(God save us, he's terrible wild!)
Is it stirrin' the gutter around with his feet?
He'd best be aware when the two of us meet.
Come in out o' that,
Come in,
You bold unbiddable child!

He's after upsetting the Widow Foy's pail—
She'll murder him yet, Widow Foy!
An' he's pulling the massacree dog by the tail,
By the hokey! that young one is born for the gaol.
Come in out o' that,
Come in,
You rogue of a villyannous boy!

Go tell him his mother is seeking a stick
For a boy that is terrible wild.
If he cares for his feelings he'd better be quick,
Och! he'll draw in his horns when he sees me, will Mick.
Come in out o' that,
Come in,
You bold unbiddable child!

The Bellman prints a ghost poem of a different sort. The rhythm of Mr. Adams's verses is particularly good; it is reminiscent of the wash and slap of shallow waters.

Fantom Shoal

By J. Donald Adams

Restless are the sunken crew
Last become my prey;
Nightly rising through the blue,
They ward the ships away.

In sun and wind and sheeted rain,
Lurking here below,
Lies my shifting, wreck-strewn plain,
Where weird sea-gardens grow.

Far from flashing beacon rays,
Underseas I hide;
No rhythmic tolling bell-buoy stays
Rocking at my side.

Only twenty cursed hands
Gleaming in the night.
Laying bare my hidden lands
With an eery light.

(*Continued on page* 1023)

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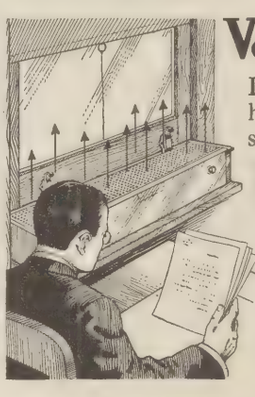

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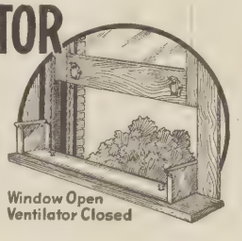

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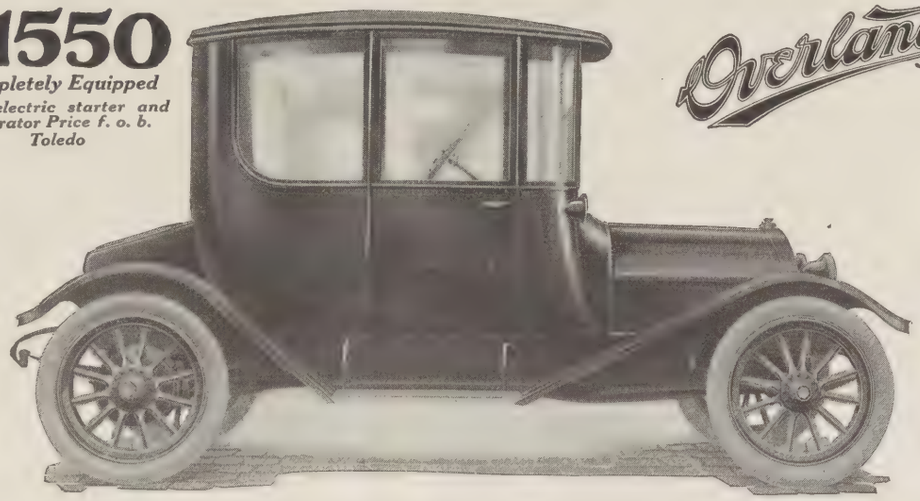

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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 1021)

Since the time of Emma Lazarus, English poetry distinctly Jewish in tone has been rare. We have many skilful verse-makers of Jewish descent, but they are not patriotic—or they express their patriotism by other means than poetry. *Lippincott's Magazine* prints this passionate tribute to the Jewish race.

The Jew in America

BY FELIX N. GERSON

Wing thee, my song, and in majestic flight
Grace with fair melody the words I write;
That they, in some not too unworthy strain,
With pride and plaint, of glory tell and pain;
Say in what early dawn of history
High fate enmeshed our footsteps—made us be
The burdened bearers of a word sublime—
The portent and the amulet of time.

From that far vale, the cradle and the grave—
Where we beheld God and the world he gave—
We have come hither for that high word's sake,
Bound each to each with bonds that naught could break.

The golden thread along the paths we trod
Gleamed bright from daily contact with our God—
Through labyrinthine gloom of age on age
We knew its radiance as our heritage—
And tho in strange, far lands enforced to roam,
The broad earth held for us no alien home.

Spain saw us—Holland—and th' intrepid crew
Of the famed caravel whose captain knew
Where sky and ocean melted in the west
A new world waited for his wondrous quest.

A new world—with great portals far outflung—
Holding a hope more sweet than time had sung,
To which the Jew, of life's high quest a part,
A pilgrim came, the Torah in his heart.
Of his endeavor, how he thrived and came
To give new glory to his ancient name
And wore as diadem the thread of gold,
On many a page the chronicler has told.
A land of promise, and fulfilment too;
Where on a sudden olden dreams came true
Man was man's equal—unto every race
The path was leveled to the highest place.
Here grew we part of an ennobled state,
Gave and won honor, sat among the great,
And saw unfolding to our 'raptured view
The day long prayed for by the patient Jew.

. . . . . .

Fain turns my song unto some fairer note—
We guard a promise voiced in days remote,
The words of prophets, and our deathless hope,
That in dark hours when we despairing grope
In ever clearer accents shall be heard:
No tyrant's perfidy may kill God's word.

Still trembling, in the valley, in the gloom,
About us frowning rocks strange shapes assume;
But unto faith that fears nor wreck nor storm
There dawns a golden day that shall transform
These specters of a long and cruel night
To ministering friends in new-born light,
When tried by travail and by fire and rod
We shall emerge, unchanged, to face our God.

Here (from *The Independent*) is the epigrammatic expression of a great truth.

From All the Fools Who Went Before

BY MARGARET ROOT GARVIN

From all the fools who went before
I learned a wealth of wit!
For over Wisdom's darkest door
Some fool a lamp had lit.

Ye shun, O Sages overwise,
Experience's school,
And lose the lore—for which he dies—
Gained by some gallant fool!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MR. ALTMAN'S PECULIARITIES

BY quitting his position as assistant manager of the late Benjamin Altman's big store in New York a few years ago, Robert J. Campbell lost a quarter of a million dollars. In 1902, Mr. Campbell's health broke down and Mr. Altman sent him to California on a three-months' vacation with full pay. Mr. Campbell liked the Golden West so well that he decided to stay there—so well, in fact, that he fell for a mining scheme that did not pan out. He would have returned to New York at the end of his vacation had he known that Mr. Altman was going to bequeath three-fourths of his $40,000,000 estate to his employees. During thirteen years' service in the Altman store, where he saw the merchant many times a day, Mr. Campbell came to know pretty fully his employer's business methods and personal peculiarities, and he writes some of his intimate impressions for the Chicago *Tribune*, from which we quote:

Unlike most big-store owners, Mr. Altman, instead of making it a practise to tour his big store frequently during business hours, confined himself to his private office, where he would see only the heads of departments. Having been with him constantly as assistant manager for so many years, I must say that those who were remembered in Benjamin Altman's will deserved all they got. He was a hard worker and he expected hard work from his employees. Why, the first month after I left for the West I gained twenty-two pounds. Yet for $250,000—

Still, the terms of Benjamin Altman's will, declared to be the most remarkable document of its kind ever prepared, in which he distributed $30,000,000, three-fourths of his property, to his employees, were not a surprize to me. For Benjamin Altman, taskmaster tho he was, not only paid the highest salaries to his employees of any merchant in the United States, but in cases of sickness among his workers he made certain that there should be no suffering through lack of funds, and that the mind of the unfortunate one should be entirely relieved of worry. He left even his housekeeper $5,000, and his valet $1,000, providing they were in his employ at the time of his death. So impulsive that he often did the men under him injustice, I recall numerous occasions when I went to him in behalf of an employee he had misjudged, and upon convincing him that the man was loyal to his interests, found him only too glad to reconsider.

Mr. Altman was an indefatigable worker, arriving at the store at 9 o'clock in the morning and remaining until far into the night. After dinner he devoted his time to going over notations with the aid of two assistants. These notations laid out his work for the following day and upon arriving at his office he would summon the person whose name first headed the list. During the entire day, with the exception of five minutes to give him time to eat a

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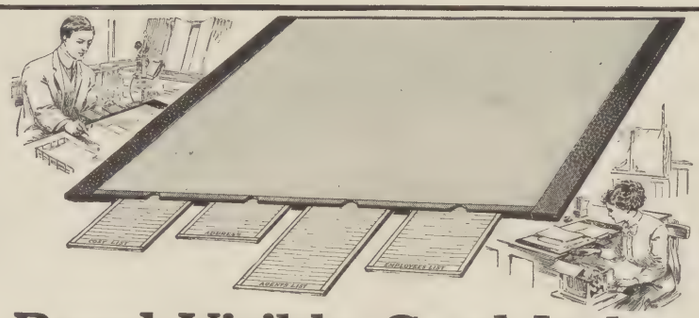

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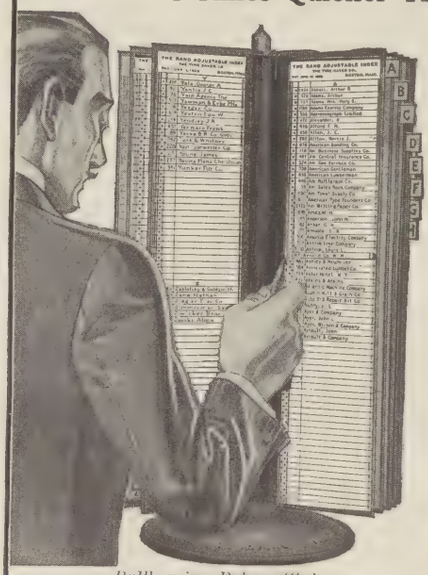

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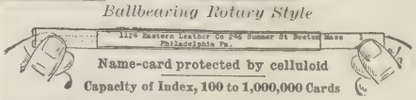

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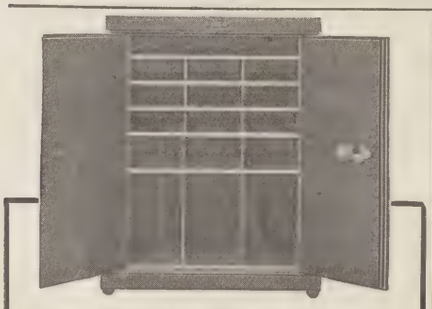

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is the steel filing cabinet that has protected its contents against the heat of scores of tests, in our own laboratories, in the laboratories of experts and in actual conflagrations of terrific intensity.

Before you buy any fire-resisting filing cabinet insist on seeing its record of performances.

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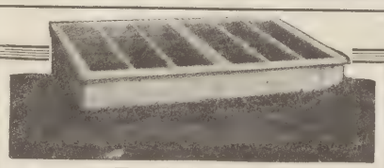


Two-Sash Frame

YOU WILL FIND JOY

in the possession of a miniature glass garden. With it you can create an artificial summer for your garden in winter.

Many of your favorite flowers flourish abundantly in these frames. You can keep your table supplied during the winter months with a large variety of home grown vegetables. Very little time and effort are necessary to secure most gratifying results. The double glazed sash provides a glass compartment within the sash in which the warmth of the sun is stored. Hence no additional covering is necessary even when the thermometer drops suddenly to zero.

Start Spring seedlings of vegetables and flowers early and have large healthy plants weeks before your neighbors who must wait for moderate weather to plant in the open.

Lutton Sash Frames made in 2, 3 and 4 sash sizes, each sash 3 x 6 ft., single or doubled glazed. Any size shows a profit on the first crop and will give years of service. Carefully crated and shipped ready for immediate use. Frames sold with or without sash.

Make use of these frames this season. Write today for descriptive pamphlet D.

WILLIAM H. LUTTON
Office and Works Jersey City, New Jersey

sandwich, he pulled the wires—delving into this and that branch of the business.

The men under Altman soon learned that if they made a mistake, the thing to do was to go directly to him and explain. He was always considerate then, but if he learned of the mistake from other sources his sarcasm was withering.

As one particular employee who could not stand for Altman's criticism, I recall Barnes, a buyer who is doing well now in business for himself. The particular interview which put Barnes out of the running for shares of stock in the business was over the poor sales of cotton Bedford cord. Altman, by a system of his own which I will refer to later, discovering that customers were buying the striped and checked ginghams and leaving the Bedford cord on the shelves, called Barnes into the office at a time when I happened to be present.

"What's the matter with the Bedford cord?" he snapt.

"I am sure I don't know, Mr. Altman," answered Barnes, "I—"

"You bought it, didn't you?" interrupted Altman. "Are you in the habit of buying stuff that you don't know anything about?"

"I try to buy judiciously," apologized Barnes. "I thought the Bedford cord would sell, and I believe it will later."

"Later!" fumed the merchant. "What do you mean by later? Summer's all but gone now. What's selling in the place of Bedford cord—the striped and checked ginghams? Take the striped and checked ginghams off the shelves until the Bedford cord is gone."

"Yes, Mr. Altman," bowed Barnes, leaving the room.

When Barnes had gone I turned to Altman and said: "I trust you will pardon me, Mr. Altman, but I believe it would be a mistake to take the ginghams off the shelves. There are many customers who would come into the store purely to get ginghams, and they would not be satisfied with the Bedford cord. Both sales would be lost."

Altman thought for an instant and then prest the button for Barnes. When the buyer reentered the room Altman burst out with: "Why didn't you tell me it would be a fool move to take the ginghams off the shelves?"

And Barnes answered by on his putting hat and leaving the place for good.

Mr. Altman gave more attention to some of the departments than to others. When a shipment of women's clothes arrived he had them conveyed to his office. Models donned the gowns and paraded up and down before the merchant. The saleswomen were asked to write down what they thought the articles could be sold for, and when this was done, Mr. Altman looked over the prices and put down his own figures. He contended it was not what an article cost, but what it could be sold for, that should determine the price. Mr. Campbell goes on:

Every article that entered the Altman store was registered in books, showing the quantity received, the date of entry, the cost price, the selling price, etc. When the goods had been in stock four weeks and they

had not been sold they were transferred to what was called the "slow list" and watched closely. After being on the "slow list" two weeks, they were then entered on the "give-up list."

These "give-up lists" were taken to Altman's office every Friday, and if any article on that list had not moved since the previous Friday it was reduced in price every Friday until sold. It was Altman's idea to sell the article for what it would bring and reinvest the money in other goods that would make a profit.

During the years that Altman was struggling to lift his store from a popular one to one catering to the high-class trade, he used every effort to get perfect merchandise and perfection from employees. I recall a William Leys, a Scotchman, who had served his apprenticeship in the black-goods department with A. T. Stewart & Co. Leys was about 30 years of age and had left A. T. Stewart & Co. to go behind the counter in the Altman store, when Altman happened to stop to ask him a few questions one day. Leys gave answers so cleverly and showed his knowledge of customers to be so keen that Altman immediately made him a floor-walker on the same floor where he had been clerking.

A few years later Leys was promoted from floor-walker to manager, and of all the managers in the store Leys was the only one who ever could be dogmatic with Altman and get away with it.

I want to cite an instance to demonstrate Altman's willingness to undergo hardship himself, as well as his intense interest in the business. Some years ago he had an attack of muscular rheumatism which resulted in the shortening of one of his legs. His physician told him that if he would consent to remain in bed for six months with weights attached to the afflicted limb it would be restored to its normal length.

Mr. Altman immediately made arrangements whereby he could undergo the treatment, and yet, notwithstanding the agony, attend to the most minute details of his business by having messengers go to and fro between his store and his home. At the end of six months he returned to his store with his limb in good form.

There was nothing Altman wouldn't do for the man who was able to meet his requirements precisely as he would have met them himself. Such a man was William Leys, whom he promoted from a clerk to a manager. When Leys died Altman chartered a special train to convey the employees of the store to New Rochelle, where the funeral was held, and upon the grave he had thrown a blanket of violets costing $600. To the widow he gave a check for $50,000.

Twice a year Altman went over the salary ledgers with the managers and asked questions briskly, as follows: "How about Mr. M—? Is he entitled to an advance? Why?"

Mr. Altman was of stocky build, being about 5 feet 6 inches in height. He was always well groomed. He was not a proud man; he was only too glad to take a tip from a cash-boy if he thought the suggestion would aid his business. To make his store as nearly perfect as possible was a mania with him.

It is not to be wondered at that his art collection was unique, altho he cared little for the pictures in themselves. What he

(*Continued on page* 1032)

THE Detroit ELECTRIC

NEW FEATURES FOR 1914

Detroit Electric purchasers may have their choice of *worm* or *bevel* gear axles, front seat drive, rear seat drive, or Detroit Duplex Drive, permitting operation from either front or rear seats.

New features include electric hand brake in addition to powerful service brakes; longer wheel base—yet a 12-foot shorter turning radius than heretofore; larger tires, increased battery capacity (washing plates unnecessary); all battery cells accessible by raising hoods; Hanlon patented, rain-vision shield, oval crowned fenders and deep Turkish cushions.

PRICES FOR 1914

With Bevel Gear Axle

Victoria	$2300
4-passenger Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2550
5-passenger Brougham, Front Seat Drive	2800

With Worm Gear Axle

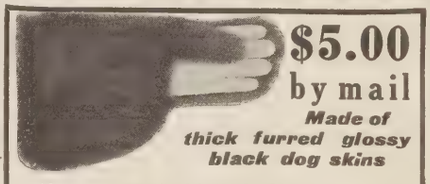
Gentlemen's Roadster	$2500
4-passenger Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2850
5-passenger Brougham, Detroit Duplex Drive	3000

(Prices quoted are f. o. b. Detroit)

Our line is represented in 175 cities. You will find our representatives courteous, substantial business men, well worth your confidence on automobile matters.

Our new catalog for 1914, illustrating 7 models in full colors, sent upon request.

ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY, Detroit, U. S. A.
Builders of "The Detroit Electric"
"Largest manufacturers of electric pleasure vehicles in the world."



$5.00 by mail
Made of thick furred glossy black dog skins

Above are lined with lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings $4.50. Any buyer not entirely satisfied may return them before soiling and have his money. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

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No knobs to turn—no clicks to count. Press the buttons and it flies open—40,000 combinations possible. Operated as easily in dark as in light. Solid brass.

AGENTS making 100% profit. Sells on sight—no competition. Write today for terms of free sample. A postal card will do.

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Indian Made Slippers as Gifts

Genuine Indian slippers made in gray or suede leather, trimmed with real Otter fur and toe decorated with colored beads. Unique and practical gift. Serviceable and always appreciated. Misses' and Ladies' sizes, $2.50; Men's, $2.75; delivery free. Mention size. Write for booklet showing many Adirondack Christmas novelties.

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This Christmas Gift Will Last Ten Years

IDEAS on Christmas giving are changing materially. Many persons who formerly sent expensive, and even extravagant remembrances, are now confining themselves largely to cards or simple presents. There is even an organization whose avowed object is to discourage useless giving.

In a few months many millions of this year's holiday offerings will be worn out, lost or forgotten. Then why not consider the elements of permanence and actual merit when selecting gifts for your wife, your son, or your daughter?

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE VIEWS OF SIR GEORGE PAISH AND MR. SCHIFF

ABOUT a month ago, Sir George Paish, editor of the London *Statist*, the leading English financial weekly with perhaps one exception, who has been in this country before on a tour of economic investigations, again arrived in New York. He came for the special purpose of looking into our financial state, in its relations to the present strained condition of foreign financial markets, and about two weeks after his arrival he cabled his paper an interesting and optimistic summary of conditions as he found them. These conditions he declared to be "fundamentally sound." Nowhere did he find anything "to indicate inflation," but there was present a "disposition to go slow," and this had created "an atmosphere of suspended animation." To this slackness in trade some impetus had been given by "uncertainties as to events in Mexico."

Trade was found by Sir George to be "remarkably good, despite hand-to-mouth buying of all commodities." Should the Mexican question be solved peaceably, the country was likely to reach "a high degree of prosperity." He noted the hopes entertained by the railroads for an increase in freight rates and the importance an increase would have for them in raising the capital they require. This country was "still able to take a large amount of gold from London," the trade balance being favorable, but, while we are able to take gold, he thought little or no gold likely to be taken, inasmuch as the New York bankers realize "the disturbing effect it would have on the international money market, including the danger of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent."

Sir George's cable dispatch was followed within a few days by a statement from Jacob H. Schiff, before the New York Chamber of Commerce, as to the need for early action by Congress on the Currency question, in which he recalled his own prediction of the panic of 1907 while predicting that, unless monetary reform took place soon, the country would now have to face "a serious situation." This statement was at once interpreted, in financial and other quarters, as an intimation that in 1913 a panic, in his opinion, would again occur. Mr. Schiff, however, did not intend his remarks to imply this. He declared the next day, with emphasis, that there was nothing like a financial panic, or crisis, in sight. What he meant by "a serious situation" pertained mainly to a tightening of the market for loans.

The Wall Street Journal, commenting on the incident, said the difference between 1913 and 1907 was "as wide as the difference between contraction and expansion, between sound and unsound banking." It believes that the banking position is now "strong as never before." In 1907, many of the banks were "overloaded with unmarketable securities," but the contrary is now the case. Since the beginning of the year caution has been so much the watchword that the country is "prepared to withstand a period of depression with more than customary equanimity."

Prominent bankers, interviewed after Mr. Schiff had made his remark, agreed with the latter view. Mr. Vanderlip "saw no evidence whatever that we are now facing a crisis in business, or in the money market." And Henry P. Davison, of the Morgan house, could see "no indication of a panic." Several other bankers of prominence exprest similar views.

THE STATE OF TRADE

Reports from many quarters still indicate hesitation in trade. There is "an absence of buying power," due, it is believed, to a waiting attitude as to what the new tariff may bring forth and to political uncertainties. The Mexican situation, currency legislation, the policy of the Administration toward trusts, are much in the public mind. That any long-continued trade depression is before us, good authorities do not believe. "Existing conditions do not favor this view," says *The Wall Street Journal*, the mercantile world being "too well liquidated." Moreover, there is "an absence of expansion." Trade has long been conducted on a hand-to-mouth basis, so that the foundations "have become strong." With the incoming of the new year many believe that conditions making for activity and prosperity will be ushered in. A look at the steel, copper, rubber, leather, and some other important manufacturing interests shows that operations now, as compared with the high level of several months ago, are not more than 10 or 20 per cent. less, while some other lines have not suffered to any noticeable extent, if they have suffered at all.

Dun's Review finds "a condition of irregularity," but no evidence of a general reaction. In dry-goods markets transactions have "noticeably increased," and in some quarters have been "heavier than at any time in the past three years." *Bradstreet's* finds that the distributive trade "continues to expand," altho there is further "slowing down in the wholesale trade." Among retailers, the volume of business, according to *The Wall Street Journal*, is "very strong." Leading department stores say it is "steadily pushing ahead of last year," and this is true, not only of New York stores, but of those in the Middle West and Far West, where, in some localities, trade in certain lines "is more active than ever." In the Western live-stock business, the traffic gains are "slightly over those for 1912." From Kansas City the feeder movement "increased 36 per cent. over a year ago," and the younger cattle shipped back to the farm in feed lots are "150 per cent. greater than in the year 1912."

ANOTHER BIG GENERAL RAILWAY MORTGAGE LIKELY

The Erie Railroad is the latest of the large systems to consider the putting out of one huge mortgage in which to embrace eventually all existing mortgages and other mortgages that may be issued in the

future for extensions and betterments. Just how far the matter has gone with the management of the Erie does not appear. That a scheme of this nature has been under consideration, however, seems no longer to be questioned in financial circles. The Erie would thus become the seventh or eighth railway system having plans for one huge mortgage either well under way or in contemplation. Earliest of them was the Great Northern, which in 1911 decided to put out one for $600,000,000. More recently the step was undertaken by the St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and Southern roads.

The amount of the mortgage contemplated by the Erie is said to be $500,000,000, to be put out in instalments extending over a term of years as needed. For its immediate needs the Erie requires only $27,000,000, that sum to meet short-term obligations falling due within the next year and a half. Before 1920 Erie's bonds totaling in amount $61,733,000 will mature. In general, the purpose of the proposed mortgage is to provide a security which will be, so to speak, a "marketable commodity," and one which, at the same time, will simplify and consolidate the finances of this road.

These finances have always been complicated. They have also been a source of disquietude and confusion among investors. Late years have seen marked improvements in the condition of the Erie in most other respects. With the completion of its double track to Chicago, its earning capacity has been greatly advanced. This, with other improvements in grades and cut-offs, has so materially reduced the cost of hauling trains as to give ground for confidence that the proposed new mortgage could be successfully issued. Once it has been authorized it is believed that sales of bonds could be made on much better terms than Erie bonds now bring or have recently brought. Erie still has bonds on hand available for sale, but as the rate of interest on them is limited to 4, they could not now be sold in the open market for more than 80, if so much as that.

The plan is to have the new monster mortgage authorized under conditions which would permit the rate of interest to be fixt by the directors each time a portion of the great sum were offered to the public, this rate to be determined by the conditions that prevail in the market at the time. In general, it may be said of these huge mortgages that higher prices could be obtained for them than for bonds under the methods now employed. Conditions differ with different roads, but it may be said that a single mortgage for some hundreds of millions of dollars would materially benefit the finances of any one of them. Bankers are believed to have encouraged several railroad managers to issue bonds hereafter in this way.

PROFIT-SHARING IN BIG BUSINESS

The plan of Benjamin Altman, under his will, by which employees are to share in the profits of the Altman business, and steps in the same direction taken by a manufacturing concern in Youngstown, Ohio, are noted by *The Wall Street Journal* as "the latest adoptions by large companies of a practise which has become general among industrial corporations in the last decade." With corporations this has not

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The procedure demanded is the one which gives the least chance for careless workmanship.

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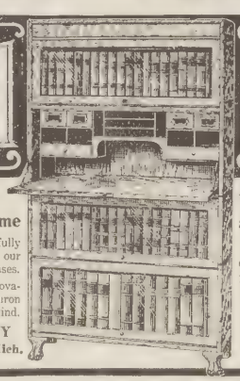

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The handsome designs, the rich finish, the removable, non-binding doors, the absence of disfiguring iron bands make them far better than the old-fashioned kind.

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We have agencies in every city in this and foreign countries.

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For Men Behind the Pen

To men whose signatures make people look twice—leaders of men and moulders of thought—Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx have come to inspire. These jovial, gleeful little figureheads on the prow of your desk will banish the jinx on concentration and add a touch of happiness to your writings.

They smile when they hold Carter's Inks. But ordinary ink gives them indigestion, because they know its marks are not so brilliant—so clear—so permanent—so satisfactory to *you*. Carter care, Carter skill, Carter quality are in

Carter's Inks

—*no wonder* the "Inx" *know* their superiority.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx are at home with all the best stationers, and may be secured for adoption with a purchase of a given quantity of Carter's Inks or Adhesives.

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Largest manufacturers of writing inks, adhesives, typewriter ribbons and carbon papers in America.

WAS IT "YES"—or "NO"?

Both the proposal and the answer were written on

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People with taste and discrimination select this paper for their personal correspondence because they know it is the embodiment of refinement in writing paper at a medium price.

Ask your dealer for it. If he does not carry it, send to us for Portfolio 6, giving us his name.

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been wholly an act of beneficence or even of intended justice. Combined with motives of this character are others more in the nature of selfishness, since, by means of the cooperative efforts thus secured from employees, manufacturing and mercantile concerns expect to increase their business. The practise some time since was followed by the big Steel Corporation, by one of the great rubber concerns, the Harvester enterprise, one of the biscuit companies, and by a famous powder company. Pioneer among corporations in the movement was the Steel Corporation. It was as far back as 1902 that this company allowed its 55,000 employees (the number then) to acquire preferred stock at a price below current quotations; in 1909 it began to permit its employees to acquire common stock. Both offerings are believed to have been "very successful."

Men favoring these profit-sharing schemes have been influenced in notable degree by the fact that present-day industrial corporations are the result of combinations of several smaller concerns that were formerly controlled and often managed by one individual. This combination into one great corporation led to the elimination of that close personal element and large pecuniary interest which were formerly responsible for the prosperity of any business. Some scheme therefore was needed by which could be revived the old personal incentive to efficiency and energy, and by which it could be distributed throughout the organization.

It is believed that profit-sharing provides this needed element in the business of great corporations. In several cases the belief has become so great that, in order to induce employees to become shareholders, extra payments have been made to them annually, provided they have been in continuous service for a number of years and have proved themselves efficient. In the case of the Steel Corporation, when both preferred and common stock were offered in 1911, it was provided that an employee, in subscribing for stock, must present a certificate that he has been "continuously in the employ of the corporation for five years and has shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress," in which case he may receive a payment of $5 per annum per share on the preferred he subscribed for and $3.50 per share on the common. The Harvester company offered a similar plan, the special payment per share of preferred being $4, and per share of common $3.

OUR TARIFF AS AN ISSUE IN CANADA

That our new tariff will have an important bearing on the next parliamentary election in Canada is amply foreshadowed in reports received from that country. Conditions promise to cause a lively demand—indeed they have already caused one—for reductions in the Canadian tariff on importations from this country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given emphasis to this sentiment in speeches he has made.

How important the matter has become will best be understood by reference to the great growth that has taken place in recent years in the commerce between Canada and the United States. In spite of former

Give Him Something *Choice* this Christmas

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Kerr Adjustable Belt Buckle
Of Silver or Gold

has a patent adjusting device. No unsightly tongue and eyelets. A handy snap permits quick change from black to tan or colored belts.

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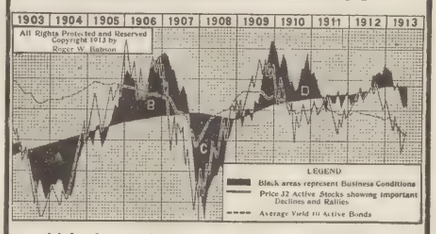
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gives you the vital fundamental facts that enable you to *know when* to buy and sell to the greatest advantage. It acquaints you with the constant changes that pertain to your interests. It helps you invest intelligently, profitably. Isn't that the very kind of assistance you have sought in studying the market?

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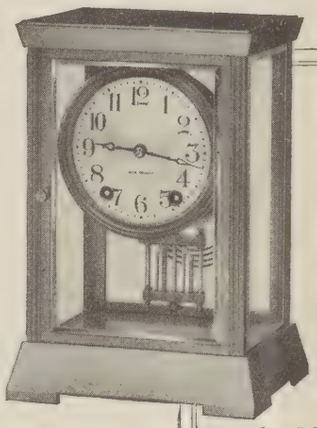
tariff restrictions by each against the other, their commerce back and forth has grown at what is called, by a correspondent of the London *Economist*, "an astonishing rate." In fact, it has become greater than the combined commerce which Canada carries on with the United Kingdom and all other parts of the British Empire. For the fiscal year ending in 1913 the actual figures were—with the United Kingdom, $316,000,000; with the rest of the British Empire, $44,000,000—a total of $360,000,000. Against this is set a total commerce with the United States of $608,000,000.

The writer believes that, under the new tariff, this trade between Canada and the United States "will advance even more rapidly than heretofore." Since 1897 Canadian imports from this country have increased from $62,000,000 to $441,000,000. It was in 1897 that Canada first gave a preference to British goods, but in spite of this the increase in imports from the United Kingdom was far less than the increase in those from the United States, the figures being, in 1897, $29,000,000; in 1913, $108,000,000. The prospect is that "before long we shall sell far more to the States than to the mother country, besides purchasing several times more from them than from her." Every year American manufacturers "are strengthening their hold on the Canadian market." Other items in *The Economist's* interesting letter include the following:

"Last year, they sent us $115,000,000 worth of dutiable iron and steel goods; altho not long ago our iron men considered it an outrage that they should be permitted to send a modest $20,000,000 worth. It is now believed that our sales of farm products to the States will be very much increased on account of the lower American duties. We have a superabundance of wild land, while the Americans have comparatively little left outside the irrigated areas, where cost of production would be higher than with us; in time, therefore, Blaine's prophecy may be fulfilled, and, with the assistance of the Argentine, we shall feed their vast population, and make more money out of the business than by shipping to England or other distant markets.

"The farmer in the older Provinces will derive substantial advantage from the Underwood tariff. His cattle, formerly taxed 27½ per cent., are now admitted free into the States; but at present he has not many to ship. Meats of all kinds are also free, but in this case, as well as in that of cattle, he will have to face the competition of Mexico, the Argentine, and Australia. The free admission of eggs, milk, and cream, and the reduced duties on butter and cheese are bound to encourage the dairy industry of Ontario and Quebec; and the farmers there likewise expect to 'make good money' by the freeing of hogs and sheep, and the lowered tariff on horses, oats, barley, hay, poultry, fruit, and vegetables.

"The exports of Canadian-grown wheat to the States last year were only 8,350,000 bushels, and have never been higher, as compared with an export of 75,000,000 bushels to England. The former American duty was 25 cents a bushel. There is little doubt that if we remove our wheat and flour duties, the Minneapolis millers will forthwith import large quantities of our hard grain for mixing with their softer varieties; but the opinion of a leading Manitoba farmer that within ten years the West will send more wheat to the States than to England is surely oversanguine.



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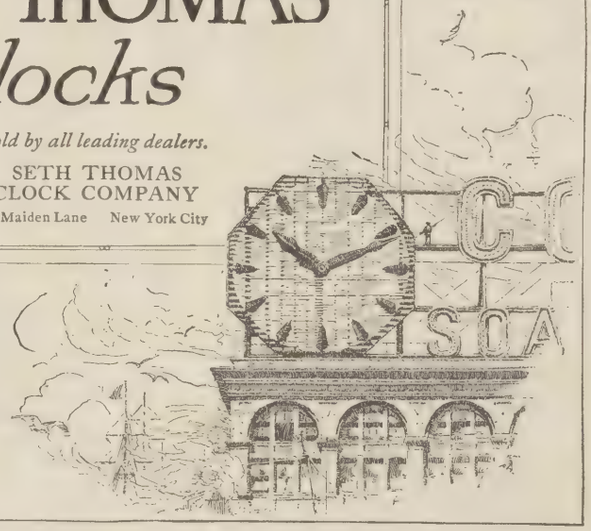

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Billiards at Home $1.00 DOWN

Your own Table will cost less than to play in a public pool-room. You play on it while paying. No special room needed. Sizes of Tables up to 4½ x 9 ft. (standard).

BURROWES Billiard and Pool Table

FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE.—On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog giving prices, terms, etc.

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Beautiful cabinet work makes this clock an attractive ornament and adds charm to Hall or Room. Height 7½ ft.—eight-day, heavy brass movement—visible pendulum—strikes hour and half-hour. Perfect time guaranteed. State if Oak or Cherry is wanted. Hand polished $20. Order early. Ithaca Clock Co., Dpt. C, Ithaca, N.Y. Est. since 1865 Ref., any Commercial Agency.

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OPENS the DRAFTS BEFORE YOU'RE UP
Lets you sleep an hour longer

Set the clock for 5 a. m. (or any hour desired)—furnace drafts will open automatically. Stay in bed till last minute—dress in a warm house—no fire to tend before breakfast. Biggest problems of winter solved, by

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Used for hot air, hot water, steam. Saves coal—saves worry—absolutely safe—always accurate. Easily installed, by yourself, in a few minutes. Needs no batteries—no attention, only winding.

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Evening SHIRT

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WITH pique or plain patented bosoms, put on the body of the shirt in such a way that no matter what position the wearer may assume, the bosom remains flat and in its place.

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No other Grape Fruit equals it in Flavor

"*American Medicine*" *says:*

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E. E. Kecler, M.D., in the "Good Health Clinic," writes:

"In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

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"I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, as other grape fruit to the Atwood is *as cider apples to pippins.*"

If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or bronze. It may be procured at first-class hotels, restaurants and clubs. Ask for ATWOOD Brand. For home use buy it by the box; it will keep for weeks and improve.

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is always sold in the trade-mark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT CO., 80 Maiden Lane, New York

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK.

"The consumer in the cities and towns says he feels the effects of the new American tariff already, the price of several food commodities having risen, owing to the wholesale shipment of them from Canada to the States. This may be true in some places, but it is some comfort to know that what he loses the Canadian farmer gains. Had he voted for reciprocity in 1911 we should have had to lower our tariff there and then on a good many articles of food coming from the States, and he would not have been hurt.

"Of course, if trade should grow bad there would be the usual cry in the States that the Democrats were responsible, and the protected interests in Canada might escape by the skin of their teeth from more or less drastic reductions. If, however, all goes well, the Canadian Parliament will be obliged, not at the coming session in January, but at some time in the near future, to buckle to the task of lowering the tariff; and that will, indeed, be a day of wrath for the home manufacturer, who has trusted too much to it, and not exerted himself sufficiently in the improvement of his machinery and business methods."

ENGLISH INVESTMENTS ABROAD

Current returns in England for income-tax purposes give interesting clues to the growth in British investments outside the home country. Incomplete as they are, these returns show such investments for 1911–12 of over $500,000,000. There was a moderate gain in takings of colonial and foreign government securities, but a much larger one—in fact, the chief increase—of miscellaneous investments. The total of $500,000,000 shows an increase over the previous year of about $15,000,000. In comments on these figures *The Financier* (London) prints the following table and comments:

Year	India Gov'ment stocks, loans, and guaranteed rys.	Colonial or foreign Gov'ment securities	Colonial or foreign Securities, other than Gov'ment not included in column 2	Total
1886–7...	£7,793,097	£16,243,321	£20,471,584	£44,508,002
1902–3...	9,048,777	19,935,643	34,844,295	63,828,715
1903–4...	8,695,929	20,263,072	36,906,305	65,865,306
1904–5...	8,760,185	20,880,837	36,421,087	66,062,109
1905–6...	8,862,807	22,069,260	42,967,198	73,899,265
1906–7...	8,768,237	22,270,846	48,521,033	79,560,116
1907–8...	8,925,692	23,414,624	*52,775,930	*85,116,246
1908–9...	9,037,209	23,204,471	56,595,713	88,837,393
1909–10..	9,455,519	24,618,988	†59,189,497	†93,264,004
1910–11..	9,654,846	25,073,446	†66,224,431	†100,952,723
1911–12..	9,753,113	25,296,700	68,844,854	103,894,667

*Estimates for the full year.

†Owing to the delay in passing the finance bill for 1909–10 the figures are lower for 1909–10 and higher for 1910–11 than they would have been under normal conditions.

"The data are exceedingly interesting, for they go to show that in the past twenty-five years there has been an enormous growth in the income received from British investments in the colonies and in foreign countries, while at the same time the revenue derived from British Government securities has shown an actual shrinkage in the same series of years. Bearing in mind the fact that the quarter-century covered has been a period of steady expansion in the foreign trade of these islands, it is, we think, a fair assumption that the growth of our overseas trade has been immensely stimulated by the great volume of British capital employed in foreign countries, whose development has thereby been accelerated, and who have consequently become better customers to the British manufacturer and merchant. The investment of capital abroad has notoriously received a pronounced stimulus during recent years, owing to the decline in

the popularity of British Government stocks, home railways, breweries, and other securities, which, for a variety of reasons, have ceased to make their former appeal to the capitalist. A still more potent factor has been the creation of a large and steadily growing mass of colonial and foreign securities bearing higher rates of interest than those to which the British investor had previously been accustomed."

FEWER BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Reports for October received by *Bradstreet's* from ninety-four cities show in building activities "a heavy decrease," both from September this year and from October a year ago. The total expenditure showed a decrease for the month, from September this year, of 22.4 per cent., and one of 17.1 per cent. from October last year. Commenting on the returns *Bradstreet's* says:

"The September total this year, it might be recalled, showed a gain of 11.7 per cent. over the like month a year ago, but the heavy drop in October shows that the operation of new building laws in many cities was to cause something like a hot-house movement in the filing of permits in September, which ceased with the passing of that month. Only thirty-eight cities of the ninety-four showed gains in October over the like month a year ago, while fifty-six showed decreases. The record of building expenditures at leading American cities reporting monthly, quarterly, and yearly from January, 1911, down to and including October, 1913, shows the ebb and flow in the building industry in the past thirty-four months, as follows:

	1912	1911	Change per cent.
Jan., 132 cities	$41,411,871	$48,555,636	D. 14.7
Feb., 134 cities	54,607,238	42,842,495	I. 27.4
March, 141 cities	78,588,240	80,470,184	D. 2.3
First quarter	$174,607,349	$171,868,315	I. 1.5
April, 140 cities	$99,561,328	$83,339,805	I. 19.4
May, 141 cities	93,105,947	79,960,920	I. 16.4
June, 140 cities	94,707,643	87,946,080	I. 7.6
Second quarter	$287,374,918	$251,246,805	I. 14.3
Six months	$461,982,267	$423,115,120	I. 9.1
July, 141 cities	$85,720,991	$78,407,023	I. 9.3
August, 142 cities	81,900,934	91,268,999	D. 10.2
Sept., 142 cities	67,921,024	72,225,168	D. 5.9
Third quarter	$235,542,949	$241,901,190	D. 2.6
Nine months	$697,525,216	$665,016,310	I. 4.8
Oct., 143 cities	$72,275,680	$66,746,617	I. 8.2
Nov., 141 cities	69,935,837	66,049,706	I. 5.8
Dec., 146 cities	73,370,322	54,315,166	I. 35.0
Fourth quarter	$215,581,839	$187,111,489	I. 15.2
Twelve months	$913,107,055	$852,127,799	I. 7.1
	1913	1912	
Jan., 145 cities	$54,340,563	$48,692,024	I. 11.6
Feb., 145 cities	61,141,275	51,494,295	I. 18.7
March, 146 cities	81,220,557	79,409,845	I. 2.2
First quarter	$196,702,395	$179,596,164	I. 9.5
April, 145 cities	$96,918,246	$103,189,722	D. 6.0
May, 146 cities	88,706,252	95,008,769	D. 6.6
June, 146 cities	80,859,953	96,958,920	D. 16.6
Second quarter	$266,484,451	$295,157,411	D. 9.7
Six months	$463,186,846	$474,753,575	D. 2.4
July, 145 ities	$75,501,375	$87,580,278	D. 13.7
August, 146 cities	63,720,880	83,462,183	D. 23.6
Sept., 143 cities	76,720,050	68,680,476	I. 11.7
Third quarter	$215,942,305	$239,722,937	D. 10.0
Nine months	$679,129,151	$714,476,512	D. 5.0
October, 94 cities	$45,378,512	$54,765,902	D. 17.1

For the ten months of the year 1913 the aggregate value of building was $724,507,663, a decrease of 5.9 per cent. from 1912, which year, however, showed a gain of 7.1 per cent. over 1911."

Champion Priming Plugs Start Any Motor, In Any Weather

You'll have to prime your motor if you run your car or motorcycle this winter.

With **Champion Priming Plugs** it is easy. They will start **any** motor—**any** time—on the first quarter turn.

It doesn't make any difference how cold your cylinders are. You don't have to worry about the lean mixture that low temperatures produce.

You are independent of weather conditions and low grade fuel troubles if your car has **Champion Priming Plugs.**

They put the few drops of gasoline needed for starting right where you want them—then fire them with a hot, fat "Champion" spark.

You can't get the same effect with priming cocks; they admit the gasoline too far away from the firing points.

With **Champion Priming Plugs** the fluid goes down through a channel in the wall of the plug itself, making gas at the point of greatest heat.

Study the picture. Our system is so simple that you can **see** it easier than we can **tell** it.

Champion Priming Plugs won't leak compression and they won't "soot up."

They are the best spark plugs made; that's why the manufacturers of three-fourths of all the cars made in America use them today.

We guarantee them to work perfectly—or your money back.

See that the name "Champion" is on the porcelain

CHAMPION PRIMING PLUG
Open needle valve slightly (you needn't remove glove) and inject gasoline. Passing through its own channel to plug base, it vaporizes directly at spark point.
New steel needle valve hardened and ground to a perfect compression tight seat. Steel cone-lock washer holds valve securely against vibration.

Sold everywhere at $1.25 each. If your dealer is not yet supplied, use the coupon and send us $5 in any safe form, for a set of four Champion Priming Plugs—prepaid.

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TRADE CHAMPION MARK

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio
Herewith find $5 remittance for which send me four **Champion Priming Plugs,** prepaid.

My car is a.....of the year.....
Address.....
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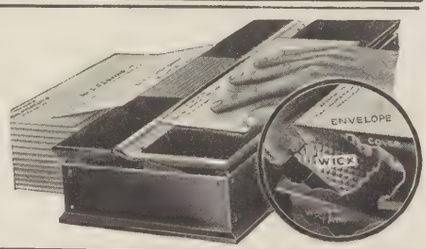
My regular dealer is.....(305)

Thick or thin— it seals every one

NO CRANK!
NO MACHINERY!



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Thick or thin, big or little, the Roco seals any business envelope up to 10½ inches in width.

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You take no risk, incur no expense, assume no obligation.

Write today on your letterhead, or use coupon.

DEALERS AND AGENTS—Write at once for money-making proposition before your territory is closed.
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for your backyard and the high cost of living.

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In this book, by one of the Agricultural Editors of *Country Life in America*, the best stories of 1000 garden successes are gathered together, reduced to simple terms and systematized for your ready use. Every phase of gardening is discussed comprehensively and expertly. Fifty illustrations and scores of plans and planting tables point the way to as many economies of time, work and money. A carefully prepared index adds great value as a ready reference guide throughout the planting season.

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is the final authority on all things horticultural. It aims to interest people in gardening by showing them how to get results in the most attractive and practical way. It has helped to decrease the cost of living in hundreds of homes by encouraging the use of once-neglected backyards for truck gardens.
It has brought health and joy into households by bringing their members into closer touch with nature. Among the leading features for the next year are the following:

Efficiency in Backyard Gardening

By Adolph Kruhm. These articles will help you make your garden produce more. They deal with the following subjects: Preparation of the soil, sowing and seeds, the cultivation of crops, crop rotation and the keeping of records.

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A series of articles written by experts dealing with improved types, races and varieties of shrubs, herbaceous plants, etc.

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By J. R. Mattern. These articles will show you which orchard fruits are best suited to your soil, climate and needs and how to plant them.

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What to do right now and why and how to do it in *your* garden. The timeliest practical advice, warnings and explanations.

$2.00 worth for $1.00

A well-printed, strongly bound book of over 200 pages. It retails at one dollar. And *eight* issues of the *Garden Magazine*.

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Here's my dollar—send me Garden Profits and Garden Magazine for 8 months.

Name.....

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1025)

did was give a man who did know about pictures the money, with orders to go out and find the best. I do not believe that Altman cared for anything outside of his business. When a rest was absolutely necessary he took a trip to Europe.

A GIANT ON A GIANT'S JOB

BERKELEY, the university city of California, is said to be one of the cleanest towns, morally and physically, in the world, and the giant chief of police, Gus Vollmer, gets most of the credit. Chief Vollmer learned to fight during some campaigns against rebellious clans in the Philippines, and when he laid aside his sword and firearms and returned home, J. Stitt Wilson, the Socialist mayor, made him commander in a war on ordinary thieves, desperadoes, rowdies, loafers, weeds and all kinds of uncleanness. In 1905, when the population of Berkeley was 25,000, property amounting to $21,780 was stolen from good citizens. In 1912 the population was about 50,000, and the loss through theft was $12,000. His work is described by Harold French in *The Sunset Magazine:*

Gus Vollmer grew up with the college town. Altho six feet, plus, with dignity to match his commanding stature, he still answers to his boyhood name. He is an intuitive reader of character.

Vollmer won his spurs in the quelling of the Philippine insurrection. Early in the outbreak, the Gugu guerrillas had been having a gay bit of glory in sniping the Americanos along the Pasig River. Vollmer was detailed with a platoon of artillerymen to break up their game. Commandeering a scow, he installed improvised machinery upon it and sheathed its sides with iron. With a handful of daredevils manning rapid-fire guns, he cruised up and down the river scaring and scattering the bushwhackers until he had completely pacified the pirates of the Pasig.

Shortly after his return from the wars he was given charge of the police department of Berkeley. The city was growing rapidly, new tracts were spreading all over the map, and as a consequence the slender force of police was unable to patrol the entire territory. Vollmer mounted his men on bicycles, which enabled them to come swiftly and silently wherever they were needed. He next arranged a system of signals whereby he could communicate with his patrolmen at a moment's notice. By touching a switch, an electric current flowing through wires in various districts flashed red signals at the intersections of certain streets, and when they winked their warnings the officer on that particular beat would catch this high sign and rush to the nearest police-telephone box, where he would receive his instructions. This installation has proved to be such a signal success that many other municipalities have since adopted its features.

Vollmer transformed his offices into a technical laboratory where he and his subordinates studied every phase of crim-

Wear *this* Underwear and *less* Overwear

It affords the same protection in cool weather as a light overcoat. Moisture on the skin is what makes the body cold—these garments are ribbed so there are air spaces to carry off all perspiration.

Wright's

Spring Needle Ribbed Union Suits

are light in weight. Knitted on Cooper patented spring needle machines—stretch with every part of the body, but don't lose shape. Provided with a closed crotch that cannot fall open. See this label in red. At your dealer's.

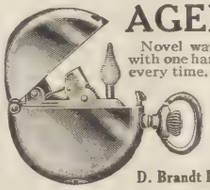
WRIGHT'S SPRING NEEDLE TRADE MARK RIBBED UNDERWEAR

Wright's Stralk Underwear

lined with fleece for comfort and warmth and to let your pores breathe. Protects you from sudden changes of temperature—keeps cold out and body heat in. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to get it for you.

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
74 Leonard St., New York

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."



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inology, specializing upon the evolution of systems of identification.

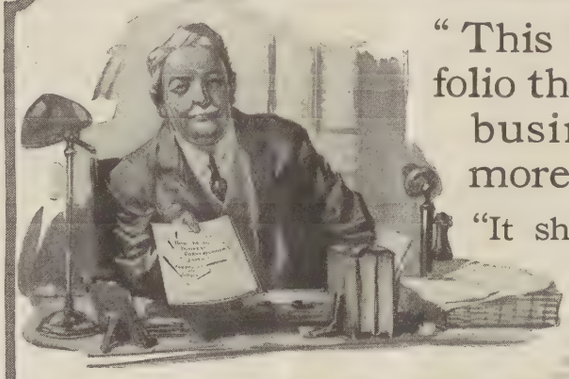
All the data obtainable upon the means of identifying criminals he has cross-indexed in a system of filing-cabinets. In other indexes are the records of all articles sold to pawnbrokers in the Western cities, by which means he is enabled to trace stolen goods to their more or less innocent purchasers, and thereby he secures their return. Between one-third and one-half of the loot that is pilfered from Berkeleyans is restored to its owners by this systematic method of conducting searches for its recovery.

Chief Vollmer has been very successful in deterring crime by treating delinquents who have come into his custody as patients to be cured rather than bad people to be brutalized by rough handling. We read on:

Many a young man who is now leading a clean and honorable life blesses "Golden-Rule Gus" for his practical help.

Here is one illustration of the way the chief of "Spotless Town" combines science, efficiency, and humanity in the practise of his profession. An ex-convict who was released from San Quentin prison a few months ago came to Berkeley to begin a new life, and engaged in the occupation of a huckster. Wearied with the plodding of a long, laborious day, he slept for seven hours in his lonely room, unmindful of the fact that a bandit had held up three trolley-cars near his new home. Vollmer's men joined in the hunt and when the carmen described the appearance of the desperado they turned to the almost infallible card index and traced the scent to the unlucky ex-convict. They got their man and found he could not prove an alibi. The conductors and motormen "positively identified" the huckster as the "hold-up man." He was arraigned for the crime, and the prospect of prison walls for life seemed certain. But Vollmer felt intuitively that his department had committed a cruel error. Altho the direct evidence was deemed conclusive, he busied himself looking for other clues. On the night of the robbery a boat disappeared from its moorings on the Berkeley water-front. Later it was found on the San Francisco shore and in it lay a razor on which were blond hairs. These faint traces convinced Vollmer that the person who stole the boat with which to cross the bay had a good reason for getting out of Berkeley's back door instead of leaving it on the brilliantly lighted electric trains. He followed up this clue until a few weeks later a midnight thug who held up a San Francisco car was shot and killed by the metropolitan police. His hair matched the wisps on the razor as exactly as other evidence proved him to be the real criminal. Finally, the Berkeley carmen identified the dead bandit as the man who had robbed them, and the innocent man was freed. Vollmer had on his own account engaged a lawyer to defend the man who had been unjustly accused of crime, so confident was he in his innocence.

"Big Brother" Gus is the term of endearment applied to this charitable chief by the boys of Berkeley because of his successful policy of dealing with juvenile offenders. When they fall into his hands, after committing some such offenses against the



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propertied classes as "swiping" fruit and other mischievous misdemeanors, he first communicates with their folk, and then, instead of putting them in jail, where they would be exposed to contaminating influences, he puts them on their honor to amply atone for their wrong-doing, or in extreme cases he exercises the right of eminent domain, *in loco parentis*, and applies salutary spankings. As a result, these minor offenses have become so infrequent that now it's a long time between spanks.

"Spotless Town" was appropriately applied to Berkeley about a year ago, when the Chief and his men carried on a crusade against weeds and unsightly litter, requiring property-owners to clean up their premises and giving the city the appearance of neatness that has not since worn off.

"Golden-Rule Gus" bears an enviable record for nerve. On numerous occasions he has appeared as tho led by intuition upon the scene of some near-tragedy, and has captured desperate criminals just in time to prevent their committing murder or great bodily violence. If any one is injured, it is almost always the Chief that rushes first to the aid of the stricken one. Even on his vacation trips Vollmer is a champion life-saver. Having saved two girls from drowning in the Russian River during the summer of 1907, he was impelled by fate to repeat history for a third time in the same place, three years later. The third girl, Miss Lydia Sturtevant, whom he saved from drowning, proved the charm, for she became his bride.

WHO CARRANZA IS

SINCE talk of lifting the embargo on arms for the Mexican revolutionists was started at Washington, General Venustiano Carranza has become an international figure. Everybody has been curious to find out just what kind of a man the Constitutionalist leader is. It would certainly be difficult to get an unprejudiced view of his personality from non-sympathizers, to use a mild term, and his partizans would doubtless place a halo over him, so we look to an outsider for an impartial sketch. The London *Times* sent a correspondent to Carranza's headquarters at Hermosillo the other day, and this is a part of what came up in print:

Whatever excesses may be laid to the charge of his subordinates, there is no uncertainty in my mind as to the sincerity or the personal honor of the General himself. He may be, like Madero, an idealist, but he is certainly an honest man. Like Madero, whose own words I quote, he lived, until toward the end of the long reign of President Diaz, "tranquilly occupied, in common with the immense majority of Mexicans, with private business and the thousand futilities of social life." He belongs to the land-owning class in the State of Coahuila, where he was Governor and where he had spent most of his life. He is a great reader; his serious, studious face, with deep, vertical lines between the brows, betrays "the pale cast of thought." His eyes gleam patiently and kindly through spectacles. His hair is dark still,

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but mouth and chin are hidden by a heavy gray mustache and beard, tho the cheeks are shaved. His voice is gentle, and his movements are deliberate. He sits perfectly still listening to questions, and answers them without hesitation, in an even tone, his hands loosely clasped, his eyes searching his interrogator's face to see if his meaning is made clear.

It is hard to understand how a man of this professorial student type can have gained such an ascendency over the Revolutionists. At this moment he is suffering a little from the effects of bad water and short rations of food during his three months' journey on horseback from Piedras Negras, in Coahuila (which was formerly the insurgent capital), to this place. But he can scarcely be a man of overflowing physical vitality at any time. It must be by force of character and intellect that he has reached his present dangerously high position. "I am the only leader recognized as supreme by all the chiefs of the revolution," he told me in his quiet, measured speech, not with pride, but as one upon whom a heavy responsibility lay. "What we fight for is the Constitution of our country and the development of our people. Huerta outraged the Constitution when he overthrew and murdered President Madero. He continues to outrage it by attempting to govern despotically as Diaz did, and refusing to administer fairly the laws, which are equal for all. This revolution can not cease until either we, the Constitutionalists, triumph, or until Huerta triumphs completely over us. Even in the latter case it would only cease for the moment. It has its roots in social causes. The land, which was formerly divided among the mass of the people, has been seized by a few. The owners of it compel those who are working for them to buy the necessities of life from them alone. They lay a burden of debt upon the poor people and make them virtually slaves, for as long as the poor people owe them money they can not go away. If they try to go away, they can be brought back. They can be put in prison. Another cause of the revolution is the growth of a middle class. Formerly there were only the rich and the poor. Now there is a class in between which does not like to see the poor opprest; which knows what democracy and social reforms mean in other countries, and which is resolved to take successive steps forward in the direction of complete self-government."

"Have you any definite plans for land reform and other reforms?" I inquired.

He thought a moment. Then he replied: "The first necessity is the fair and free election of a President. The election which is proposed now will be a farce. In the disturbed state of our country it is impossible to hold a proper election. Large numbers of voters will not know anything about it. We Constitutionalists refuse to recognize any President who may be returned at the fraudulent election. We shall execute anybody who does recognize him."

The *Times* man thought he must have misunderstood what Carranza said about executing people, and asked him to repeat the statement. The General did so with added emphasis. To continue:

To hear this amiable, scholarly old gentleman define so bloodthirsty and, to us, so utterly unreasonable a line of action

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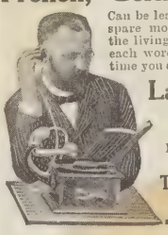

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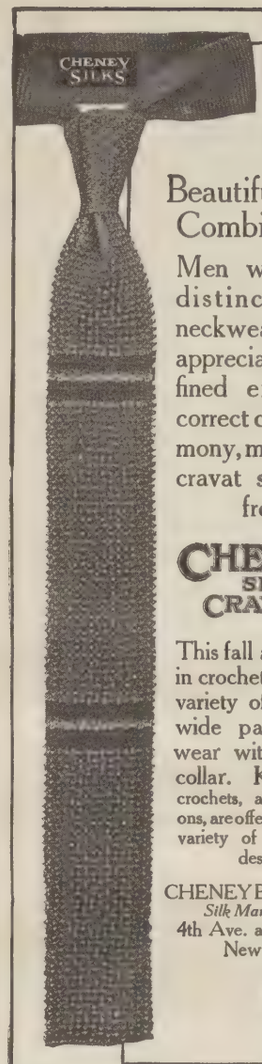
made me feel as if I were dreaming. It threw a strange light upon his profession of belief in democracy. I have no doubt that he sincerely imagines himself a believer in that creed. I am sure that the best of his followers are equally sincere, tho of course there are many who fight simply because they prefer disorder and make a profit out of looting. The very fact that the party calls itself the *Constitucionalistas* and not the *Carranzistas* proves that it follows a principle rather than a man. But the discrepancy between their professions and their avowed policy shows how far the mentality of Mexico is distant from that of Europe and the United States, and how impossible it is to apply to it, as President Wilson persists in doing, the same tests and the same standards which obtain in countries where the idea of self-government is a plant of mature growth.

It is the custom of the Constitutionalists and Federals alike to execute all the general and field officers who are captured; sometimes other officers, and even privates. They justify this by reference to a law of 1862 against fomenting treason. Each side calls the other side "traitors," and the only course to take with a "traitor,"—that is, a man who differs from your view,—is to shoot him. Several Mexicans have quite seriously told me that Madero failed simply because he tried to make terms with supporters of the old régime of Diaz and his *cientificos* (so his Ministers were derisively called) instead of killing them. They are mistaken. Madero failed chiefly because he was a bundle of nerves and what Americans call a "crank," and because he promised what he could not possibly perform.

A BRITISHER'S GLIMPSE OF THE PRESIDENT

BRITISH newspaper men have a way of writing personal sketches that is seldom practised in this country except in a few magazine articles. Instead of diving right into the essentials of a story, they describe many details that an American reporter ordinarily would leave to his readers' imagination, and yet their articles do not seem padded. Most of the stories which appear in the big English dailies have a completeness of detail that gives the reader an impression that he has been on the spot and seen and heard everything that the reporter saw and heard. A good sample of this kind of journalism is found in a recent issue of the London *Daily News*. It is an account of a visit to the White House with the small army of American correspondents, and the writer, H. Hamilton Fyfe, got a cinematographic impression of President Wilson. Here is his story:

Dim and cool the corridors, spacious and airy the hall, in which some twenty men were standing or sitting about, chatting and evidently waiting. Exactly at the hour of three there was a movement. Some signal was given, and we all walked informally into a large, pleasant room where, behind a big writing-table, with his hands on the back of a chair, the spare-



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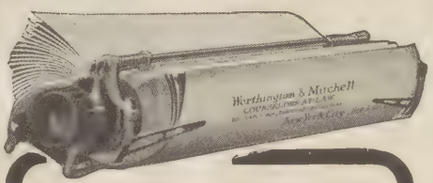

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featured master of the house, a man of middle age and middle height, was standing ready to receive us.

The house was the White House; the master of it, the President of the United States, and he was holding one of his weekly receptions of newspaper men, receptions which have no parallel outside the United States, I believe, and which mark a point worth notice in the history of relations between governments and the press.

There stood the chief magistrate of one of the world's most powerful nations, the President, chosen upon his merits by ninety millions of people to hold the highest office in the Republic. There he stood to be questioned, heckled even, by the men who made public opinion. Every Thursday at three he meets writers for morning journals. Every Monday at ten the evening papers can send their representatives to see him.

President Wilson enjoys it. He feels like a professor again, with a class of eager students round him asking questions, calling upon him to straighten out difficulties, suggesting possible solutions of tangled historical skeins. He likes to set his wits against those of his questioners. A master of dialectic, he is glad to exercise his gift.

The reception has no formality about it. The President has just come in from the garden, it seems. He wears white trousers and rubber shoes. Just behind him is a big bay window. The glimpse I get of leafy alleys and smooth lawns and glowing autumn borders makes me fancy he will be glad to get back to it again. For the moment, however, he is entirely at the service of the newspaper men. While they move in and form a half-circle before him, he looks down at his table, at the neatly arranged papers, the jar of carnations, the green-jade shaded lamp which tells of work far into the night. As soon as the noise of feet ceases he glances up and around—a keen glance through his glasses. He is trying to judge their temper. Have they come in hostile mood? Are they going to demand information which he has no idea of giving them? Do they want to discuss questions upon which he has not made up his mind? Clearly he is satisfied as to their mood at present. He smiles genially and opens the conversation himself.

This is unusual. As a rule he waits for one of his visitors to begin. They are always quite ready. There is no shyness about speaking. Often two or three start together. But to-day he is pleased by a piece of news from Mexico. The affairs of that country have been occupying him for many weeks past. His policy has been severely criticized. Some blame him for making the United States ridiculous; others for exposing them to the risk of a war for which they are unprepared. To-day he can claim that, after all, his method looks like being successful. Yet instantly he is put on the defensive.

"What would you do, Mr. President, if . . . . . ?"

"Supposing, Mr. President, that there should be . . ." He smiles with an odd little twist of his lips.

"We won't deal with 'ifs' and suppositions," he answers. "Let us keep to the situation as it is to-day."

Mr. Fyfe found that President Wilson talked with good humor and frankness, and with freedom from official pomposity and intellectual hauteur. He is kindly

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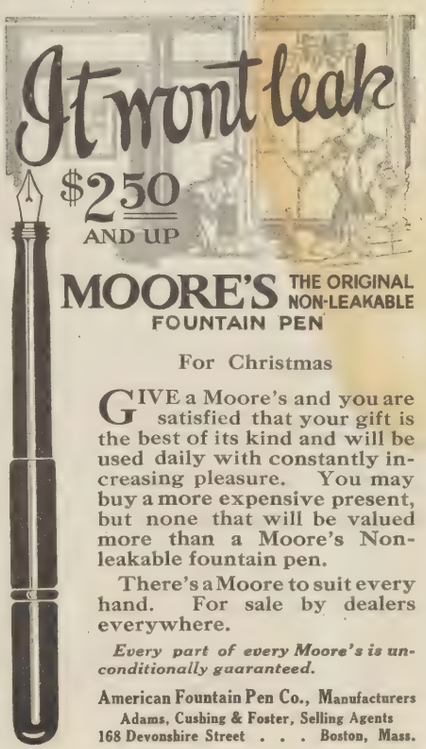

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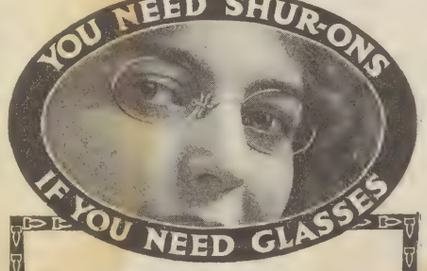

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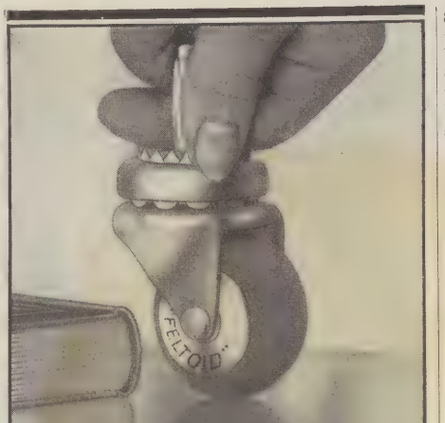

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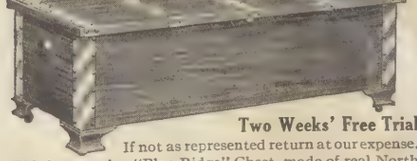

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President Wilson is known to live very much within himself. He is a man of few friends. He entertains little. Even those who are closest to him seldom pass within his barrier of reserve. The country knows scarcely anything about him. Everywhere people ask, "What sort of a man is he?" If they could see him at these press receptions they would drop the notion that he is a pedantic, "professorial" person, as most of them believe. They would discover him to be one upon whom a natural dignity sits with ease; who is not afraid to measure his wits and his information with those of his critics; who is willing to discuss his policies with patience and good temper, never playing Sir Oracle or taking up the "I'm not a-arguing with yer: I'm a-telling of yer" tone. Everybody has a mental image of Colonel Roosevelt, not often correct, but, so far as it goes, clear. Everybody knew "Big Bill" Taft. The President is still an enigma. To him, therefore, personal relations with those whose business it is to inform the nation are specially useful—more useful indeed than they are to the newspaper men. They gain indirectly, by having

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"Don't want to," said Tommy.

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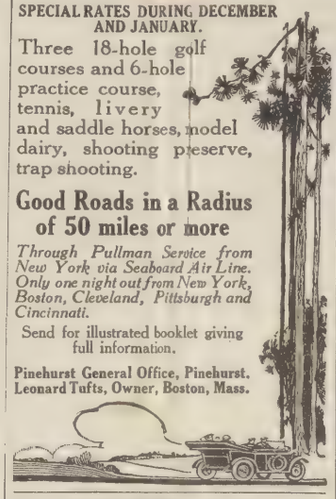

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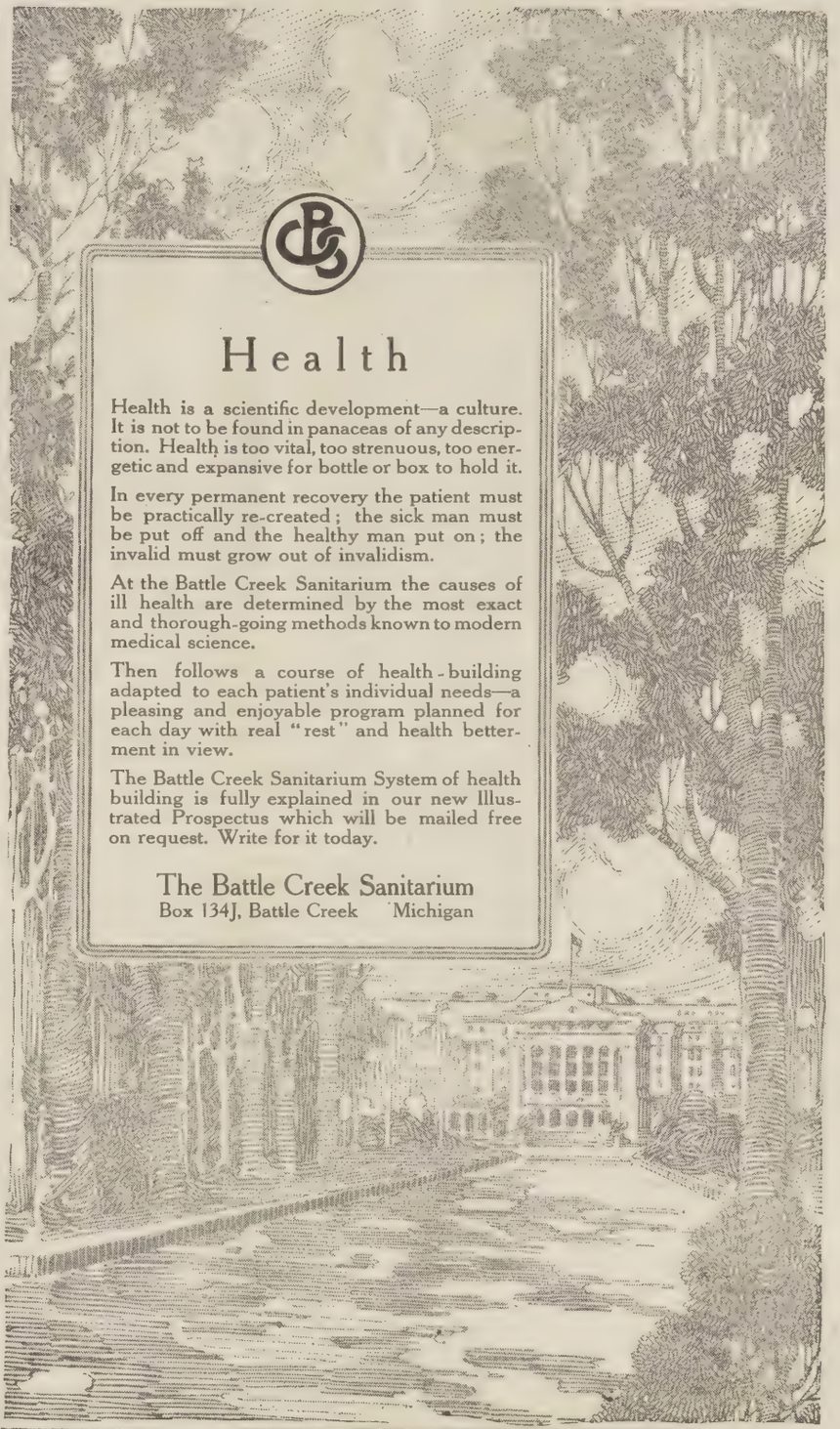
EFFIE'S STEADY COMPANY—"Why, Willie, that is a queer question. Why do you want to know?"

EFFIE'S BROTHER—"She said last night she would give a dollar to know, and I'd like to scoop it in."—*Puck.*

Pitiful, Pitiful.—Somebody in town with a plausible claim to plutocracy persists in frying bacon, the forty-cent kind, cut particularly thin, every morning for breakfast, and when the savor is wafted out to mingle with the crisp air of these early autumn morns and it floats in upon the lowly devotee of the print-shop as he extracts the lacteal fluid from the cow with both horns missing, hunger springs eternal within the human stomach, and as we sit down to our morning repast of rye bread and liver, with nostrils still attuned to the odor of sizzling swine, the curb that the high cost of living ought to have on a man's appetite fades away like a ten-cent piece wagered on the Giants in the first game of the world's series.—*Oswego (Kan.) Independent.*


Health
Health is a scientific development—a culture. It is not to be found in panaceas of any description. Health is too vital, too strenuous, too energetic and expansive for bottle or box to hold it.
In every permanent recovery the patient must be practically re-created; the sick man must be put off and the healthy man put on; the invalid must grow out of invalidism.
At the Battle Creek Sanitarium the causes of ill health are determined by the most exact and thorough-going methods known to modern medical science.
Then follows a course of health-building adapted to each patient's individual needs—a pleasing and enjoyable program planned for each day with real "rest" and health betterment in view.
The Battle Creek Sanitarium System of health building is fully explained in our new Illustrated Prospectus which will be mailed free on request. Write for it today.
The Battle Creek Sanitarium
Box 134J, Battle Creek Michigan

FREE

A SONG full of love, life and enthusiasm. A tuneful message from big, sunny, carefree California. Mary Garden stopped her performance of Grand Opera to sing this beautiful song and make it famous. One copy, with a picture of Mary Garden on the cover, will be sent you on request, FREE. Write at once before our supply is gone.

Song Department
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HALSEY THERMOSTAT HEAT REGULATOR

A neat, compact bronze placque—lies flat against the wall. Automatically keeps an even temperature, saving fuel and care. Most reliable in action, simplest in construction. No electric batteries, contacts or motors to get out of order. No winding—*generates its own wonderful power from room temperature. Gradually* operates the dampers of any heater direct from thermostat.

$16.00 delivered complete, including all appliances for installing

Why pay more for complicated mechanisms that are less reliable and effective?

Time attachment $5.00 extra. Raises temperature to 70 degrees in the morning. Thermostat holds it at 70 degrees all day long.

Write for descriptive booklet "D" It is free.

HALSEY MFG. CO., 1213 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

You may forget—It can't forget

A Perfected Picture Machine for Home Entertainment

The foremost lens makers of America have solved the problem of satisfactorily projecting enlarged pictures from the pictures *themselves* as well as through lantern slides.

Bausch and Lomb HOME BALOPTICON

Shows colored pictures, photo prints, type matter or solid objects, such as coins, minerals, etc., with a clearness and brilliancy heretofore impossible except with lantern slides.

Shows Type Without Reversing. With no other popular priced instrument can you project written or printed matter without the extra expense of a reversing mirror. You will realize how this increases the opportunities for pleasure and entertainment.

Shows Solid Objects. Owing to the fact that the object holder is on the *floor* of the light chamber rather than on the wall as in other home instruments, it is possible to show solid objects. The works of your watch, pieces of jewelry, botanical specimens are all subjects possible to project readily in the Home Balopticon only.

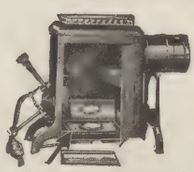
Scientific Illumination. The fact that the Home Balopticon is equipped with one of the famous B & L *achromatic* lenses and that years of laboratory experiment are behind its wonderful system of illumination and reflection, accounts in a large measure for the superior clearness and brilliancy of its pictures.

Another advantage is that each outfit includes two adjustable picture holders and an aluminum coated wall screen which makes the image many times more brilliant than can the ordinary sheet.

That this is the best of all home picture machines will be apparent if you compare demonstrations with any other similar projector at any price. At photographic dealers—not toy stores.

For lantern slide users the Home Balopticon can be supplied in a model combining lantern slides with opaque pictures giving instant interchange between the two.

"Fun—and Better" *Free*



Note the possibilities of the flat object holder

A book about the possibilities of original home entertainment with the Home Balopticon. If you doubt that this picture machine is to the eye what the talking machine is to the ear, send for this book and read how the Balopticon can be used for pleasure and profit in scores of different ways.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
512 St. Paul St., Rochester, N.Y.

Box of
All Havana Only 25c

French's superb Cuban Special. Filler of Havana leaves too short to use in the manufacture of our celebrated Juan del Rey brand of Havana cigars. Both filler and wrapper are the purest Cuban grown tobacco—thoroughly seasoned leaf. Rich tropic flavor. Five cigars in Spanish Cedar Box by parcel post prepaid direct to you for only 25c, silver or stamps. Limited introductory offer. Send today.

FRENCH TOBACCO CO., Dept. 23, Statesville, N. C.

Going Nowhere.—"What sort of platform is this candidate running on?"

"I think it's a treadmill."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Better Early.—"Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter."

"I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir."—*Boston Transcript.*

One Virtue.—"When you proposed to me you said you were not worthy of me!"

"Well, what of that?"

"Nothing: only I will say for you that whatever else you were, you were no liar."—*Houston Post.*

Tip for Husbands.—SWEET YOUNG THING—"Let us go into this department store until the shower is over."

SUFFERING HUSBAND—"I prefer this undertaker's. You won't see so many things you want."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Real Reason.—"Why do so many young men leave the farm?"

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "in most of the cases I have observed it was because they couldn't earn their salt as farm hands an' wasn't fixt to pay board."—*Washington Star.*

Willing to Help.—Percy Noodles says that when he told the capitalist's daughter if she didn't name their wedding-day at once he would go out West and sow wild oats, she said she guessed her father would be glad to lend him some bulletins from the Agricultural Experiment Station.—*Dallas News.*

Kicking Back.—Hon. Alex Appleby, editor of the Leesville (Colo.) *Light*, is tired of being criticized.

"Many people kick because the papers never tell the truth," he says. "Let the man or woman in Leesville who wants us to tell the truth about him or her stand up and we'll try to be accommodating."—*New York Telegraph.*

Post-card Politics.—"Why is there such a hot fight over the appointment of a postmaster in this little town?" asked the stranger. "The office doesn't pay anything much, does it?"

"That ain't it, mister," replied the native. "You see most of us are particular as to who reads our postal cards."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Bare Facts.—The teacher of the class in English demanded that the pupils all write for their daily exercise a brief account of a baseball game.

One boy sat through the period seemingly wrapt in thought, while the others worked hard, and turned in their narratives. After school, the teacher approached the desk of the laggard.

"I'll give you five minutes to write that description," he sternly said; "if it is not done by that time, I shall punish you."

The boy promptly concentrated all his attention upon the theme as the teacher slowly counted the moments. At last, with joyful eagerness, he scratched a line on his tablet, and handed it to his master. It read:

"Rain—no game."—*Detroit Free Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 6.—Gen. Felix Diaz, recently a candidate for President of Mexico, is stabbed by would-be assassins at Havana.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the new American Minister to China, takes up his duties at Peking.

November 7.—Alfred Russel Wallace, the famous English scientist, dies in London in his ninety-first year.

Brazil has appropriated $500,000 for representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and the Venezuelan Government has asked an appropriation of $350,000.

Ecuador decides to seek a $33,000,000 loan in Europe for the sanitation of Guayaquil and for railroads.

Maurice Chevillard, at Buc, makes a series of upside-down flights and spiral loop-the-loops in a 50-mile gale, outclassing Jules Pégoud, the original topsyturvy airman.

November 10.—Mendel Beiliss is acquitted at Kief, Russia, of the ritual murder of the Christian boy Yushinsky.

The Chino-French Bank signs a contract for a loan of $30,000,000 to the Chinese Government.

Sir T. Vansittart Bowater is installed Lord Mayor of the city of London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

November 6.—Colonel Goethals and the other engineering officials of the Canal Zone estimate that it will cost $36,394,000 to complete the work on the Panama Canal.

November 8.—A caucus of Democratic Senators is called to end a deadlock of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

November 10.—Dudley Field Malone is nominated by the President to succeed Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of the Port at New York.

November 12.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus decides to give the Committee on Banking and Currency an extension of time to report on the Glass-Owen Bill.

GENERAL

November 7.—The strike of the employees of the Indianapolis Traction Company is settled through the efforts of Governor Ralston.

Dr. Charles McBurney, first great authority on appendicitis, dies in Brookline, Mass.

November 8.—Striking miners ambush and kill three guards and two strike-breakers at Laveta, Colo.

November 9.—A heavy snowstorm strikes Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, and Michigan. A hurricane on Lake Erie wrecks several ships and more than sixty lives are lost. Damage to property in Cleveland is estimated at $2,000,000.

November 10.—The New Jersey Supreme Court reverses the Paterson Recorder's Court which sentenced William D. Haywood, Carlo Tresca, and Adolph Lessig, I. W. W. leaders, to six months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct. The Supreme Court says that the evidence shows that the defendants were marching in the streets in a peaceable manner, and that they are not guilty of disorderly conduct merely because a crowd of strikers followed them.

The Vice Committee of the International Purity Congress, at Minneapolis, presents a report holding the problem novel to be the chief cause of immorality in this country.

The corn crop in this country for 1912 is valued by the Department of Agriculture at $1,741,353,019, the most valuable ever produced in the history of the world.

November 11.—Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, submits to the United States Good Roads Association in convention at St. Louis a bill which he plans to introduce at the next session of Congress, to appropriate $25,000,000 as Federal aid for road-building.

Remote.—OLD GENTLEMAN—"And so your name is Hooligan? Are you any relation to Tom Hooligan?"

HOOLIGAN—"Very distant. I wuz me mother's first child an' Tim wuz the twelfth."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Finding Money in New York City

Have you $10.00?—Can you save $10.00 a month? If so, write today and we will show you how in our opinion you can pick up $1,500 or more.

On September 30th the New York Municipal Railway Corporation entered into a guaranteed contract to have within 17 months a magnificent subway completed from the heart of Manhattan Island to within four minutes' walk of 25 lots that we can sell for $1,390 each, with others at higher prices.

Nearly two months have elapsed since the contract was signed—so that in 15 months from now you should be able to go from these lots to Canal Street in less than twenty minutes. In 15 months New York's teeming population will pour over this property, and each lot will become the abiding place of three, six or more families.

Out of 2918 lots—the original number in Marlboro—25 are all that are left at the above figures. The balance range as high as $4,000 each, and if you saw them you probably could not tell the difference between one and the other, although admittedly the difference is there.

This is the last advertisement on Marlboro that will ever be published in The Literary Digest. All lots left will be sold at much higher prices than these quoted, and practically all of them are reserved for local builders. It is a curious thing, but we usually sell only our cheapest lots through advertising.

It is your last chance on instalments to get next to this, the first subway to be finished under the $337,000,000 program on which New York City has embarked. In five years these lots should bring $3,000 or more each, and at that time you will only have invested in instalments about $700.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Come to New York at any time within 90 days after date of your purchase; visit our properties with our representative; keep what you have if you think it is the best bargain in our $10,000,000 holdings; change it for any other lot if you will, or go to our cashier's desk and get back every dollar you have paid us if you are not satisfied with any of our lots.

FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK

We want every customer to visit New York and inspect his purchase, and we therefore make the following offer, viz.: We will allow your entire railroad fare to New York City and return, not to exceed $36, crediting the full amount on your purchase. We only require that your inspection be made with our representative and within one year from date of purchase.

Now, won't you write today, and let us tell you more of the wonderful story of the profits our customers have made and are making in New York City real estate?

Or, better still, send $10 and we will make the best selection from the lots remaining unsold.

Wood, Harmon & Co.
Dept. M 3
261 Broadway, New York

Our References

We have been in business for twenty-five years and are considered the largest real estate concern in the world. We refer you to your own bank or any commercial agency regarding our financial standing and reputation.

COUPON: Sign, detach and mail

Messrs. WOOD, HARMON & CO.
Dept. M 3, 261 Broadway, New York

Please send particulars of your lots along the New Subways at $1,390 each.

Name.....

Address.....

Tee Up! Smoke Up!

AS satisfying as the sounding smack of the perfect drive, is the open-air relish of the perfect smoke—Tuxedo. Both go together, too. When you grab your bag and start for the links, grab up your tin of Tuxedo and take it along.

"*Follow through*" the snappy afternoon with Tuxedo. Put Tuxedo in your pipe and you will "*put*" the best. And at "the nineteenth hole" rest up and relax with a good, solid smoke of Tuxedo. That's the advice of good golfers everywhere.

Next time you want added flavor, zest and enjoyment to your game, try the Famous Green Tin with America's favorite tobacco in it. When you get to *that* green, the going's good.

J. J. McDERMOTT

J. J. McDermott, Professional, Country Club of Atlantic City, N. J., National Open Champion, 1911 to 1913, second in 1910, known as the famous "Home-bred" Champion, says:

"*Pipe smoking gives added pleasure to a golfer when the pipe is filled with Tuxedo. Tuxedo provides more keen enjoyment than any other tobacco I know.*"

J. J. McDermott

ALEX. ROSS

Alex. Ross, Professional, Brae Burn Country Club, Auburndale, Mass., Open Champion of Massachusetts six times, National Open Champion 1907, says:

"*Tuxedo, cool and mild, is essentially the smoke that satisfies. Many of my fellow golfers agree with me in giving preference to Tuxedo.*"

Alexander Ross

ALEX CAMPBELL

Alex Campbell, Professional, The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., second in Massachusetts Open Championship in 1906 and 1908, says:

"*I am always glad to speak a good word for Tuxedo tobacco. Constant use of it only serves to make it better liked. Its fragrant, soothing flavor makes it the choice of many golfers.*"

Alex Campbell

Tuxedo

The Perfect Pipe Tobacco

When hundreds of men of national repute say frankly and emphatically that Tuxedo is by far the most satisfactory tobacco made—and naturally they have tried the others—one thing is *certain:* It's worth *your* while to *try* Tuxedo.

Especially is it worth your while if a sensitive tongue prevents pipe smoking. Tuxedo positively *cannot bite*—not even if you smoke pipeful after pipeful, as many as you can crowd into a day or a week.

Tuxedo is made of only the finest, choicest selected leaves of perfectly aged Burley tobacco. It is made by the original "Tuxedo Process" which removes *every trace* of *bite* and *sting* and develops *all* the wonderful mildness, fragrance and flavor of the Burley leaf in a way that no other brand of tobacco has ever successfully imitated.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

Convenient pouch, *innerlined* with moisture-proof paper 5c

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

Illustrations are about one-half size of real packages.

SAMPLE TUXEDO FREE—

Send us 2c in stamps for postage and we will mail you prepaid a souvenir tin of TUXEDO tobacco to any point in the United States. Address

TUXEDO DEPARTMENT
Drawer S
Jersey City, N. J.

WILLIAM H. POTTS

William H. Potts, Professional, Apawamis Club, Rye, N.Y., well-known instructor and player, says:

"*The absolute purity and mild fragrance of Tuxedo make a great hit among golfers. I'm for Tuxedo.*"

W. H. Potts

TOM VARDON

Tom Vardon, Professional, Onwentsia Club, second in British Open Championship, 1903; second in French Open Championship, 1906, says:

"*Tuxedo is an agreeable companion to the golfer. We are old friends.*"

J. Vardon

JACK HOBENS

Jack Hobens, Professional at the Englewood Country Club, N. J.; Metropolitan Open Champion, 1908, and second in 1911, says:

"*I smoke Tuxedo tobacco because it suits me, and I have no desire to change. The best is always good enough for me. Tuxedo is the golfer's smoke.*"

John Hobens

Not Bleached

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR is not artificially bleached or whitened chemically nor adulterated in any way whatever. Its color is a rich, creamy white—not a dead, artificial white.

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR retains all the best properties of the natural wheat. It is scientifically milled and dependable in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Absolutely Wholesome

FOR SALE BY GROCERS EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED.

Most Wonderful of Toys

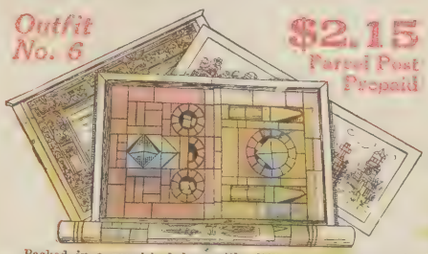
CASTLES, towers, bridges, forts and battlements rise as by magic under the child's hand. These are the remarkable, indestructible building blocks that fascinate and delight the children and the whole family. Made of eternal stone in beautiful, soft, permanent colors. Every block is a perfect fitting part or buildings of every style and design the imagination may fancy. The greatest toys ever made.

These wonderful building blocks furnish unending fun for the entire family—grown-ups as well as the children. The splendid models that can be created with these beautiful toys are a constant source of delight. Richter's Anchor Blocks are the best Christmas gift for any child. Learn about these wonderful building blocks. Just send the coupon below, or you can order at once by Parcel Post.

RICHTER'S Anchor Blocks

Fun for the whole family! The best gift Santa Claus can bring to any child. Made of stone. Cannot break, last forever. It is the marvelous toy that holds the interest for years. The very thing for bachelor uncles, aunts and grandparents. Next year or next birthday give a supplementary set. Anchor Blocks form a useful, dignified, refined gift for any child. Richter's Anchor Blocks are made in Rudolfstadt, near the capital of German Toy Land. They are the very embodiment of the educational principles of the great Frederick Froebel. These great toys develop the artistic instinct and bring out the latent talent for design. Send coupon today for full description and colored pictures of beautiful models and blocks. Do it now.

Outfit No. 6 — **$2.15** Parcel Post Prepaid



Packed in a varnished box with sliding cover and metal corners. Size 12¾ x 8¾ x 2 inches. Contains 105 Anchor Blocks, 3 books of designs, 6 sheets of figures, 1 packing design and 1 ground plan. Outfit weighs 8 lbs. 3 ozs. Price $2.00. Parcel Post $2.15, postage paid.

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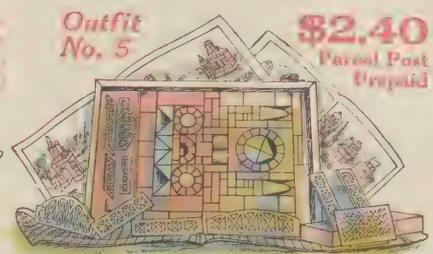

This outfit contains metal parts which are very popular. Size 14 x 9⅝ x 2 inches. Contains 101 Anchor Blocks, 1 box of 15 metal parts, 3 books of designs, 6 sheets of figures, 1 packing design and 1 ground plan. Weight 8 lbs. Price $2.25. By Parcel Post $2.40, postage paid.

Special! Parcel Post

If you cannot get Richter's Anchor Blocks through the dealer with whom you have been trading, send your order direct to us and we will fill it through a reliable dealer near you or will ship the blocks direct by Parcel Post. If you want to be sure of getting a set by Christmas at this price you must order before Dec. 15th. After that date we will be obliged to send at a different zone rate, postage 52c on each set. After Dec. 15th: Set No. 6, $2.52; Set No. 5, $2.77. If we can send to you from convenient dealer we will refund postage. To secure a set of these wonderful blocks at once, send for either of the sets described below. Places you under no obligations whatever. If you do not find Anchor Blocks even more attractive than we say, you are at perfect liberty to return them at our expense and we refund your money without question.

Handsome Colored Pictures Free

If your dealer does not keep Anchor Blocks be sure to send the coupon and we will send you the beautiful colored pictures of the different sets and illustrations of handsome models built with them. **If you want a set right away order one of those shown above.** Don't fail to investigate these remarkable toys. Simply write your name and address on the coupon and mail it to us today. We will send you free and postpaid full particulars about Richter's Anchor Blocks. **SEND THE COUPON TODAY.**

F. Ad. Richter & Co. 74-80 Washington Street Dept. 2378 New York

Free Coupon

F. Ad. Richter & Co.
Dept. 2378
74-80 Washington St., N. Y.

Gentlemen: With no obligations whatever to me, you may send me free and postpaid your descriptive **circular** in colors and full particulars of Richter's Anchor Blocks.

Name .....

Address .....

If you want to get either of these sets right away send price.

The Literary Digest

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ISSUE OF

November 29, 1913

Topics of the Day
Foreign Comment
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Please mail without cost to me, **sample pages of Ridpath's History of the World,** containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth, engravings of Socrates, Cæsar and Shakespeare, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, and write me full particulars of your **special offer to Literary Digest Readers.**

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Literary Digest

THE REASON

for Dr. Ridpath's enviable position as an historian is his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian in any generation has ever equalled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman senate; to march against **Saladin** and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with **Drake,** to circumnavigate the globe with **Magellan.** He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability.

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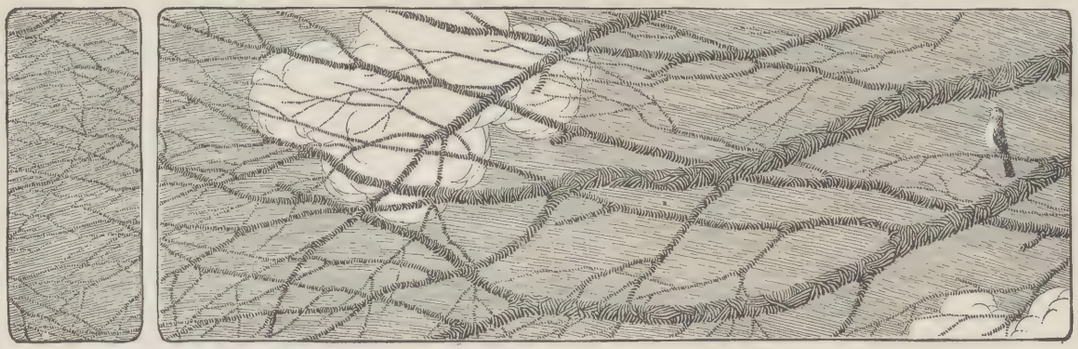
RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. Alexander is there: patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. Xerxes from his mountain platform sees Themistocles with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sail and help to mold the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches Nero upon the greatest throne on earth and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty. Napoleon fights Waterloo again under your very eyes and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. Washington is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false friends, clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow countrymen, and on into another century, the most colossal world figure of his time. **Mail the Coupon.**



The Victrola satisfies your love of music

The love of music is born in every one of us, and we naturally come to love the kind of music we hear the most.

In this day of the Victrola it is easy for every one to hear the world's best music—and not only to hear it, but to understand and enjoy it, for this wonder instrument gives to you a thorough appreciation of the masterworks of music.

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Mahogany or oak

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month.

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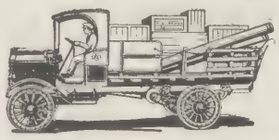

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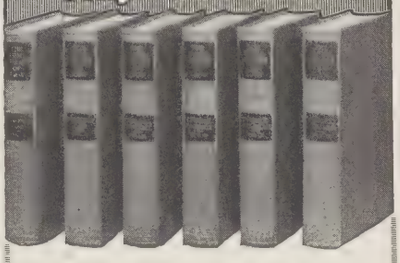

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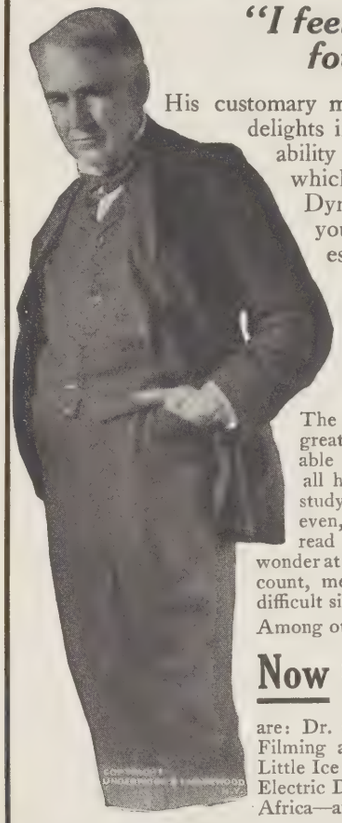

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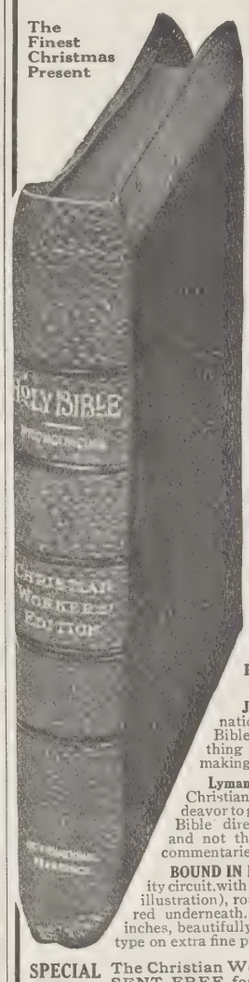

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

IS THE NEW TARIFF HURTING BUSINESS?

WITH MANY of the main currents of business running below flood-level and showing signs of continued recession, one might expect a chorus of voices arraigning the new tariff as the culprit. Yet a canvass of the leading trade and industrial organs by THE LITERARY DIGEST reveals a surprizing absence of any such accusing chorus. Instead, we find not only a prevailing note of optimism as to the future, but a tendency to look elsewhere than to the tariff schedules for an explanation of any present slackening of business activities. Thus it is pointed out that the hesitation which causes concern in this country is evident also in Germany, Canada, India, and Brazil, and is accounted for by the experts as the result of an overstrained condition of the world's money markets. Despite the partial demolition of the tariff wall, reports one financial editor, "thus far there has been no invasion of the American market in any line." Commercial failures in the United States during October of this year, it is true, were more numerous than in October of any other year since 1895, but no less an authority than the editor of *Dun's Review* (New York) confesses himself unable to discover any connection between the increase in failures and the tariff. Even the depression in so basic an industry as the manufacture of iron and steel seems to be causing little immediate worry to students of our economic conditions, who point out that the trade is still a long way from the state of prostration that afflicted it three years ago, and find a reason for its present slowing up in the poverty of the railroads. The Cleveland *Iron Trade Review*, it is true, couples the new tariff with the proposed Currency Bill as contributing to "uncertainty in the iron and steel trade," but in *The Iron Age* (New York) we find a long editorial on the business shrinkage, in which the tariff comes in for only a casual reference. Says the latter authority:

"Those who are engaged in the manufacture or sale of iron and steel products do not need to be told that the volume of business is steadily declining, that prices are crumbling, and that working forces are being diminished. . . . With the possibility of unsatisfactory currency legislation, the expectation of drastic antitrust legislation this winter, and the continued indisposition of capital to make new investments, it would appear that little hope is to be entertained of much improvement in business in the winter months. On the other hand, if intervention in Mexico should be decided upon, this might have a slightly stimulating effect on some branches of activity. The war with Spain was one of the causes contributing to a revival of prosperity in 1898. While war is to be deplored, nevertheless it causes large expenditures for all kinds of supplies, and the effect of such expenditures by the Government is stimulating to general trade. Again, if the Eastern railroads should be successful in securing from the Interstate Commerce Commission permission to advance their freight rates, this would be a strong factor in bringing about purchases of needed equipment and supplies by numerous railroad companies.

"It is difficult to conceive how a depression can be prolonged under the conditions prevailing now. Stocks in consumers' hands are undoubtedly low as the result of conservative buying for the whole period during which the tariff was being revised. There has been no overspeculation either in stocks or in real estate for a long time. New construction has by no means been so active this year as in times when money was abundant and capitalists were free in either making investments of their own or furnishing the means to others. The country has been accumulating for a long time, and there must be a great deal of idle capital awaiting a favorable opportunity for investment. The readjustment of domestic prices to meet conditions brought about by the revised tariff will not be so serious as to cause great disturbances in manufacturing industries, and it is to be expected that such readjustments will be accomplished within the next few months. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that with the advent of the spring months it will be found that most of the unfavorable influences now confronting us shall have either passed over or else shall have been deprived of their power for evil. The coming few months may prove to be a period of more or less business disturbance, but it is difficult to see how such a state of affairs can extend beyond next spring."

Because of the alleged inability of the railroads to enter the market with any vigor until they have been allowed to increase their rates, we are told, their purchases of steel rails this year have been less than a third of what they were last year. "But with all this," points out the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, "the iron and steel trade is far from being in a weak position," for "nobody is sending in cancellations, nor is anybody holding up shipments on contract," and "the threat of foreign competition is pooh-poohed by the trade."

Turning to the automobile industry, we are assured by the editor of *The Automobile Trade Journal* (Philadelphia) that the new tariff has had "no effect whatever on the automobile trade," with the "possible exception" of an increased importation of tires. He qualifies this statement, however, by going on to say that the trade has been indirectly affected by "the slump in general business, which is undoubtedly due to the new tariff, one of the results of which is that the bankers have curtailed

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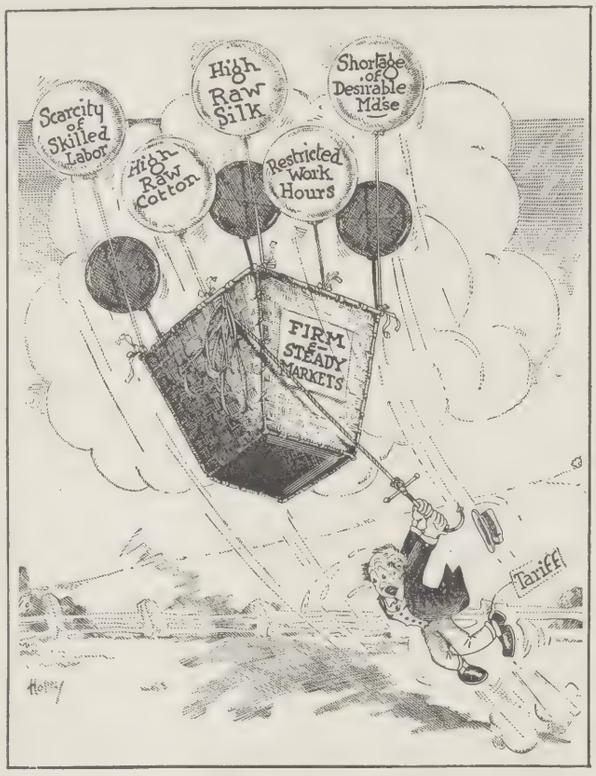
loans, forcing a number of automobile manufacturers to the wall." To *The Automobile Dealer and Repairer* (New York) it seems that the new tariff gives the foreign manufacturer an unnecessary advantage, but S. S. Taback, general manager of the A. Elliott Ranney Automobile Company, is convinced that the American manufacturer need not fear European competition. He says in part:

"At the opening of the automobile salon in Paris a week ago, according to cable dispatches, eleven makes of American cars were represented in a total of one hundred and fourteen exhibits from all over Europe. It would seem from this showing that the concern of the American manufacturers might justly be reversed, and that in place of the foreign cars invading the American markets, the product of this country is making greater inroads in motor-car centers of Continental Europe.

"For the past four or five years the automobile manufacturers of this country have concentrated on export selling, and, with few exceptions, if any, have met with success in competition with all foreign makes in their respective classes. It has never been claimed that the American car was not the equal of the product of any other country mechanically. But where foreign car-builders excelled was in body design, detail of finish, and appointments for the comfort and convenience of the motorist. And having a car at least as good as the American car in every other respect, they made the strongest bid for the American trade on style, and whatever success is claimed for the foreign car in this country may be credited to its superior body construction.

"This year and for the past two or three years the American makers have improved so materially in body building that the American car this year has reached the pinnacle of success and will take its place alongside any foreign car for style and completeness. This advancement in motor-car manufacture alone will do more to stave off foreign invasion and competition than anything else, for the looks of the car is more than 50 per cent. of its selling value."



CAN'T HOLD 'EM DOWN!

—Hopf in *The Dry Goods Economist.*

Organs of the farm-implement trade report that industry entirely unaffected by the tariff changes. "The American manufacturer of agricultural implements," writes the editor of *Farm Implements* (Minneapolis), "has no foreign competition," because "American-made implements are the best made anywhere." He continues:

"We export implements instead of importing them. Our manufacturers have the most advanced ideas, and no farm machinery made elsewhere is fit for the use of the American farmer. Therefore, by no possibility, so long as that condition prevails, can foreign manufacturers of implements gain a foothold in the United States. The only way they could secure trade in this country would be by inventing something better than the machines made in our own factories, and in the very few isolated cases where such genius has been displayed abroad the American manufacturer has adapted the idea to his own uses, or else factories have been equipped in this country for the manufacture of those specific articles."

No less emphatic is the tribute paid to American implement manufacturers by the editor of the Kansas City *Implement Trade Journal*, who goes on to say:

"If the new tariff shall have the effect of lowering the price of steel and other raw material entering into the manufacture of implements, it will aid rather than injure American implement manufacturers."

Reports of increased rather than diminished activity in the textile trades are explained by some observers on the theory that they are reacting from a long period of dulness and abstention from buying while the revision of the tariff was in progress. In the woolen trade, whose "Schedule K" formerly represented the keystone of the protective arch, the test has not yet been actually applied, since the new rates in that schedule—with the exception of raw wool, which becomes free on December 1—do not go into effect until January 1. Nevertheless, we find in *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* (Boston) the confident statement that "with the wool supply of the world open to us on equal terms with other manufacturers, it is folly to attempt to maintain that we shall not be able to hold our markets on the majority of fabrics." And from Berlin dispatches we learn that the German manufacturers of woolen goods regard our new tariff with disappointment, failing to discover in it the advantages to themselves which they had expected.

"In the cotton-goods market," reports *The Textile Manufacturers' Journal*, "there is little, if any, evidence of weakness." And in *Cotton* (Atlanta) we find assurances that the cotton manufacturer is not going to succumb to the changed conditions, but "may be counted upon to keep his machinery in operation to the best of his ability and to remain the important factor he now is in the marts of American industry." In this connection it is interesting to read in a Memphis dispatch that American cotton-spinners are buying more cotton than they did at this period last year. On the other hand, we read in a Fall River dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*:

"Various manufacturers of cotton goods in this section of New England, when asked for an explanation of the apparent fact that the tariff reduction had not caused great falling off in domestic business, and had not been followed by the predicted great increase of imports, declared that it is too early to judge the results which may come.

"Manufacturers agree in saying that, at the present time, there is no trading except on what they call a 'hand-to-mouth' basis. They say that if the mills were dependent upon the orders received since the passage of the Tariff Bill, there would have been a slackening of operations in the mills which would attract attention, and they claim that the present operations are in the production of goods to take care of deliveries in the next two months.

"One of the manufacturers of cotton goods said to-day that, in view of the situation which confronts the domestic manufacturer, the present condition of the market does not offer any great inducements to foreign manufacturers to rush goods into this country. What the foreign manufacturer may do later appears to be a problem that no one can foresee, and on which one encounters no definite prediction."

"Manufacturers of desirable silks," says *The Dry Goods Economist* (New York), "have orders that will keep much of their machinery busy well into next year." The same trade organ assures us that the great majority of those engaged in

VICTORY!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

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SIZING UP THE SITUATION.

—McCay in the New York *American.*

IN MEXICO.

the dry-goods business are optimistic about conditions under the new tariff because they realize that "the changes in merchandise values will be brought about gradually" and that "to-day the influence of supply and demand is paramount to that exerted by a lowering of our scale of customs duties." Further:

"What many will consider even more important, there is no serious apprehension of large increase in the imports of foreign merchandise. Foreign manufacturers are busily engaged in supplying other markets which they have built up throughout the world. And they, too, have to cope with the higher cost of production and, in some cases, with unrest on the part of their employees."

"Aside from the fact that it makes a political factor of him," writes Fred Stockman in *The Interstate Grocer* (St. Louis), "the tariff experts see no reason why the grocer should be unduly exercised over the probable effect upon him of the new Tariff Law." For while "it may enable him to obtain the goods he sells at a slightly reduced figure, and therefore to sell them at a reduced price," the change "will probably be so small and gradual that it will hardly be noticed."

The effect of removing the duty on soft coal, we learn from *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York), will be "almost imperceptible, taking the trade of this country as a whole," altho there are "a few points where imports will probably show more or less of an increase." And from Mr. Floyd W. Parsons, editor of *The Coal Age*, we get a more detailed account of the bearing of the tariff on the coal trade. Under the new schedules coal and coke join anthracite on the free list. "We need never fear," says Mr. Parsons, "that European coal-owners will successfully enter our local markets," and he goes on to say that "the only competition of a serious nature is that from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, in Canada." The Nova Scotia mines produce about 7,000,000 tons annually, of a kind similar to that mined in northern West Virginia, and most of it is consumed in Eastern Canada. Some of this coal reaches the New England market. But—

"The output of the Nova Scotia field, however, is limited; the area of the entire district is not as large as any one of the important fields in our Eastern States. Practically all of the American coal that now seeks a market in New England is superior to the Nova Scotia fuel, so that, so far as quality is concerned, the advantage lies with the American operator."

But a more serious competition, he goes on to say, is felt in Montana and Wyoming, where the removal of duty invites British Columbia coal into the American market:

"Coal in the Crow's Nest field of British Columbia is not only equal, but is superior in many ways to our Montana and Wyoming lignites. The British Columbia field is quite extensive and can provide a considerably larger output if a market can be found. There is no doubt that Canadian coal will prove a strong competitor in our Northwestern States. We feel confident, however, that American operators can produce at a cost as low, or lower, than their competitors across the line, and we predict that whatever change in the markets occur will be only temporary and certainly not fatal."

Turning to the general business situation, we find certain facts to balance against the reported slowing of activity in the Middle West, the recession of the steel trade, and the railroads' plea of poverty. Conspicuous among these is the report of the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the 7,509 national banks. Commenting on this report, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"If the bankers, country and city, of the United States are deeply perturbed over coming changes in the American financial system, visual demonstration of their reported nervousness is not reflected in the loan account. The comparison of totals shows that the loans on November 26, 1912, were $201,895,824 less than on October 21 this year. The loan account shows also an increase over the statement rendered on August 9, 1913, of $92,322,328.

"The banks of New York City report decreases since August 9 in loans of $26,272,715 and in cash of $29,059,727, but there is an increase in deposits of $79,102,171. Compared with a year ago, loans, however, have increased $36,019,010."

EGGS

MEXICO, currency, the tariff, and other worries may rag the nerves of statesmen, but the price of eggs is causing housewives much more concern. In New York a competent investigator reports that retail prices run thus: "Fancy, from 70 to 75 cents; fresh, selected, and mixed, from 37 to 67 cents; cold storage, everywhere classed as 'No. 1,' from 30 to 50 cents." And in the "astounding" medley of prices and classifications there are noted sales at 80 and 84 cents, bringing in the "7-cent egg." "It's a shame, the price we have to pay for eggs," says Mrs. Julian Heath, of the National Housewives' League. To which, piously observes the New York *Sun*, "the country says Amen!" "We are going to have eggs, especially cold-storage eggs, much cheaper," continues Mrs. Heath, and she has a very definite plan of action, which is to be mentioned again. But the campaigners of the Housewives' League, and the rest of us who share their indignation, are reminded by *The Sun* "that whatever liberties are taken by warehousemen with the law of supply and demand it rules in the case of the egg reasonably fresh from the hen at this time of the year," and "the 'fancy' egg can not be made much cheaper." And *The Sun* goes on to defend the hen:

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

Efforts of the American military to soothe and civilize a Filipino chief and make him fit for the ballot and, in time, for a Government job.

"Any owner of a private chicken yard will testify that the veterans are molting now and the spring pullets have not yet begun to cackle about their achievements. The youngsters must be six or seven months old before they produce the pioneer egg. Hereabout that interesting event occurs in December. Chickens that come into the world in this latitude as early as the last week in March are likely to molt in the end of the year. Such is the testimony of the poultry yard. It is better to have them born in April or May, and sometimes in December they will begin the business of their lives with credit.

"No affidavit is needed to support the statement than many an owner of 100 hens and pullets is now getting no return in eggs for his outlay, not more than one or two a day at the most. . . . It is only a step from kicking about the high cost of fresh eggs to traducing the feathered friend of man. If hens and pullets won't lay they won't, and there's an end of it. Invest and bombard the cold-storage despoilers, ladies, but don't expect to see the price of fresh eggs go down before Christmas week, when the hens cease from molting and the pullets begin to earn their keep."

The Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer* sees in this time of doubt—and doubtful eggs—but one certainty: "The hen refuses to do more work for the Democratic Administration than she did for the Republicans; hence the Democratic promise of cheap food was a myth." True, the Democrats have taken off the duty on eggs, but, as the New York *Press* notes, egg prices keep rising. The tariff has nothing to do with it, we are told. "When there are plenty of hens—something there is not—and when those hens will stick to their business of laying eggs—something they are not doing now—eggs will be cheap." "All over the world," another daily informs us, "the hen is sulking about the yard instead of attending to business on her nest." Tho the New York *Evening Mail's* explanation of the failure of relief from Europe is that "the egg dealers of Russia, Belgium, and Germany have raised their prices in harmony with the American market."

What are consumers going to do about it? is the question the press raise, and in some cases attempt to answer. The suggestion of the Albany *Argus* is that "we should raise more hens, in the first place, and in the second place we should inaugurate better methods of handling the eggs so that the loss from breakage due to bad methods of handling would be very small." Distribution, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "can be much less wastefully and more cheaply done than it is now." Indeed, it seems to the Brooklyn paper that "if the present mounting prices lead to a general system of city market, so distributed as to reduce the cost of cartage and cut down the number of middlemen, our pockets will not have bled in vain." But all these suggestions point to the future, as does the Government's plan to utilize the parcel post for the elimination of the middleman. In the present difficulty the public, says the Washington *Post*, is more likely to "look for relief to the 700,000 members of the Housewives' League, who are preparing to compete against the middlemen's trust, confident that eggs can be sold as low as 30 cents a dozen." "For, a similar plan put in operation in New York and Philadelphia last winter effectually broke the prohibitive prices then quoted, thus compelling the middlemen to dump their cold-storage stocks on the market at any old price."

Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the League, says that so far it has not been deemed necessary "to call a boycott or sell eggs ourselves." But she adds:

"We are advising every one to get storage eggs for thirty cents if they can, and not to pay more than thirty-two cents for them. . . . The way to enforce our demands for reasonable prices is simply refuse to buy of dealers whose prices are too high. Some men are selling at normal prices, and the others can do what they can do. One of the principal objects of this campaign is to teach the housewife that storage eggs from honest groceries are good enough for any one."

A final word in defense of the hen comes from the Census Bureau at Washington, which gives figures to show that the annual production of eggs is more than keeping pace with the increase of population. As a New York *Globe* dispatch interprets these figures, "each person in the country this year ought to be enabled to eat about eight eggs more in 1913 than in 1909 and not have the price increase a bit."

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AMERICANIZING THE FILIPINO.

GIVING JOBS TO FILIPINOS

IF President Wilson's Philippine policy should ever prove a disappointment, he at least can not say that he was not warned in time. The warnings, too, have come from men with such expert knowledge of Philippine problems that many editors think the President and his advisers can not ignore them. Mr. Dean C. Worcester's strictures upon the Wilson policy are found self-contradictory by the anti-imperialist New York *Evening Post*, and set down as "maunderings" by the Democratic Philadelphia *Record*, but his thirteen years of service as Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines convince many other dailies that what he says is worth listening to. Then when William H. Taft adds the weight of his experience as President of the United States, as Secretary of War, as Governor-General of the Philippines, to criticism of the present Administration's course, the Republican press, at least, are fully satisfied that Democratic folly has been clearly exposed. Mr. Taft feels that he knows "so much more about the problem and its difficulties than any of the gentlemen in this Administration" that he has "a duty and a right to call their attention to some of the dangers that beset them and to some of the mistakes" that he hears have been made. He thoroughly disapproves of the "steps toward Filipino independence" that have been taken, as part of the declared Democratic policy of early freedom for the islands. As he puts it, in a speech delivered in Brooklyn:

"It is the inability of the common people to understand what is their own interest that justifies our staying there, and to say that they would prefer the independence of the islands under the present conditions is only to demonstrate their lack of capacity to receive it. By going in and doing what we have done we are pledged to stay there until that good shall become not only substantial, but permanent."

The "one criticism" that ex-President Taft thinks can be made of our government of the Filipinos is that possibly we have given them too much share in their control. He says:

"The great body of the adult Filipinos to-day, steeped in ignorance, do not know their own rights under the government under which they are now living. The supreme difficulty of maintaining a government of free civil institutions there is in giving the uneducated and the poor an understanding of what their rights are. They do not know enough to vindicate those rights by the methods secured to them now, of appeal to the courts and to the constituted police authorities. . . . . .

"It was wise and right to give them a partial autonomy in order that they might be educated in the problems of government and in the problems of popular control, but the gift of one power only feeds a desire for other increases and never satisfies.

"Therefore, our friends in this Administration will find that while for a time there will be quiet satisfaction in the supposed increase of power that has come from enlarging the number of Filipinos in the commission who constitute the second chamber of the government, there will be an ultimate demand for an election of that commission, and soon will come the demand for a definite time for announcing when independence is to be had."

Mr. Taft also fears the return of the spoils system in the Philippines. He does not like the report from Manila that immediately upon his arrival Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison called for the immediate resignations of the heads of six or seven of some of the most important bureaus "and announced his intention of appointing Filipinos to some of these places and Americans from the United States to others." Among these bureaus, notes Mr. Taft, are those of Customs, Public Lands, Internal Revenue, and Health, which "require for their proper administration a thorough knowledge of the islands and a technical familiarity with especial statutes and bureau regulations." Our former President hopes "that this sweeping removal of most competent officers is not the result of a tendency toward the spoils system," and declares that "if the American civil service in the islands breaks down, disaster will certainly follow."

These are the changes that also rouse the ire of Mr. Worcester, and in statements made just before leaving Manila and just after reaching San Francisco on his return from the Philippines after his voluntary resignation from office, he speaks more plainly and pointedly than does the former President. In particular, he says, it was "very bad policy" to discharge a man like Charles A. Sleeper, who had been for thirteen years Director of Lands, and "whose competency had been noted by every expert who visited Manila." He is succeeded, continues Mr. Worcester, as reported in a San Francisco dispatch to the New York *Tribune*,

"by Manuel Tinio, a young Filipino lawyer with no special training for the work. An utterly inexperienced youth is to administer the affairs of the public domain, mineral lands and agricultural lands, including the 7,000,000 acres of friar lands.

"This appointment alone will result in a lot of trouble which may be far-reaching, for the natives are frankly antagonistic

to the plan of settlement adopted when the difficulty over the friar lands came along."

Other cases are cited, and Mr. Worcester waxes particularly indignant over the "contemplated removal" of the head of the Department of Public Health. He is quoted in the press as saying:

"No living sanitarian has a better record for ability and efficiency in coping with great sanitary problems than Victor C. Heiser, of the United States Public Health Service, who has been Director of Public Health in the Philippines for nine years. He has practically eliminated smallpox, bubonic plague, and cholera, and has excluded beri-beri from public institutions; has built the best general hospital in the tropics, and has isolated the lepers while arousing only a minimum of opposition by so doing. He has reduced the death-rate of American officers and employees to less than five in 1,000, and among Filipino officers and employees to four in 1,000; he has made Manila more healthful than many of the larger cities of America and has materially reduced the death-rate throughout the islands. His place simply can not be filled for years. Should Dr. Heiser be transferred to make way for a politician, he doubtless would heave a sigh of relief, but it would be a sad day for the Philippines."

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IS THIS "NEGLECT OF DUTY"?

Mrs. Peixotto, who is shown here with Helen Esther, argues that "it is quite absurd to say that it is impossible to give the proper attention to your work when one has a baby or that it is necessary to neglect the baby to give the proper attention to work."

If men like these, declared Mr. Worcester at a farewell banquet in Manila, "are to be removed from the service to make room for political appointees of whatsoever nationality, let it be done promptly. The sooner it is over with the sooner the inevitable day of reckoning will come." Now that he has left the Government's service, Mr. Worcester's business, so he says, "is to endeavor to bring home to the people of the United States the truth about the Philippine Islands." He expects that there will be plenty of interesting data soon available. He is certain that the placing of the balance of power in the hands of natives will produce serious and unwelcome results, and he regards the promise of early independence as a very grave mistake.

There is only one satisfactory aspect to the present situation, the New York *Sun* quotes Mr. Worcester as saying:

"It will result in speedily demonstrating to the American people certain important facts relative to the present fitness of the Filipinos to maintain an independent government, one for which the United States could afford to be responsible. Unfortunately, while the demonstration will be highly instructive, it is the poor 'tao' in the fields who will pay the freight. If the consequences could be made to fall on the Filipino politician only, one might welcome the demonstration."

Editorial critics of the present Administration are glad to find in Mr. Worcester's statements a verification of their worst doubts and fears. They present his views with all the emphasis at their command; and if they are Republicans, they remind their readers that it is all a consequence of the awful mistake the country made last November. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) points to the apparent Democratic "intention to make the insular service, like the diplomatic and the internal revenue, a gleaning field for party loot." And the change in the Land Bureau, thinks *The Tribune*, "threatens to impose upon the Philippines one of the worst evils from which Mexico is suffering—that is, the monopolizing of the land by a sort of feudal aristocracy and the degradation of the masses into a tenancy scarcely distinguishable from peonage." The new Governor-General, thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "is inviting a catastrophe which will react upon the Filipinos and postpone their ultimate independence." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) wonders if we are not making in the Philippines the same mistake that England made in Egypt "when Sir Eldon Gorst was sent to replace the Earl of Cromer." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) is not so sure that we are on the road to ruin in the Philippines, but it is nevertheless worried. Further changes in the same direction, it says, "will inevitably undermine the whole system of administration."

A timely exhibit, remarks the Columbus *Dispatch*, was the action of those Mohammedan Moros who asked Governor-General Harrison to send them an American Governor—

"They have fared well at the hands of the American soldier, but they have no faith in the Christian Filipinos, or the Tagalogs of Luzon, who are the chief agitators for Philippine independence. . . . The lesson of the incident is that not all the Filipinos are speaking at Manila."

Yet the supporters of the Administration's policy are also being heard from. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out that much work which must take many years to carry out, and which directly affects the Filipino people, must inevitably be left to representatives of that people to execute. "To deny natives of character and tested ability the right to acquire experience, on the ground that they now lack it, is the very acme of imperialist self-contradiction." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) sees no point at all to Mr. Worcester's "Philippine maunderings." It reminds him that, after cleaning up Havana, we turned it over to the Cubans, and it "is still a quite healthy place to live in." It notes Governor Harrison's declaration that the present competent staff of civilians employed in governing the Moros and other wild tribes will be preserved intact. It observes that while slavery and peonage grew or continued under twelve years of Republican administration, "one of the first acts of the Filipino Assembly since the arrival of Governor Harrison was the passage of a bill incorporating into the native law all the antislavery provisions of the Spanish as well as the American *corpus juris*." *The Record* similarly replies to other Worcester charges, proceeding to the conclusion that "most of the ominous anticipations of Mr. Worcester seem to be of the category of troubles that never come."

THE TEACHER'S RIGHT TO MOTHERHOOD

BY ORDERING the reinstatement of Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, a school-teacher dismissed by the Board of Education for "absence from duty for the purpose of bearing a child," Justice Seabury, of the New York Supreme Court, not only establishes the right of teachers to be mothers, but also their right to appeal to the courts from a decision of the Board. Mrs. Peixotto's case and the principles at issue were discust in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 1. Now, unless an appeal is taken from Justice Seabury's ruling, the legal status of the mother-teacher is established, but the question of the relationship between motherhood and teaching efficiency still awaits an authoritative answer. After all, says the Indianapolis *Star*, the only test should be one of competency, and "no sweeping rule should ever exist in such matters"—a view which seems to be shared by Mrs. Peixotto herself, who is quoted in the New York *World* as saying:

"A teacher who has had years of experience in her work and is in every way efficient should be allowed leave of absence, without pay, for the purpose of motherhood. The very fact of being a mother broadens one's comprehension and increases instead of decreases one's efficiency.

"I think each case of motherhood should be taken up separately by the Commission on Elementary Schools and the Commission on High Schools, and the actual worth of the teacher should be taken into consideration. I most certainly do not think that unlimited time should be allowed all teachers for this purpose, but rather that all absences should be regulated."

In rendering his decision Justice Seabury said in part:

"If Mrs. Peixotto's absence was caused by 'serious personal illness' of a temporary character, she could not be dismissed, either upon this ground or upon the ground of 'neglect of duty.' It requires no strained or forced construction of the law to hold that the words 'serious personal illness' includes illness caused by maternity.

"The fact is the legislature has sanctioned the employment of married women as teachers. Married women being lawfully employed as teachers and excusable for absence caused by personal illness, the idea that because the illness resulting in absence is caused by maternity, it therefore becomes 'neglect of duty,' is repugnant to law and good morals."

Alfred J. Tulley, Mrs. Peixotto's counsel, points out that the decision "establishes the principle that the teachers have a right to go to the Supreme Court for redress." He says:

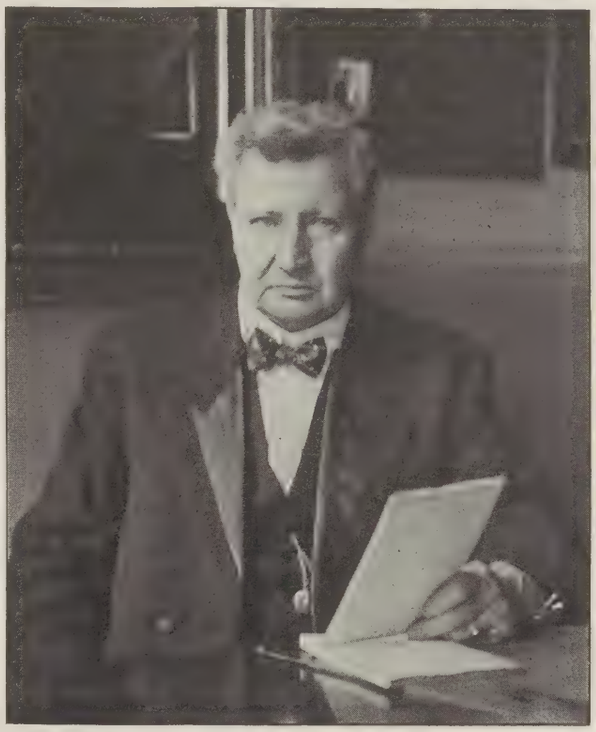
"The legal members of the Board of Education have repeatedly said that we had no remedy except in the State Commissioner of Education: in other words, an appeal from one educational body to another educational body. So the decision establishes a very important right."

We find unqualified approval of Justice Seabury's ruling in such papers as the New York *Tribune*, *World*, and *Herald*, and the Chicago *News*, but in the New York *Times* commendation of the decision is coupled with the statement that "the law that compels such a decision, however, needs amendment." Says *The Times:*

"Obviously our public-school system is a victim of that comparatively new and distressing malady called feminism. Time was when women who married and took up the burdens of the conjugal relation expected thereafter to devote themselves to the care of their homes and the training of their children. This woman is the representative of a new order. She claims the right to hold her place in the public service when she is obviously unfit to perform the duties attached to it. That a law prohibiting the employment of married women as teachers is indicated does not necessarily follow. There are plenty of widows and women with living husbands who are exceptionally well fitted to serve as teachers. But the action of the Board of Education in the case of Mrs. Peixotto was in the public interest, and the present law should be so amended as to render any interference of the courts with the just conduct of the business of the schools by the Board of Education impossible."

SECRETARY WILSON FOR THE UNIONS

LITTLE RELISH appears to be felt by the more conservative press for the rather advanced stand taken in regard to trade-unionism and the rights of private property by Secretary of Labor Wilson in his speech at the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor. His remark that "the Department of Labor as now organized and directed will be utilized to cooperate with the great trade-union movement in its effort to elevate the standard of human society" is construed as an official declaration committing the



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HE PLEDGES GOVERNMENT AID TO THE UNIONS.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson declares that his Department will "cooperate with the great trade-union movement in its effort to elevate the standard of human society."

Government to the side of the unions in labor controversies. That the Secretary holds strong unionist sentiments should perhaps not be surprizing to those familiar with his career. He was a coal-miner from 1871 to 1898 and president of a Pennsylvania District Miners' Union from 1888 to 1890. He was a member of the National Executive Board which organized the United Mine Workers of America in 1890, and from 1900 to 1908 he was secretary and treasurer of that body. Most of the votes that elected him to the Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses are said to have come from union labor. These facts were all known before he entered the Cabinet, and he could scarcely be expected to come out now as a foe of union labor or even as a neutral onlooker. William Barnes's Albany *Journal* refers to the Secretary as "a labor agitator in the Cabinet," and says that, while talking mediation and conciliation, "he has given encouragement to the most radical of labor agitators." Secretary Wilson did not stop with mere generalizations about the duties of the Government in labor disputes and the rights of corporate private property; he went into particulars, alluding pointedly to the strike in the Michigan copper-mines. His attitude is thought all the more pronounced because he addrest the delegates as "fellow unionists." Beginning with reference to the copper-mine strike, Secretary Wilson said in part:

"The little bit of confidence that I am going to give you is an advanced statement of one of the items in that situation—that the largest corporation engaged in the production of copper in Michigan district was organized in 1870 under the laws of Michigan; that the face value of its capital stock is $2,500,000. The shares are $25 each. They were purchased at $12 each, so that the actual investment is $1,250,000.

"From that time until one year ago, the last fiscal report that we had, a period of forty-two years, that corporation declared in dividends $121,000,000, and made reinvestments out of its earnings of $75,000,000.

"Nearly $200,000,000 of actual net profits in a period of forty-two years on an investment of $1,250,000, and they not only protest against meeting committees of their workmen, but refuse to accept the good offices of the Department of Labor in negotiating the difficulty.

"They say their property is their own; that they have the right to do with it as they please. Maybe they have; but those who take that position have a false conception of the titles to property. . . . . .

"If any individual or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has the right to do with it as he pleases, and fails to take into consideration the fact that the title has only been conveyed to him as a trustee for the welfare of society, then he is creating a condition that will cause society to modify or change these titles to property, as it has a perfect right to do whenever in its judgment it deems it for the welfare of society to do it. . . . . .

"There can be no mediation, there can be no conciliation between employers and employees, that does not presuppose collective bargaining, and there can not be collective bargaining that does not presuppose trade-unionism."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks that Secretary Wilson "has apparently overlooked the fact that he is the representative of the Government and of all its people, and has constituted himself an active and aggressive agitator of union labor." It condemns his allusion to the Michigan strike, in which Federal mediation was declined by the operators, as being in the "worst possible taste," and proceeds:

"This remarkable official is apparently surprized that having shown his complete hostility to one side of the controversy, the pilloried party to the proposed bargains should hesitate to invite as a mediator a prejudiced man, an avowed champion of the opposition, who has already prejudged the case.

"His position in this case is untenable, and his general position is indefensible. He espouses, as a representative of the Government which consists of 95,000,000 people, the cause of about 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 members of labor-unions and treats with contempt not only the interests of the employers but of that enormous army of 30,000,000 workers engaged in gainful employments who are not members of the union. He says in effect to employers and to the great mass of the workers that his is a union-labor Department of a union-labor Government which is devoted to unions and is not concerned with any who maintain the open shop or with those who work in it. He is using the influence of a department of the Government which belongs to the whole people in a propaganda in the interests of the relatively small class of unionists."

"The Boston *Transcript* says that his speech "was simply a proclamation that in any matter demanding action by his Department only the organization with which he was affiliated need expect any consideration, no matter on which side justice lay." Tho disagreeing with Secretary Wilson as to what he considers the impossibility of collective bargaining without trade-unions, the Dallas *News* agrees with him in part:

"Much that Secretary Wilson said . . . at Seattle is undeniably true. There is growing up a public opinion, not only in this country, but all over the world, that conditions the private ownership of industrial properties on the obligation to deal in a spirit of fairness with those whose labor makes so large a part of the value of that property, and whose welfare is so vitally dependent on the right use of it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

HUMPTY DUMPTY, the well-known egg of commerce, seems to have overcome that falling habit.—*Chicago News.*

THE attention of Senator Vardaman is called to Battersea, England, which has just elected a negro Mayor.—*New York Press.*

BOMBITA, a Spanish bull-fighter, has killed 3,000 bulls and made $600,000. Must have retailed the beef.—*New York American.*

THE progressive movement in the Chinese parliament may soon leave Yuan Shi-kai in a position where he can rally heroically around himself.—*Washington Post.*

A DEMOCRATIC Congress has passed an income tax that must be "unraveled." A currency law of the same pattern should be avoided.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE next big job on the Mexican list is to get a man in Huerta's place that won't be regarded as sufficient cause for starting a new bunch of revolutions.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE Mexican crisis has reached such a point that Mr. Hearst's newspapers have absolutely no space left to record the operations of Japanese spies on the Pacific coast.—*Columbia State.*

EGGS are seventy-five cents in New York. That fact and Sulzer and Murphy constitute sufficient reasons why one should be glad that he is living in Chicago.—*Chicago News.*

A CUT in the price of steel bars as a result of the new tariff is announced. When you buy your steel bars see to it that the retailer gives you the benefit of the cut instead of pocketing it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SINCE the Postmaster-General has absolved the public from sticking its own postage-stamps on parcels sent during the Christmas season, it begins to look as tho the mail service would soon have places for a few expert linguists.—*New York Evening Sun.*

LET'S invite Diaz to our Safety First week.—*Syracuse Post Standard.*

MR. FOSS names the manager of his recent campaign as a member of the State board of insanity. Expert qualifications again!—*Boston Herald.*

So the crime of being a mother is not to debar a woman from teaching in the public schools. More mawkish sympathy with the criminal classes.—*New York American.*

GEN. BRAMWELL BOOTH might be interested in the suggestion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that what Mexico needs is an invasion by the Salvation Army.—*Chicago News.*

REPEATED assertions by our leading statesmen that the world is growing better remove all doubt as to the financial success of the season's lecture courses.—*Washington Post.*

THE Prince of Monaco reports that he was unable to find any real cowboys in the West. Evidently he missed all the moving-picture camps.—*Salt Lake City Herald-Republican.*

THE University of Missouri has adopted simplified spelling. Some of the best dialect stories used to come from Missouri.—*Washington Star.*

PRESIDENT WILSON wants Mexico governed according to American ideals, when we can't begin to govern the United States that way.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A WILD man is reported to be at large in Maryland. If it were in South Carolina they'd round him up, trim his beard, cut his hair, elect him Governor and threaten the United States Senate with him.—*Lousville Courier-Journal.*

THAT quick, intuitive feminine perception of what is needed may be the salvation of the country yet. We overheard a dear suffragette say: "Well, I am going to vote for the poor old Republican party—it is so weak!"—*Chicago News.*

WOODROW WILSON'S WAY OF RIDING A DONKEY.

—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

HOME RULERS CHALLENGED TO A VOTE

THE LATEST TURN in the Home-Rule fight is a challenge by the enemies of the measure to let the people vote on it. Some of the recent by-elections have encouraged them to think that a general election would overthrow the present Government, restore the Unionists to power, end all the reform schemes of Lloyd-George, and kill the Home-Rule Bill. The Ministry, however, are very well satisfied as they are, with a large majority behind them in Parliament, consisting of Liberals, Laborites, and Irish Nationalists, and naturally have no desire to risk their power in the uncertainties of a general ballot. True, the present Parliament was elected nearly three years ago, but Home Rule was one of the main issues of the election, and the Ministry feel they have a popular mandate to carry the reform through. The challenge to a general election was made by Mr. Balfour in a speech at Aberdeen on November 3. Describing the condition of things in Ulster as "tragic" and the coming of rebellion there as a "catastrophe," he urged immediate dissolution of Parliament and a new election. To quote his words:

KITE-FLYING.
Mr. Balfour whistling for a wind.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"I say, whether Home Rule is right or wrong, be you a Home Ruler or not a Home Ruler, don't you think that with the problem of Ireland as it is presented at the present moment you can not proceed even with the Home-Rule policy unless you have the opinion of the people of this country behind you?

"I would rather see the constituencies consulted, the constituencies give a verdict, a large verdict, in favor of Home Rule, and the Home-Rule policy, therefore, be carried out by a Government representing the constituencies, with all the force of the Crown—I would far rather see that—it would be better for the country—it would be far better for everybody, than an attempt to force upon Ulster this abominable system, when nobody could have any security that the Government doing it really represent the people of the country, and when at least half of the voters in England and Scotland are firmly and absolutely convinced that the whole thing is one of the most scandalous—if you take it from the beginning of the Parliament Act down to the present moment—that the whole thing is so far one of the most scandalous transactions in all British history."

"In such a crisis there is only one course, that indicated by Mr. Balfour in his fine speech at Aberdeen," says the London *Daily Mail*. "It is to put the issue to the test at a general election. If the Government contemplates forcibly driving a loyal and contented community [in Ulster] out of the Kingdom, it must at least have the consent of the British people." The Bristol *Morning News*, another Unionist paper, says of the proposal:

"The time seems to have arrived to statesmen to reconsider the whole subject, and if through the obstinacy of Liberals or Nationalists they can not compose the differences that exist, turmoil and bloodshed can only be prevented by an appeal to the country. In the interests of peace, in the interests of Ireland as a whole, Mr. Bonar Law holds open the door beyond which lies the destiny of Ireland."

In fact, it is Ulster's threat of armed rebellion against Home Rule that inspires this challenge to a vote, for the Unionists believe it puts a new face on the matter. England and Scotland, they think, would never vote for a Home-Rule Bill that would put Ulster out of the Union against its will. As the London *Times* argues:

"The Ulster movement is impressive because it comprizes every class of the Protestant community. It has now arrested and engrossed the attention of England and Scotland. It must continue to absorb the thought of every patriotic Briton until the Government is forced to ask the country whether Ulster is justified or not. We have no fear about the answer."

But the Liberals regard the challenge as a "last-ditch" appeal of those who grasp at any straw in the hour of defeat. Says the London *Westminster Gazette:*

"When a question has reached this stage it has got past the point at which an appeal can properly be made to the public on any broad and simple principle, and got to the point at which it must be settled by statesmen. That we believe to be the prevalent view in the country at the present moment, and, if we are right, the electors will be equally severe upon the Government if it appeals helplessly to them for a way out of its difficulties."

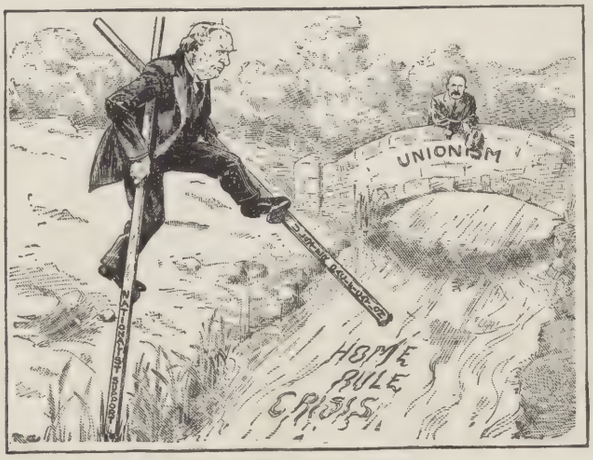
The London *Daily News* dismisses the plan thus:

"Mr. Balfour, pathetically loyal to a venture of his own which cost him dear, asks for a referendum on Home Rule. At this time of day it is hardly worth while recounting in detail the arguments against the referendum."

Meanwhile a great deal of talk of a "compromise" is heard, but nothing has been suggested that suits both sides to the dispute. One plan is to have Ulster control its own police and other local affairs, another is to exclude the Protestant counties from Home Rule temporarily, and so on, but what pleases one group enrages another. The London *Morning Post* shows the difficulty of compromise in these words:

"Whatever may be the wishes of individual Ministers, it is difficult to see how the Government as a whole could accept any proposal for the exclusion of Protestant Ulster. The most they can offer would be a compromise of the kind suggested by Sir Edward Grey, a sort of 'Home Rule within Home Rule, as regards administration, police, and matters of that kind.'

"Its author no doubt is sincere in his belief that such a scheme



NEGOTIATING THE "STICKS."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

THE THREE ROADS.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

ASQUITH'S DILEMMA.

would provide a reasonable and satisfactory solution. But unfortunately it suffers from one vital defect: it would not be acceptable to the Ulstermen. They would resist any arrangement which left them under the rule of a Nationalist Government."

The Nationalist *Irish Independent* is just as positive that its side will accept no half-way measure, and insists that "Mr. Asquith must realize that a settlement is only possible by conceding the broad principle of Home Rule for the whole of Ireland."

ENGLAND'S "RETRIEVABLE ERROR"

IT IS NOW generally admitted in England by the newspapers of all parties that the Government made a mistake in declining to take part in the Panama Fair at San Francisco. But, as the London *Times* declares, "the error is retrievable." A strong committee of manufacturers, merchants, and others has accordingly been formed with the object of seeing that Great Britain shall be represented at San Francisco. This committee will prove to the Government, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), that circumstances have changed since the original negative decision was made. While it appeared at first that British manufacturers were hanging back, this committee feels certain that a really representative exhibit is possible. On this question *The Times* remarks:

"When Sir Edward Grey made his statement in the House of Commons on August 5, he was careful to limit his explanation of the Government's decision. He then said that 'in present circumstances' they did not feel justified in asking the country to incur the heavy expenditure which they were informed would be necessary. He estimated the grant required at £250,000; and a week later Mr. Acland, replying for the Government, referred to this sum as being 'two-and-a-half times greater than the amount that the United States Congress was voting,' the suggestion being that this was a consideration which had influenced the decision. It was also intimated that inquiries by the Board of Trade indicated that manufacturers generally in this country were not anxious to participate. But a good deal of new light has been thrown on the situation since then, and the circumstances present to the mind of the Government have been altered on both these points. It was shown in a letter which we published from Sir Robert Balfour that no proper comparison could be made between the £100,000 voted by the United States Congress and the £250,000 which Sir Edward Grey thought too large an amount for us to spend. The State of California is appropriating £1,000,000 toward the exhibition, the City of San Francisco £1,000,000, while private subscriptions toward its expenses have been made to the extent of £1,300,000 more, and contributions are also certain from many of the other States of the Union. Moreover, there is now no doubt that the Government's advisers overestimated the amount required. . . . The first idea prevalent in America, that the Government's decision reflected British pique at the dispute over the Panama tolls, has, we are convinced, been removed. The first idea prevalent in the mind of our own Government, that there was no sufficient desire here for British representation, and that the occasion would not justify the cost, must be disappearing with further knowledge. It will be for the newly organized British committee to provide the Government with an opportunity to retrace its steps."

That Sir Edward Grey was too much taken up with European politics to give proper attention to this question is the opinion of the London *Standard*, which adds:

"Even the most distracted and preoccupied statesmen need not be puzzled to find means of withdrawing from a false position with the air of people who only made a mistake through inadvertence and hasten to retrieve it directly they are better informed."

Of the arguments likely to be employed by the committee the London *Evening Standard* says:

"The eminently practical consideration is the extent to which the Panama Canal and the reduced American tariffs may increase trade between the Pacific Coast and the United Kingdom. The Exhibition is a business enterprise, and should be regarded from a business point of view so long as this does not conflict with the national point of view.

"Possibly the Government will want very little persuasion to see the lack of wisdom in persisting in an obstinate policy of negation."

From a moral and not merely a commercial point of view British participation is absolutely necessary, declares the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which we read:

"The immediate monetary return is not always the most valuable gain to be won from any enterprise. To foster the growing good will between this country and the United States is, to both, one of the most important objects their Governments can set before themselves. We do lip-service to this sentiment every day. Are we to wave it aside when we are asked to prove our sincerity by the expenditure of a comparatively trifling sum of money? Were the result of the San Francisco Exhibition never to show itself at all in the trade returns, we should still think the Government right in being the first of foreign nations to aid in making the Exhibition a success."

Finally, the passing of the American Tariff Bill has altered the whole situation and made non-participation impossible, declares the London *Daily News:*

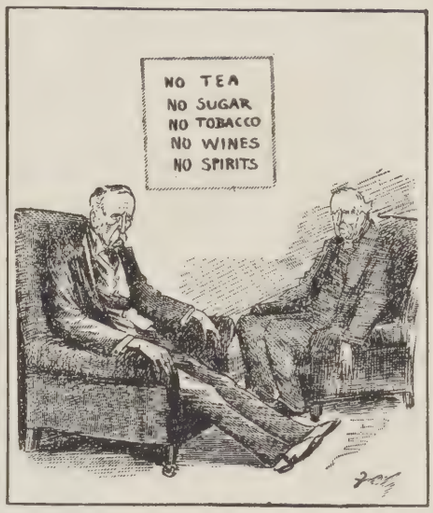
"The conditions have radically altered since, in August last, Sir Edward Grey announced the Government's decision not to participate in the exhibition. The American tariff, with its solid wall of duties erected in the path of British trade, has been modified, and the duties have been lowered so as no longer to exclude our goods. This in itself is a development which revolutionizes the position,"

IN THE AIR.

"I wonder when I shall come down."

[*Mr. Bonar Law, in a pessimistic speech at Newcastle, warned his audience that a Tory return to power was very doubtful.*]

—*Daily News* (London).



THE ROMANTIC AND THE REAL.

The Ulster resister has the choice of two forms: (1) the Active and (2) the Passive. The resister may be either a man-at-arms or a man in an easy chair, declining to consume anything taxed by a wicked Liberal Government.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

HIS FOES' DILEMMA.

AS FRANCE SEES OUR MEXICAN POLICY

THE DISTURBANCE in Mexico "is having a world-wide influence," says Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Économiste Français* (Paris). The bourses of the world are affected by the little battles of the ragged regiments of the Mexican chiefs. Paris feels the strain, because France has a trade with Mexico running into millions of dollars, and French citizens have large investments there. Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu speaks in a rather airy tone of the idealism with which our President and Secretary of State are trying to handle the situation. After noting the "singular development" of the Monroe Doctrine in recent years, he goes on to say:

"The United States have as President to-day a doctrinaire, very eager for the people's good. Mr. Woodrow Wilson is a university professor and the author of some interesting books. He consequently has the advantages and disadvantages pertaining to a life long devoted to learning and teaching. His mentality is elevated, but rigidly unadaptive; his honesty is above suspicion. He is, however, deficient in experience. He considers himself called upon to regenerate the public morals not only of the United States, but also of other countries. He once uttered the following fine sentiment: 'I declare that the United States are not seeking to conquer by force a single square inch of foreign territory,' yet at the same time that he uses language so worthy of full commendation, he appears to be sliding down the slippery path which will rapidly lead to armed intervention in Mexican affairs. He is undoubtedly raising up the United States to be Mexico's guardian and undertakes to deny the countries of Europe any influence in that territory; he makes them mere subordinates of the United States. He says he will not permit Mexico to initiate such and such a governmental solution of the deadlock or put forward such and such a candidate for the presidency. But neither Mexico nor the nations of Europe can possibly submit to these North American injunctions. Mexico is an independent state and it is desirable she should remain so."

The great danger of the present moment, we are told, is that President Wilson will drag the United States into armed intervention:

"It certainly would be easy for the United States to occupy Lower California and even all the northern provinces of Mexico; possibly it would be easy for them to march into the City of Mexico. A century ago the French entered Moscow and Madrid; but after that? To subjugate fifteen millions of Mexicans scattered over a territory four times the size of France would be an adventurous undertaking, uncommonly long in duration and onerous in execution. It would need years and hundreds of millions of dollars to complete the task, and still final success would not be certain."

But the editor of the *Soleil* (Paris), one of the ablest of French dailies, does not agree with Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu. He thinks the United States has the approval of the European Powers in the assertion of its rights under the Monroe Doctrine:

"We wish to state that it is not our business to blame the American Government. It lies within its program to exercise a policy of Pan-American expansion, and it carries out that program well. It is, however, proper to consider what other Governments think about it.

"Since the United States requested the other Governments to keep their hands off, it seems that the Union has special rights over Mexico. Now we learn that France, England, and Germany have given favorable replies to this request. They therefore acknowledge the special rights which America claims. We consider this to be a very important event.

"But there is another fact of much more importance. We can not doubt the truth of it. Going much further than either England or Germany, France has asked the United States to send a war-ship to the Mexican port of Mazatlan, for the protection of the French citizens who live at San Ignacio, forty miles from the coast. The New York papers have declared that this proceeding of the French Government is equivalent to a recognition of the supremacy to which American influence in Mexico is entitled. It is, of course, a proceeding inimical to Mexico. It will create a sensation not only in that country, but throughout Latin America. France has long been looked upon in Europe as the patron and friend of the Latin countries of the New World. We feel ourselves bound to confess that France has shown herself readier than either England or Germany to deliver these countries into the hands of the United States. . . . If to-morrow trouble breaks out, as is frequently the case, in the French possessions of Martinique or Guadeloupe, and some foreign Power demands of the United States that the President send a war-ship to protect its subjects, what would France think of it? But what pretext could she have for opposing the proceeding?"

The *Liberté* (Paris) quotes Senator Bacon as declaring that Europe has relegated to the United States the work of regulating affairs in Mexico, but adds guardedly:

"As for France, this country waits to judge American policy by its actions. France considers the personality of the Mexican President a secondary matter. She merely desires that order be restored in Mexico, in whatever manner, so long as foreign interests are respected. It is only to this extent that in all things concerning herself France relegates to the United States the task of regulating affairs in Mexico."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR THREATENING MEXICO

IT IS EASY for Europe to see that all the Latin-American republics are threatened by the American dollar. In Mexico, where one party is supposed to be friendly to British interests, the other is regarded as the agent of American capital. The London *Times* has a long article on this line that recalls the days when British gold was heavily invested in this country and was held up as a bugaboo and a "peril" at election time. *The Times* never warned us of the awful danger we were in at that time, but now that American gold is playing the same rôle, the British discern its peril to the smaller republics. *The Times* links up Carranza and Wall Street as follows:

"The identification of Wall Street's 'big interests' with the cause of humanity and the ideals of democratic government is bound to raise grave doubts in the minds of many sensitive Latin-Americans, and eventually to create serious diplomatic problems. For behind the fierce economic struggle for markets and the exploitation of Mexico's natural resources, behind these 'concessions to foreigners,' which Mr. Wilson desires to abolish, there lies the certain prospect of insuperable differences on the subject of moral ideas, differences which might even unite the warring factions of Mexico to resist dictation from without."

Our financial penetration of Mexico has been the work of years, and is sketched thus:

"To appreciate the attitude of the *de facto* Government in Mexico toward the United States, it is necessary to consider certain features in the relations of the two countries during recent years, and particularly the development of American political finance which, under Mr. Taft's Administration, came to be generally known as 'dollar diplomacy.' This phase of American activity was a natural, and indeed an inevitable, consequence of the growth of the United States as a world Power and a creditor nation; of its intelligent anticipation of industrial and commercial developments; of the making of the Panama Canal; and, above all, of its perception of the value of Mexico as a market and a field for enterprise. In 1900 the total number of the United States citizens in Mexico was about 15,000; just before the present troubles it was estimated at over 50,000, and a very large share in the direction of Mexico's business activities is concentrated in their hands. By their intelligence and energy these peaceful invaders have been firmly established in positions which the native-born can hardly hope to recover; and the fact is sufficient in itself to explain much of the patriot's sensitiveness and of the Government's anxiety to distribute more evenly the weight of alien pressure."

The memory of Texas is a warning to Mexican statesmen, who dread further encroachments that might end similarly:

"The Standard Oil Company, the Southern Pacific Railway, and other powerful American companies came to be feared, because they became identified, in the minds of Mexico's rulers, with resistless forces of economic and geographical gravitation. Three years ago the amount of American capital invested in Mexican enterprises was about equal to that of Great Britain (roughly £50,000,000 sterling), but its expansive tendencies were so clearly indicated that the policy of Porfirio Diaz, naturally enough, inclined to encourage capital from European sources. When first elected to the Presidency, in 1877, Diaz realized that public opinion was strongly opposed to American enterprise in Mexican railways and mines. Señor Romero, Ambassador at Washington, put the case fairly (in his work entitled 'Mexico and the United States') when he said:

"'Our experience of what took place in consequence of the liberal grants given by Mexico to Texan colonists made many fear that a repetition of that liberal policy might endanger the future of the country by giving a foothold therein to citizens of the United States who might afterward, if circumstances favored them, attempt to repeat the case of Texas.'"

Courtesy of "Cartoons," Chicago.

OUR "GOOD FRIEND."

—*Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires).

Courtesy of "Cartoons," Chicago.

IT WILL TRIP HIM UP.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"Give me a shirt of eleven yards."

—*Multicolor* (City of Mexico).

LATIN-AMERICAN THRUSTS AT OUR DIPLOMACY.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

IMPROVING THE STAFF OF LIFE

THE Government of the United States has undertaken to conduct a bakery in the city of Washington. The Department of Agriculture has been testing flours, and as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," it has just naturally been obliged to bake bread. If things keep on in this way at Washington, says John L. Boyd, writing in *The Forecast* (Philadelphia, November), we shall be having our Government called a "maternal" one, or hearing it rumored that our esteemed old Uncle Samuel has taken unto himself a wife; for not being content with telling the people of the country how to raise crops scientifically, the Department of Agriculture is teaching the housewives of the land how to prepare foods for their tables. He goes on:

"For some years the Department has been testing flours—all grades, all brands, and all mixtures—not only as to their purity and cleanliness, but also as to their quality. Now, there is only one way to really test the quality of flour, and that is to bake something with it and eat it. All the chemical analyses and protein and carbohydrate tests are of course useful, but the principal question is whether it will make good bread or not.

"When the flour experts realized this, they set out to find a bread-maker who would be able to make the best possible bread from a given flour—to give the flour under examination the best chance of making good, as it were. These experts did not search for one that was able to make delicious bread by a hit-or-miss system of 'pinches of this and handfuls of that, and stir till it looks right,' that had been handed down from mother to daughter for generations—but for a woman who would be enough of a scientist to conduct her bread-baking accurately, and yet produce a delicious and nutritive product. This woman was found a little over a year ago, in Miss Hannah L. Wessling, at that time connected with the branch laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry in Chicago. Now she is Chief Bread-maker and Tester of Flours for the United States Government.

"Miss Wessling began her work in Washington by testing the various flours, samples of which were continually coming in from all parts of the country—the tests being made to determine what sort of wheat grew best in certain locations. The baking of bread from the specimens followed the chemical tests naturally as part of the operation.

"Miss Wessling set up her baking laboratory in the Bureau of Chemistry, and began to bake bread scientifically, and when she has finished her experiments the results will be gathered together and given to the bread-makers of the country, in the shape of a simple yet scientifically efficient recipe for making good, wholesome bread.

"The laboratory consists of a number of stone mixing-jars with glass covers, so the fermentation of the dough may be watched without disturbing its temperature, a kneading-knife, a raising-closet, and a number of ovens, both gas and electric.

Photo by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.

SHE WILL TELL US HOW TO BAKE.

Miss Wessling is our "Chief Bread-maker and Tester of Flours," and her experiments may give us better and cheaper bread.

"Miss Wessling considers that the temperature under which bread-making is conducted is the most important part of the proceeding, excepting of course good flour to begin with, so she is extremely careful about the amount of heat that comes in contact with her dough, even to the watching of the temperature of her mixing-bowls and other implements.

"When the materials have been mixed and made into dough Miss Wessling puts the batch into the raising-closet, wherein a certain temperature (86° F.) is maintained constantly. During the raising process the dough is carefully watched, as is also the temperature, and the dough is three times taken out and kneaded. After the third kneading the loaf is placed in a baking-pan, covered with a damp cloth, and put into the closet. Alongside of it, in a graduated glass, is placed a tiny loaf pinched from the larger portion. When this little sample loaf has risen to the desired amount, the large loaf is taken out and at once placed in the oven. The temperature in the oven is about 400° F., and forty minutes is generally allowed for baking.

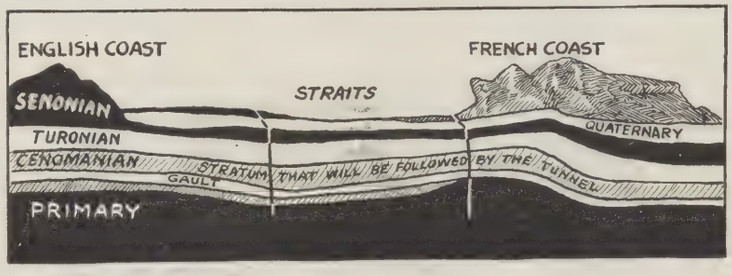
"When the bread is baked it is tested by experts of the Department, among them Dr. LeClerc, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; Benjamin R. Jacobs, of the Plant Physiological Bureau, and Miss Wessling, the bread being scored for its weight, its volume, its color, texture, and flavor. After the loaves have been tested they are distributed among the needy employees, janitors, scrub-women, and the like, of the Department.

"Not only is Miss Wessling testing out the various flours made from wheat, but those made from other cereals are being experimented with, especially the cheaper varieties, for it is hoped that some less costly flour for bread-making may be discovered, so that the cost of bread to the poor may be reduced, and also that good bread may be made in localities not suitable for the profitable growth of wheat.

"Extensive experiments are being made with banana flours, potato flour, and meals made from dasheens, soy beans, kafir corn, chestnuts, and other products. Delicious breads have been made from these substitutes for the more expensive cereals. In this way Uncle Sam's helpers are working for the good of the country."

FROM LONDON TO PARIS BY LAND

TO-DAY express trains would be passing between Paris and London under the English Channel if it were not for that strange national antipathy that not only causes wars, but blocks the industries of peace. In other words, the obstacles have been political—not mechanical. Napoleon proposed such a tunnel to Fox over a hundred years ago, on plans submitted by the engineer Mathieu, whose scheme was for a submarine carriage-road and was probably impracticable. About 1876, a railway tunnel began to be seriously proposed, and the engineering features of the work have now been well worked out. So long as France was looked upon as Britain's hereditary enemy, the project was forbidden by the English Government as facilitating invasion, but now that the two nations are friends, opposition seems to have been withdrawn, and there appears to be some likelihood that the tunnel may really be constructed. Says the writer of an article on the subject in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris, November):



GEOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE STRAITS OF DOVER,
Showing the stratum destined to carry the Channel tunnel.

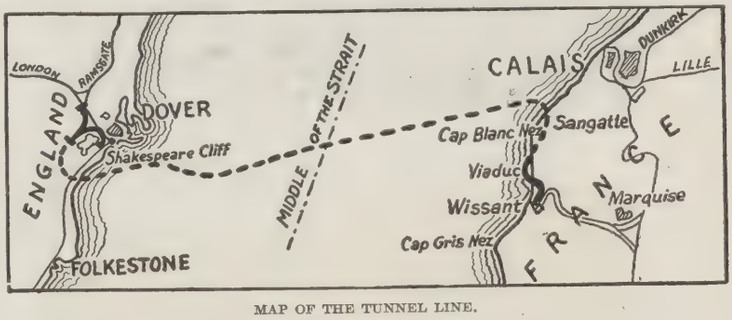
"The defense of Great Britain would be in no way compromised by a Channel tunnel; on the contrary, such a tunnel would effectually contribute to the success of the English armies in a conflict with any Continental power except France.

"It is an open secret that England does not live on the products of her own soil, and that she is obliged to import from abroad the larger part of the supplies necessary to feed her citizens. Now, in case of war a large part of the English fleet would be occupied in protecting the vessels that carry food to the United Kingdom. Suppose, on the other hand, that a tunnel existed; this supply would be effected through the submarine route, and the British fleet would no longer be obliged to employ part of its vessels in guard duty.

"The opponents of the tunnel, however, do not consider themselves beaten. If the transportation of supplies follows this route in time of war, they say, there is no reason why it should not be used also in peace, so that a Channel tunnel might ruin the British merchant marine.

"Really, however, all these reasons have for a basis a sentiment that will hear no arguments, but is inspired by the desire of the English to preserve their traditions. . . . . .

"Despite the efforts of railroad and steamship companies to lessen the duration of the passage, one can not yet travel from Paris to London with the same ease as from Paris to Brussels. The sea voyage will always constitute, in the view of many, an obstacle to the rapid growth of friendly relations with England. While the number of passengers between France and Germany reaches annually nearly 3,000,000, that of the travelers between England and the different ports on the Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic scarcely exceeds 1,500,000. . . . . .



MAP OF THE TUNNEL LINE.

"The Channel tunnel would cause these impediments to disappear. . . . It is calculated that it would lessen by two hours the present quickest passage between London and Paris. . . . . .

"It is evident that shortly the movement of travel between the two great western capitals would be doubled or trebled, and that business between France and England would increase in the same proportion. . . . Everything goes to show that the building of a submarine passage would cause an increase of commerce between the two great nations and that new prosperity would arise from the effort necessary to create it.

"Would not this effort, however, be too great? Is it not folly to think of exerting it? Are not the obstacles insurmountable? We put these questions to Mr. Sartiaux, engineer in chief of the Northern Company, who has made a deep study of the Channel-tunnel plan. . . . . .

"The first condition of success for a Channel tunnel, he replied, is the existence, in this submarine region, of an impermeable geologic stratum through which the tunnel may be driven. Now this desirable stratum does exist. Nearly eight thousand soundings have been made to ascertain exactly the position of the different layers that form the bottom of the Straits of Dover. Among these geologic strata is found that called by scientists the Cenomanian, which has all the necessary qualities. It is nearly 200 feet thick, and the compact texture of its rocks will resist all filtration. The water that must be taken care of while the work is going on will be of vastly smaller quantity than can easily be managed by a moderate pumping plant. . . .

"The tunnel will be composed of two circular parallel passages, about 50 feet apart and each 18 to 20 feet in diameter. . . . The entrance of the tunnel will be near Blanc-Nez and the connecting tracks will leave the main line from Boulogne to Calais in the neighborhood of Marquise. The station and custom-house will be situated at Wissant. At this station the steam locomotive will take the train as it leaves the tunnel, a change which will occupy only a few minutes, in place of the long time now required for emptying the boat and loading the train on the wharf."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SURGICAL BANDAGES OF CELLULOSE—Aviators are well acquainted with the process by which a French inventor succeeded in obtaining an even tension in the wings of aeroplanes by means of saturating the fabric with a solution of cellulose. This process has now been adapted by a surgeon of Tours, Dr. Guillaume-Louis, to the preparation of fabrics for the construction of surgical apparatus. After studying the results obtained by various solvents of cellulose, Dr. Guillaume-Louis finally adopted acetone, with which he obtained a white liquid of opaline luster called by him "pelliculine," a term whose English equivalent would be "filmine." We take from *Le Correspondant* (Paris) an abstract of the report on his experiments recently furnished by him to the *Province Médicale:*

"Pelliculine, which looks like collodion, leaves, on drying, a film which is both incombustible and resistant, and which imparts to strips of cloth impregnated with it sufficient stiffness to permit of their being used to construct light apparatus for holding injured limbs in position. . . . The film can not replace plaster for cases of fracture, since it dries too slowly and is not rigid enough. But when the plaster is removed it supplies a light fabric which gives the support necessary to make walking practicable.

"It is more supple and more resistant than potassium silicate, and dries more quickly. It is much superior to celluloid, since it is incombustible and more easily manipulated, besides being cheaper. It can be used to varnish dry plasters, making them impermeable and pliable. Celluloid becomes incombustible when varnished with it, and finally it furnishes, either pure or with the addition of iodine, a valuable substitute for collodion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO CARRY EGGS WITHOUT SCRAMBLING

THE SOARING PRICE of eggs is engaging the attention not only of the housewife, but of the Government. Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, believes that if he could carry out his scheme of sending eggs direct from the farm to the consumer by parcel post, the advance in the prices of eggs would cease to trouble us. But, as he says:

"I can't find the right carrier. The heavy ones that will protect the eggs in shipment are too heavy and cost in postage more than is saved through the elimination of the middleman. The light ones are too easily crusht. We're living in hopes, however, that the right thing will turn up eventually."

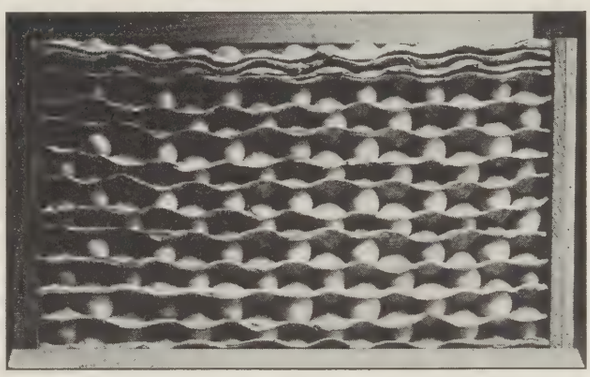
The carrier in the illustration may or may not have been brought to his notice, but it shows interesting possibilities in reducing the price by preventing omelets in transit and economizing space. We are assured that the case may be entrusted safely to the most careless handling, and is so compact that 50 dozen occupy no more space than 30 dozen by the old method. It has been patented by C. J. Voorhorst, of Portland, Ore. Says the Portland *Oregonian:*

"A case so packed has been loaded on an express-wagon, over the hind wheels, and hauled rapidly over the roughest of plank logging-roads for three hours and then dumped, as any unbreakable box of freight might be handled, on to the depot platform. Just one of the 50 dozen eggs was broken, and that was due to a slight imperfection in the hand-made filler. This will be easily overcome when the fillers are turned out by machinery and are all uniform, which was not the case with the preliminary model. The accompanying photograph shows the style of packing, and further demonstrates that a man can walk on eggs when the economy egg-case filler is used. Negotiations are now pending with Western capitalists for the financing of a manufacturing and marketing organization, and investigations are being made with a view to installing special machinery in one of the Pacific Coast paper-mills with a view to producing the economy egg-case filler locally. Attention from abroad has been attracted to the invention, inquiries having come from representatives of the British Government, as well as investigations from representatives of the Department of the Interior of our own nation and from Eastern railroad officials. Not only the breakage and spoilage of eggs in transit will be overcome, but the condensing of space will make it possible to ship and store almost twice the quantity now handled with present equipment, and the method of packing provides better ventilation."

The form of the case was evolved from a mathematical study of various geometrical designs, with the idea of determining how the greatest number of uniform spheroid or ovoid objects could be packed in a limited given space, and at the same time be protected from breakage.

A DEFIANCE TO THE EXPRESSMAN.

As the crate-handlers ordinarily do nothing worse than this to the precious product, the young man may be said to have "proved his case."



EACH EGG HAS ITS OWN NEST.

GOOD ROADS IN THE DESERT

THE SOLUTION of the traction problem in a sandy desert is found in a modification of the old-fashioned plank road, according to *The Motor Age* (New York). In places where the cost of macadam would be prohibitive and its practicality doubtful, motor-cars are now running at speed and with ease. These remarkable results in desert road-building have been secured by W. A. Horrell, of Phœnix, Arizona, on behalf of the Santa Fé-Blythe Motor Transit Co., operating over the great Mojave desert, just across the western Arizona border in California. We read:

"The distance from Blythe Junction, on the Santa Fé Railroad, to the town of Blythe itself is 40 miles. The 40 miles lie across the Mojave desert, where the sands in many places are shifted constantly by the winds. Horrell knew that he would have to overcome those dry sands, and he set about it in a new, original way entirely his own.

"The three most difficult miles of the entire route lie across a sand-wash, just out of Blythe. These three miles have been bridged with the only desert plank road in the world.

"A base of railroad ties first was laid over the sand. Toward each end of the ties two planks, each 3 inches thick, 12 inches wide, and anywhere from 10 to 24 feet long, were laid end on end, with the joints broken to overcome roughness as much as possible. This made 24 inches of trackage on each side, with a 60-inch tread between.

"When the boards were laid sand was shoveled in between the ties. The boards then were oiled to prevent wear. Regular truck service has been given over that road for several months, and the boards have not shown a sign of wear, with the exception of a few defective ones.

"The plank road cost $1,500 a mile, and no one can say how long it will last. Horrell says that the cost of similar road in other localities would not be nearly so great. Owing to the high freight rates, lumber costs $37 a thousand feet laid down at Blythe.

"Nearer the Colorado, Horrell laid a mile and a half of permanent road with a base of arrow-weeds cut from the river bottom. It cost only $80 a mile. Arrow-weeds were laid down on the sand and then a heavy thickness of straw was put on. Sand and gravel were then thrown on the straw. Cheap Mexican labor was used. . . . . .

"Two Saurer trucks are now hauling freight from the junction to the town and one Mack handles passengers. The Mack makes the trip in two hours and each Saurer a round trip a day. Formerly the journey, one way, required five hours by motor-car, as it was very difficult for machines to make their way through the shifting sands. It often took a week for a team of mules to make the round trip. The charge for freighting was $20 a ton, and the Santa Fé-Blythe Motor Transit Co. now gives quicker, better service for $7.50 a ton.

"Under a new California law this company has been recognized as a common carrier. This is the first time that motor-trucks have ever been listed as common carriers. Hereafter the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Co. will publish rates to Blythe as well as Blythe Junction."

A MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STORE

THE WEALTHY PATIENT and the pauper are fairly well off as regards expert medical or surgical service. The former can afford to pay for it and the latter gets it for nothing. The man of moderate means can not afford to pay fancy prices, and it is out of the question for him to accept charity. He is ground between the upper and the nether millstone. The family physician, in many cases, now has no function but to advise his patient which specialist to consult, and he is not always competent to do even this. If he is not overscrupulous, he may get a commission from the specialist to whom he sends his patient. Evidently a reform is needed. It is suggested by Dr. George W. Guthrie, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., writing in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 8), that this should take the form of what he calls "group diagnosis"—an application of the department-store idea to medicine. He advocates the association of competent specialists, who, for a reasonable, fixt price, should be prepared to examine a patient in any of a number of different directions, tell him what ails him, and advise him what to do. Says Dr. Guthrie in substance:

"There is no doubt that never in its history was our profession so competent and so willing to give aid and relief to the human family as at the present time. Indeed, the whole tendency of society is toward a broader humanity, which means that the best that the profession can give, the best that charity can furnish, should be shared by everybody.

"The work of the visiting nurse and the hourly nurse, and that of the social-service worker, have carried the charity of the hospital and of the profession in a most intelligent manner to the needy and deserving. Indeed, the humane offices of the well-equipped charity hospitals and the services referred to give the best to the poor and dependent. The wealthy can command this, either in their homes or in private hospitals; but how about the middle-class man, the man who can not, who will not, make himself an object of charity, but who has not the means to command the best the profession can give in all the special lines he may need?

"Let me cite a possible example: A self-respecting artizan, accountant, or teacher, earning $75 to $100 a month, takes his wife to a physician for advice and treatment. It is found as the examination proceeds that the services of an oculist, a cystoscopist, a roentgenologist, a pathologist, and probably other specialists are necessary for a complete diagnosis. How is it possible for this patient to obtain this service in the most complete manner as the profession now operates and have the charges remain within his ability to pay? The poor and the wealthy, as noted above, have the best the profession can give them; why not the eminently respectable and worthy middle class of our people?

"Dr. Richard Cabot, in an address before the Medical Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, April 18, 1913, in referring to the need of this class of better medical service, advocated the grouping of medical men representing the several specialties, thus securing for the patient what he called a 'group diagnosis,' which should be furnished at a figure within his ability to pay. He referred to clinics in which this feature was present. The most notable example is the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn.

"About fourteen thousand patients attended this clinic in the year 1912, all of whom were examined and a careful diagnosis made in each case. About half the number were found to present conditions requiring operation—in exact figures, according to the report for that year, 7,053. All these patients are carefully examined and charged a fee for services, according to their ability to pay, which may be as low as from $10 to $15, or may be as high as $500, if the patient is wealthy.

"This combination of medical men, representing the various specialties, is, to a greater or less degree, possible in every community. Call it what you will, the department-store idea applied to medicine, or any other name, if the end accomplished helps financially to bring the best aid of the profession to the middle class, it is justifiable; ay, more, it is a necessity.

"This grouping of medical men representing special lines of study and work is the only way in which the middle class can command the best services, unless they pauperize themselves and enter charity hospitals. Patients referred to these groups can return for treatment to their family doctors or personal advisers, with a scientific diagnosis, or they may enter hospitals which should be so managed that the expenses may be within their financial possibilities.

"Granted that such a plan is feasible, that the best specialists associate themselves in groups for diagnosing and treating patients; does this do away with the family physician? Not in the least. The family doctor in this proposed scheme must be an up-to-date man. His knowledge must be general and accurate, he must keep in touch with advanced professional ideas.

"After everything possible has been said of the division of medical practise into specialties, of the necessity of the poorly paid combining to secure cooperative insurance and medical treatment in their homes at a low rate, the field of the family doctor is still a large one. . . . . .

"Just as the religious adviser is needed in spiritual matters or the lawyer in the affairs of business, so will the medical adviser, the family doctor, hold his place in the American family. Our great country is a nation of families, and so long as the family life remains the predominant feature of our social organization, just so long will the family doctor be a necessity."

STRANGE EARTHQUAKE LIGHTS

A RUDE SHOCK greets the idea that the testimony of eye-witnesses is especially reliable when one comes to study the laws of evidence. The majority of persons see what they think they ought to see. If a house is reported haunted, it is easier to see a ghost there than not. Possibly this accounts for the wide-spread belief that luminous appearances of one kind or another accompany earthquake shocks. Scientific men do not believe these stories, and they usually dwindle on investigation, yet they continue to circulate on both sides of the Atlantic. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 16):

"What serious, objective truth is there in stories of luminous phenomena—columns of fire and lightning—said to accompany earthquake shocks? Prof. Ignazio Galli has collected 148 observations of such phenomena observed in connection with earthquakes from 89 B.C. up to the month of March, 1910.

"All experts in seismic research are not, like him, convinced of the reality of the phenomena in question. Father Secchi, having gone to study on the spot the effects of the earthquake of August 22, 1859, at Norcia, recognized the inanity of the stories of flames and of fiery columns; besides this, the shock took place in broad daylight. Father Bertelli says that certain wandering lights, noted at the time of the Ligurian earthquake of February 23, 1887, might have been due to the inflammation of sulfureted hydrogen or of hydrocarbons given off from the earth, but he was also inclined to attribute these lights to the entirely subjective impressions of persons frightened by the shock.

"On this same question, Professor G. Agamennone gives, in his turn, this opinion. After the earthquake that devastated Bisignano on December 3, 1887, he learned at Roggeano that a column of fire had been seen; when he sought eye-witnesses he found that the only one was a peasant who, when interrogated, scarcely seemed to speak seriously. After the Calabrian earthquake of September 8, 1905, questionnaires sent out were returned with numerous notes of luminous phenomena, but after sifting the answers it was impossible to conclude definitely that these were in any direct connection with the earthquake. In the neighborhood of Pizzo, cited as one of the most remarkable for the intensity of the luminous phenomena, Agamennone looked up all the eye-witnesses and found that, of all the persons who were at work on the coast that night, one alone had seen lights with his own eyes; they were a kind of shooting stars seen at first three-quarters of an hour, and again a quarter of an hour, before the shock.

"The opinion of Count Montessus de Ballore, director of the Chilean seismological service, may also be recalled. He concluded that all the luminous appearances noted during the earthquake of 1906 at Valparaiso might easily be explained by lightning, contacts between trolley-wires and those of the telegraph or telephone service, and the search-lights of war-ships.

"Thus the possibility of luminous appearances in direct connection with earthquake phenomena can not be absolutely denied; but their reality is not yet demonstrated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A "HEART-TELEPHONE"

IN FINDING what is wrong with a patient, the action of the heart is a most important thing for the physician to observe. He may examine it in various ways, but he does so most commonly by "feeling the pulse," or by listening to the action directly by means of a stethoscope. A new electrical device will enable a much more accurate idea of it to be obtained; and the testimony of this instrument may be transmitted to a distant point either by sound or by means of a visible record. This invention, we are told by Day Allen Willey, in *The Medical Council* (Philadelphia), enables a physician to hear the heart-pulsations of a patient clearly tho he may be in the hospital ward or in a sick-room a mile away. In the phrase of the layman, this electrocardiograph is called a "heart-telephone." Through the ear-piece the physician can count the pulsations, or notice whether they are regular or irregular, as accurately as if he had his finger on the patient's pulse. In addition, the electric circuit connecting with the patient operates a moving lens by which pulsations are depicted on a moving film roll, thus making a photographic record. We read:

"This original idea in medical science was the achievement of Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, a member of the staff of the noted Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore. Here it was first demonstrated to be a success by a series of tests conducted under the supervision of Dr. Barker. Since its introduction at Johns Hopkins Hospital, the heart station has been installed in institutions in New York and other American cities, and considered an improvement over the Einthoven method, in vogue in Germany, altho it is similar in some respects."

This detailed description, as prepared by Dr. Barker, indicates plainly the really wonderful advance it makes in medical science:

"In most galvanometers the magnet is the movable part, and the current to be measured passes through the stationary coils. In Einthoven's instrument an opposite arrangement has been made; the magnet is stationary, and the current passes through a movable 'thread' or 'string'—really an extremely fine wire. . . . . .

"In order to study accurately the oscillations which result from the passage through the galvanometer of the feeble action-currents originating in the heart, a magnifying and photographically recording apparatus is essential. The nuclei and poles of the magnet are pierced in the middle and two microscope tubes inserted in the openings. One of these is provided with an objective for focusing a strong electric light upon the string; the other is a projection microscope, consisting of an objective or of an objective and an ocular, which throws an enlarged image of the illuminated string upon the slit of the photographic apparatus, or upon a white ground on which the movements of the thread may be observed with the naked eye.

"Thus it is that the physician can actually see and record, by this image on the screen, the oscillations which the 'string' undergoes as a result of the electric currents which are generated in the human heart during the excitation of its muscles which precedes every beat. The rapidity of the string movements, their extent, as well as the regularity or irregularity of rhythm observed, reveal information desired regarding the condition of the muscle of the heart, altho the patient may be in a distant room connected only by wiring with the heart station.

"The manner in which pulsations are verified and recorded is remarkable. When the string is oscillating to the action-currents of the human heart, only the larger oscillations are discernible by the naked eye even in the magnified projected image. In order to discern the smaller movements and to obtain curves as permanent records, photographic registration is essential. The magnified image of the string is projected, by means of a powerful electric light, upon a slit in a dark box which contains a moving photographic film. The slit opens and shuts when required by electric signal, and the movement of the film can be begun or stopt at will. . . . . .

"In healthy people an electrocardiogram—the film picture—is obtained by leading off the current through the two hands, or one hand and one foot, which, under the conditions outlined above, assumes, in the majority of instances, a certain form. The term 'typical' or 'schematic,' is used instead of 'normal,' since slight deviations from it may occur in people with normal hearts. When any muscle is excited, to contract the active portion is always electrically negative to the part at rest. This is true therefore in the heart, and electrical changes show the course of excitation. . . . . .

"When the record is being made, the patient sits in a comfortable chair or lies on his back with all his muscles relaxed, since muscular tensions and contractions may modify the curve. He should breathe quietly. . . . . .

"The records taken by the electrocardiograph are especially valuable in the analysis of the various forces of irregularity of the heart. They also reveal certain changes in the muscle of the heart difficult to detect by other methods."

SPACE-PERCEPTION THROUGH MOTION

VISION with both eyes at once is generally thought necessary to the perception of space. A German writer, Dr. Fricke-Westend, in an article contributed to *Prometheus* (Leipsic, October), calls attention to the fact that only one eye is necessary, provided it and the objects viewed are in rapid relative motion. On a train, for instance, the traveler gets nearly the same effect when looking at the moving landscape with one eye that he would by looking at it at rest with both eyes. For space-perception, he says, it appears necessary to get views of objects from different points, but these different views need not be perceived simultaneously if they can be seen in sufficiently rapid succession, which happens when the observer is in motion. Says the writer:

"Hitherto, at least in scientific literature, it has not been noted that the grouping of our visual images in space—the true stereoscopic effect—is not entirely dependent on the use of the two eyes. The effect is also very clearly noticeable if we move about and so refer to the eye successively the different visual groupings that, when seen by both eyes, at once produce the spatial effect. This fact appeared to the writer, for the first time, when he was looking at a moving picture that had been taken on a locomotive running through the Scotch Highlands. The effect of this picture was highly stereoscopic, and the peculiar feature was that not only the foreground, but also the remote hills, took on clearly the appearance of relief. The stereoscopic effect also noticeably exceeded that of normal stereoscopy. . . . . Of course the stereoscopic effect obtained through motion, which we may call 'kinematic,' and the 'binocular,' strengthen each other when they occur together."

Dr. Fricke-Westend asserts that this sort of space-vision also admits of what is called "pseudoscopy"—the effect noted when the pictures in a stereoscope are reversed, so that the one intended for the right eye is seen by the left, and vice versa. The result is that the spatial relations of the view are also reversed, the background starting forward and the foreground retiring. He says:

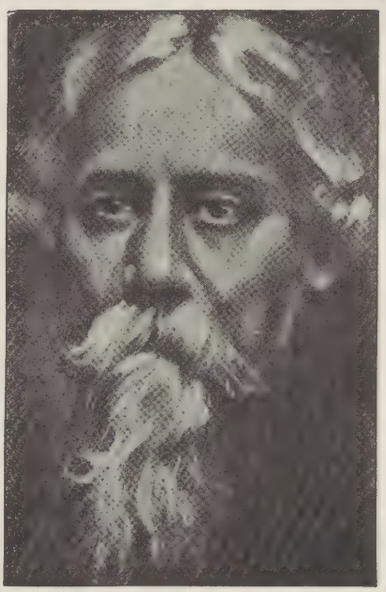
"This pseudoscopic effect also enters into kinematic stereoscopy, as observation shows. The writer once sat at the window of a railway-car and looked at a freight-train traveling on a neighboring track at equal speed. He used only one eye, the other being obscured by his arm. He then saw objects that were behind the train at which he was looking, such as telegraph-posts, iron gratings, etc., appear clearly in front of the train in the open air. This was a pseudoscopic effect, and is to be thus explained: The movement of his own train produced the stereoscopic effect noted above. As the other train, moving with equal speed and in the same direction, behaved exactly like an infinitely distant point, it appeared as infinitely distant, while the objects behind it appeared in their proper places, and therefore nearer than the train. This pseudoscopic effect almost wholly disappeared when both eyes were used. . . . . .

"It can be seen that the stereoscopic perception of space seems to depend on the existence of different viewpoints. It comes into play if the sensations occur simultaneously or so close together that they meet, one into the other. 'Binocular' stereoscopy would thus seem to be only a special case of a more general stereoscopy. With this extension of the concept not all readers are familiar."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

ANOTHER ANGLO-INDIAN NOBEL PRIZEMAN

THE LATEST AWARD of the Nobel prize for literature points to the interesting fact, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, that "the East can contribute to the West something more than a burden for the white man to bear." Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, who is now honored, is the second Anglo-Indian to be thus crowned, but he stands in sharp contrast to his predecessor, Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Instead of Kipling's "shallow pronouncements on East and West," we have the work of a poet with the "consciousness of a humanity which is a unit in itself and a unity with the universe." "His emphasis," continues this writer, "is entirely on the soul of man, on its universal sensations and passions." The strong antithesis between these two commanding figures is one of the chief elements of interest for the *Evening Post* writer in the new situation created. The term Anglo-Indian is applied to Mr. Tagore on the ground that his fame is based upon his work in English verse. The poems were originally written in Bengali, but the author himself has turned them into "an idiomatic and felicitous English which gives them a place in the literature of the West." *The Post* observes:



HE WINS THE NOBEL PRIZE.

"Rabindranath Tagore's mysticism brings him fairly close to Maeterlinck and the dreamers of the new Celtic School."

"That the administrators of the Nobel Foundation, in making its award to the Hindu poet, based its action upon Tagore's achievements in his native tongue is, of course, not impossible. The Nobel prize has hitherto been distributed with an admirable catholicity. The little nationalities have not been cast into the shade by the Great Powers of literature. Sweden has been honored in the person of Selma Lagerlöf, Norway in Björnson, Poland in Sienkiewicz, Italy in Carducci, Spain in Echegaray, the comparatively obscure Provençal literature in Mistral, and, if we classify Maeterlinck by nativity and not by language, little Belgium appears on the roll of honor. Thus it is natural that the attention of the Nobel Committee should be directed in the course of time outside of the boundaries of Western civilization to a people and a literature by no means lacking in importance. The Bengali tongue is spoken by nearly fifty million people, a number larger than the population of France or Italy, and surpassing the combined populations of Spain, Portugal, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, and Belgium. The roots of the Bengali literature run back into an antiquity that easily compares with the classic sources of the modern European literatures. The new laureate's title, therefore, would be sound even without the support of his English reputation, tho there can be little question that it was his English writings which brought him to the attention of the Western world."

For all this, it is thought a fair question whether, a dozen years ago, Tagore's poems would have aroused anything like the attention they have won to-day:

"In the dozen years that have elapsed since the foundation of the Nobel prize, the Orient has imposed itself mightily on the imagination of the West. Asia has been shaken by forces of political change from its easternmost fringe in Japan to the coasts of Asia Minor. A new Japan, a new China, a new Persia, a new Turkey, and even a new India have entered into the field. The ideas of the West have played their part in the political reconstruction of Asia and in the processes of social reconstruction that are now under way. But the East in turn has affected the trend of European thought, if not the molding of European political and social ideas. The spirit of romanticism in European literature has found its latest phase in a mysticism, a concentration upon the inner nature of man, which has paved the way for a closer understanding between Europe and the ever-brooding East. Rabindranath Tagore's mysticism brings him fairly close to Maeterlinck and the dreamers of the new Celtic school; and perhaps all the closer because the Bengali poet has consciously done something to adapt the deep-rooted mysticism of his native land to the dilettante taste of the West.

"It adds to the piquancy of the Anglo-Indian origin of England's two Nobel prize-winners that the one should be so completely the opposite, and to a very valuable extent the antidote, to the other. Of the thirteen European writers upon whom the prize 'for idealism in literature' has been bestowed, Kipling is the only one whose work does not really answer to the spirit of the founder's testament. The word idealism is, of course, capable of any interpretation, and we may speak of Kipling's idealism of service, of self-sacrifice, of obedience, of strength. But it is stretching the common meaning of the term to use it of one who has so emphasized the harshness and brutalities of life—combat, material success, the domination of the weak by the strong, and all that we associate with the Kipling gospel of the strenuous life. Nor does the mind consent to describe as idealism a preachment like that of Kipling, which sets up barriers between race and race, which divides the world into permanent inferiors and permanent superiors, into predestined masters and predestined slaves, to the obliteration of the common heritage of humanity in men."

In England also it is seen that Mr. Kipling's India is not reflected by this poet of the people. Mr. F. Ashworth Briggs writes in the London *Daily Mail:*

"Mr. Tagore's originals were, of course, in Bengali. He has translated them into rhythmical English prose. One can not tell what they have lost in the translation, but as they stand they are of extreme beauty. And they shatter an illusion. Mr. Kipling and memories of the Mutiny have left in the English mind a strange impression of India—an effect of harsh, bright colors, vast spaces, hardness and treachery, suttee, bombs, and plague. The Englishman traveling in India feels a vast gulf between white and brown. The poet bridges it. No one who reads him will be able to think of India in the same light as before. They say these are the songs the natives sing with those strange rhythms which baffle the Western ear. Mr. Tagore sets them to the measures of our harmony. They are simple, exalted, fragrant—episodes and incidents of every day transposed to faery. Here is a village lyric:

The yellow bird sings in their tree and makes my heart dance with gladness.
We both live in the same village, and that is our one piece of joy.
Her pair of pet lambs come to graze in the shade of our garden trees.
If they stray into our barley field, I take them up in my arms.
The name of our village is Khanjanā, and Anjanā they call our river.
My name is known to all the village, and her name is Ranjanā.
Only one field lies between us.
Bees that have hived in our grove go to seek honey in theirs.
Flowers launched from their landing-stairs come floating by the stream where we bathe. . . . . .
The stars that smile on their cottage send us the same twinkling look.
The name of our village is Khanjanā, and Anjanā they call our river.
My name is known to all the village, and her name is Ranjanā.

"These poems were written at an earlier age than the 'Gitanjali,' tho they are published in English later. There is less of mysticism and religion in 'The Gardener,' but one perfect song of earth:

Infinite wealth is not yours, my patient and dusky mother dust!
You toil to fill the mouths of your children, but food is scarce.
The gift of gladness that you have for us is never perfect.
The toys that you make for your children are fragile.
You can not satisfy all our hungry hopes, but should I desert you for that?
Your smile, which is shadowed with pain, is sweet to my eyes.
Your love, which knows not fulfilment, is dear to my heart.
From your breast you have fed us with life but not immortality, that is why your eyes are ever wakeful.
For ages you are working with color and song, yet your heaven is not built, but only its sad suggestion.
Over your creations of beauty there is the mist of tears.
I will pour my songs into your mute heart, and my love into your love.
I will worship you with labor.
I have seen your tender face and I love your mournful dust, Mother Earth.

"The Gardener" is his latest volume, and contains many songs of passion. "They capture the ecstasy of first love and sound the maturer depths":

"As our country lovers have seen a lovely face in the contours of the moon, so a shy girl in 'The Gardener' 'gazed at the sky and wove in the blue the letters of a name I had known, while the village slept in the noonday heat.' It is all simply and easily exprest, without the slightest pose or shadow of affectation. Emotion wells out into words with the artlessness of all great poetry. The verses are not scholarly or intricate, but plainly human and unadorned. In our more artificial world what an elaborate drawing-room ballad would be manufactured round this theme:

Hands cling to hands, and eyes linger in eyes; thus begins the record of our hearts.
It is the moonlit night of March; the sweet smell of henna is in the air; my flute lies on the earth neglected, and your garland of flowers is unfinished.
This love between you and me is simple as a song.

"They know the joy of living, too, the people of Tagore's songs. They chant upon a fine morning praises of the cloud-shadows sweeping over the crops, of the bees 'drunken with light,' and of 'the ducks in the islands of the river,' which 'clamor in joy for mere nothing.' They sing the refrain:

Let none go back home, brothers, this morning; let none go to work.
Brothers, let us squander our morning in futile songs.

"In the Bengali philosophy of life, as Mr. Tagore reveals it in his songs, there is no hatred, envy, or malice. His world is serene and beautiful as one of our calm autumn days, when the mist lies opalescent under the golden sun in the valleys, and on the hillsides the great trees stand expressive and immovable like eternal monuments. Truly he says: 'My songs share their seats in the heart of the world with the music of the clouds and forests.'"

LEGAL ENGLISH MADE MORE HUMAN—To the lay mind nothing seems to come nearer sheer barbarism than the way the legal profession have of stating their cases. Whether it is due to a feeling of mercy for the layman or a desire for the economy of time, at all events, the District Attorney's office of King's County, New York, has thrown its useless verbiage to the winds in framing indictments for murder and other crimes, and now the essential facts are stated plainly. District Attorney James C. Cropsey sends to the New York *Times* two forms of murder indictment—the first being, in part, the one now discarded which contained 911 words. It ran:

"The Grand Jury of the County of Kings, by this indictment, accuse John Johnson of the crime of murder in the first degree, committed as follows:

"The said John Johnson, late of the Borough of Brooklyn, of the City of New York, in the county aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, at the borough, city, and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Peter Smith, wilfully, designedly, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of said Peter Smith, did make an assault.

"And the said John Johnson a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol he, the said John Johnson, in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did discharge and shoot off, to, at, against, and upon the said Peter Smith, and the said John Johnson, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said John Johnson shot off and discharged as aforesaid, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did strike, penetrate, and wound him, the said Peter Smith, in and upon the side, chest, lung, body, and vital parts of him, the said Peter Smith."

The form now adopted and in use for some time reads as follows:

"The Grand Jury of the County of Kings by this indictment accuse the defendant of the crime of murder in the first degree committed as follows:

"'The defendant on October 15, 1909, in the County of Kings, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, shot Peter Smith with a revolver, thereby inflicting injuries of which he died on Oct. 18, 1909.'"

This statement contains 60 words. Similar changes have been made in the other forms, says Mr. Cropsey, "the object always being to have the form contain all that is essential and at the same time be brief and plain."

THE TRANSFORMATION OF FRENCH

THE STRANGE SPECTACLE of a language that has outgrown its grammar is seen in France, according to one of the ablest French reviews. The grammar has stood still, the language has gone on; one is dead, the other is living. It will come with something of a shock to those who have always believed French to be the most scientifically tended and nurtured of languages to learn from an article in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) that there is no language of which the grammar gives so false an idea. As the grammar has remained in a fixt state, he says, while the spoken language of the people has been in a state of change, no account or record of the advance is to be found even in the best and most advanced manuals. As a consequence, the traditional method of instruction hardly in any wise bears upon the actual use of the language, and to a great degree written usage remains far removed from oral usage. Also, the writer adds, written French suffers by comparison with spoken French in that it is "unexpressive and lifeless." The changes that have affected French he ascribes in part to the spread of education or half-education among all classes and to the invasion of Paris and Central France during the nineteenth century by "immigrants from all sections." They come from the provinces or from countries where French is not the language of the people, as, for instance, Flanders, Alsace, Brittany, and especially from the Midi of France itself. While he is willing to admit that the French of these people may show an exactitude of grammar above that of the Central Frenchmen, nevertheless, he maintains, they have not the "intimate feeling" of the language and bring to it an alien accent and grammatical tendencies that are also alien. To make clear the fact of remoteness between French as it is and the grammar, he points out that the grammar was formed in medieval times, has been altered only in matters of detail since the thirteenth century, and for the past two hundred years has undergone almost no alteration whatever. To prove his case, he cites various examples of the parts of speech and their modifications which are written one way and spoken another; and also certain idiomatic expressions that may be used orally, but actually are used only in writing, and he adds:

"Thus from day to day the breach widens between the spoken language, which is constantly renewing itself and full of 'bite,' and the written language, which remains almost unchanged and gradually becomes flat and dull, of service only as an intellectual medium. Turns of phrase, while appearing the same from the outside, as it were, are constantly losing their value of expression and feeling to retain merely a value that is abstract and intellectual. And it follows that the more a language is used in a literary sense, the less suitable it grows for literature, or, at least, for poetic literature and literature of the imagination, which have their life in the expression of feeling. From the

day it is fixt as a literary language its resources begin to be used up, and as it possesses only a halting and limited faculty of recuperation, it loses its value, in time, for the poet. The history of past ages shows that, however well endowed may be the men who work in a language, it fails after a few centuries to be able to afford the living product of poetry. Latin poetry falls swiftly to painful or artificial versification from Lucian or Silius Italicus to Claudian, who wrote 'Latin verse.' If Greek poetry resisted for a relatively longer period, it was because it drew strength from divers dialects; but in the Alexandrian epoch its poetical resources were wholly exhausted. One may question whether all the great literary languages of modern Europe have not reached the same condition of exhaustion."

As for any hope of France profiting of the stores that sustained Greece for a time, the writer argues that:

"It would be futile to hope for rejuvenescence from popular speech or from dialects. Popular speech, while of necessity

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A SHEPHERDESS,

From a design by Léon Bakst
For one of the figures in the ballet "Daphnis and Chloe."

more expressive, is corrupt with platitudes of style and with the catch-phrases of the penny papers and of school-books. As for dialects, they are degenerating from day to day and are being infused with French."

Turning then to a peculiarity of the French language, which to a certain extent it shares with English, namely, that so many derived words are taken, not from the mother tongue, but from written Latin with slight adaptation, the writer affirms that even a cultivated Frenchman who is unacquainted with Latin must find a large portion of the French vocabulary quite "inexplicable." As for revivifying or reenergizing the language with the introduction of new Latin words, he goes on to say, the authors who make such an effort only aggravate the present evil.

"They who write *renover* instead of *renouveler* (to renew) may communicate to their readers the impression always produced by a word little used, but they are on the wrong track. The sensation of novelty is always fleeting, for one thing. Then if through usage words of this order be retained in the language, they do not really enrich it, but rather encumber it, because the majority of French people have no feeling for them and a great many do not know their precise meaning. . . . As long as literary French was in use only among a certain class of people, who were highly cultivated and for the most part knew Latin, this borrowing of derivatives and new formations from the written Latin did not matter. Indeed, it had its advantages in that it afforded at will terms to which might be attached a precise meaning. But now that everybody reads and literary French is the language of everybody, while the greater number of those that use it do not know Latin, the artificial and alien cast of the French vocabulary renders it of vague comprehensibility to a vast number, so that they are led to the misuse of words. Some amusing examples of such misuse are to be found in the literature circulated about election time.

"The fact that so many young persons scarcely know how to write their own language is in part proof that the condition of the language is no longer normal. The grammar applied to it does not adjust itself to actual practise and the vocabulary is laden with artificialities. To correct so profound a disorder demands a remedy not easy perhaps to discover, yet as long as the old order endures the worse the case becomes."

WHERE BAKST LEADS

GREEN ROOMS, white and gold decorations, and all the other neutral colors that were supposed to express the height of good taste appear to have had their day. They are called "too dull," "too restful," "too much akin to mere nature." "As our civilization becomes more refined," says Mr. W. L. George, in the London *Daily Mail*, "we react against it and become more savage." We are at the beginning, apparently, of the age of color, and the chief disciple thereof is the Russian, Léon Bakst. He was born in St. Petersburg in 1868, but he has found a freer and more congenial atmosphere for the development of his powers in Paris and the West of Europe. His full acclaim followed the visits of the Russian ballet to the French capital in 1909, when the riotous productions of "Cléopatre" and Schéhérazade caused that city of sensations a new thrill. On this side of the water we have had echoes of his effects in the scenic accompaniments of traveling ballet troupes. But the first authentic presentment is furnished us this season in a collection of his work arranged by the Berlin Photographic Co., and designed to pay a round of visits to the large cities of America after the New York show. This and the *mise en scène* of one or two ballets to be shown this season by Mme. Anna Pavlowa will bring to the test whether we, like England, shall treat him "with greater solemnity than he himself would consider appropriate." Since everything Russian seems to go down in England at present, it is not unnatural that an English writer, Gerald C. Siordet, in *The International Studio* (November), should see his countrymen overdoing Bakst. According to this writer, Bakst's artistic creed is a simple enough affair. "Art," as he says, "is a plaything, and an artist's work will be good only when it has been great fun doing it." For all that—

"Bakst is a real student, a genuine scholar in costume. His designs are no mere archeological resuscitations of the wardrobes of the past; neither are they the summary, impressionistic stock in trade of the quick-change artist. He is, indeed, a kind of bright, particular chameleon. He will settle into the strange, distorted glamor of the East, or the simple graces of archaic Greece, or the fierce, gay medley of the Middle Ages, and presently will bring you forth not dresses merely but personages who move with ease and certainty each in his own time, and yet retain the stamp of their creator.

"This peculiar receptivity of mind, which at the same time recreates and rearranges, is of all qualities that most fitted to adapt itself to the art of the theater, in which scenery and costume are most telling only when they make no attempt to conceal, rather welcome, the presence of conscious recognized

artifice—in fact, when the art that makes them is considered as itself a plaything. It is hardly possible to find a single design by Bakst which is not from this point of view 'amusing.'

"Of course, some have greater value than others. The last exhibition of his drawings contained a number of designs which, admirable as they were as working indications of costume and color, would by themselves have carried little proof of the exuberant and at the same time fastidious power of design which, among other qualities, gives a permanent value to his more finished drawings. One critic said of him, apropos of his drawings for 'Schéhérazade' and 'Le Dieu Bleu,' that he had 'rediscovered the luscious female line bequeathed by the early Orientals.' I am not sure that I know what he meant: historically the remark seems to mean nothing; yet it is very true that Bakst shows a passionate enthusiasm for the flesh, for the contours of form, for strange poise and counterpoise of limb, for furious, abandoned movement, that sets an Eastern stamp upon his art, and reminds us that he is of the nation that long ago watched King David dance before the Lord 'with all his might.'"

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SETTING FOR AN OPERA.

How Bakst sees the rococo background of Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Suzanne."

Bakst, says Mr. Martin Birnbaum, in the introduction to the catalog of the exhibition, has "extracted the poetry hidden in every epoch," and has shown that he possesses in an amazing degree "what Matthew Arnold called 'happy flexibility'—the power to properly adapt his varied talents to any subject on hand." We read further:

"In 'Cléopatre' and 'Salomé,' he was, of course, Egyptian. In 'Narcisse,' 'Daphnis and Chloë,' 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune,' and Verhaeren's 'Hélène de Sparte,' we saw his Greek inventions, and his designs crystallize forever our happy memories of delicate archaic maidens in light draperies with golden ornaments in their hair, of dancing satyrs, and, above all, of Nijinsky as the perplexed Faun, 'nympharum fugientum amator.' Bakst's fresh, sparkling drawings are not copies from antique vases, statuary, or bas-reliefs in the sense that Thorwaldsen's or Canova's works are. Instead of making weak imitations or classically correct drawings, Bakst first assimilates and then transforms everything he touches. We derive greater pleasure from his works than from any Greek restorations, because he has absorbed the essentials of the ancient style and has breathed the breath of life into them. In 'Le Dieu Bleu' he treated Anamese and Javanese styles after the same fashion, his prodigious exotic imagination calling to mind the art of Gustave Moreau and Odilon Rédon. These drawings have the glamour of the Indies, but retain the stamp and style of Léon Bakst. The detail is amazingly intricate, but he has learned the secret of subordinating it to the main lines of his design, just as an Eastern artist would have done. 'Thamar' is hybrid, showing trans-Caucasian and Chinese origins. Then there are a series of ballets—'Les Papillons' and 'Le Carnaval,' among others—where sauterie plays an important rôle. For these the costumes do not differ so radically from what any other clever decorator might have designed. Among operas we have the brilliant rococo setting of Wolf-Ferrari's 'The Secret of Suzanne' and superb national costumes and scenery for 'Boris Godounow,' in which the Byzantine note predominates. The medieval period furnished inspiration for D'Annunzio's 'Pisannelle' and the same poet's 'St. Sebastien,' from which we carried away a vivid mental picture of the martyred saint, impersonated by the morbidly graceful Mme. Rubinstein, who made the sophisticated Paris audience exclaim, 'Mais, elle va mourir!' Quite recently Bakst startled his admirers with the athletic ballet 'Les Jeux,' and then delighted them by making a number of fantasies on modern costumes which were quickly seized upon by purveyors to women of fashion who made his color harmonies the latest cry. His most recent work, the 'Orientale,' will have its première in America with Mlle. Pavlowa in the leading rôle. We have every reason to believe that the singular charm of the world's greatest dancer will not be more wonderful than the harmonious setting of Bakst, whose genius it is hoped will reveal itself as it did in the ballet 'Schéhérazade,' still regarded as his masterpiece and most characteristic work."

MR. BENSON IN CHICAGO—Chicago had a fine opportunity to rebuke New York by flocking to see Mr. Benson's Shakespearian company. Mr. Benson scorned New York and passed it by, and a Chicago success might have made New York envious. But Chicago seems to be giving Mr. Benson some of the same treatment he gave us. At least there are people writing to the Chicago papers to rebuke them for "missing a high pleasure and a rare opportunity for enlightenment in their failure to attend the performances of the Shakespearian plays," given by the Stratford-on-Avon Players. Mr. Joseph A. Milburn writes to the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"Mr. Benson and the company which he has admirably tutored are presenting Shakespeare with a veridicalness, with a distributive excellence, with a scholarship, and with a fulness of beauty that make their performances assume almost the dignity of a revelation.

"Mr. Benson may be canonical in his elocution—and at times, no doubt, he merges the stage in the chancel—but every great actor or actress has had an idiosyncrasy. Garrick, Rachel, Mrs. Siddons, Booth, Barrett, Irving, Mansfield—all had mannerisms in delivery and bearing, and as we think back these mannerisms are part of the charm of memory. So let Mr. Benson have the right to his canonical elocution! Personally, I like it. . . . . .

"But Mr. Benson's mannerisms, whether good or bad, are of slight significance. The thing of real importance to Chicago is this—Mr. Benson is a master of the lore and tradition of the Elizabethan drama and a high priest of the cult of Shakespeare. He knows his ground with the accuracy and thoroughness of a scholar; and, because he knows, he speaks with authority. And his message to us would not be more authoritative if his stage manner were colloquial rather than canonical.

"Let us get this fact firmly fixt in our minds. Mr. Benson did not come to us as a sun with the Stratford-on-Avon Players as satellites. It is the Stratford-on-Avon Players, 'including F. R. Benson,' that are in our midst. You see, Mr. Benson is not only an actor, he is also an artist; and because he is an artist, he denies himself the meretricious emphasis of the star."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A UNION OF RESCUE MISSIONS

IT WAS a "very large night in Chinatown" when the first "rally" of the New York Federation of the newly organized International Union of Gospel Missions was held in the old Chinese Theater in Doyer Street, now the Doyer Street Midnight Mission. For the founders of the new world-wide body —less than two months old—have an enthusiasm which sees more immediate results than the normal benefits of joint action and interchange of ideas, and they are moved by more practical motives than the mere desire to get into harmony with the present trend toward unity of action in Christian endeavor. What they wish to do is to interest the Christian churches in mission work to a larger extent than hitherto. And they are looking for results to appear first in the new impetus to be given to mission work in different cities through the local federations. The first local body, organized at the same time with the International Union, takes in the missions in New York City and vicinity. And, according to leaders in the movement, the optimism of the organizers was justified by the enthusiasm shown a few weeks later at the public "rally" described in our opening phrase quoted from the Brooklyn *Eagle's* account of the meeting. The converted theater has a good-sized auditorium, but, according to *The Eagle:*

SIDNEY WHITTEMORE,

President of the International Union, which aims to merge all the gospel missions of this and other countries.

"One-half hour before the appointed time for the meeting to open there was not a seat to be had in the body of the edifice, and every extra chair which had been crowded upon the platform was in use. All through the evening, until after eleven o'clock, parties of well-drest men and women, some parties accompanied by ministers of the gospel throughout Greater New York, would squeeze into the back of the hall, look around, comment on the crowd present, and retire, only to be replaced by another delegation."

On one side of the hall, we are told, sat "about 150 members of the 'Brotherhood,' all converted habitués of the Bowery, Chinatown, and their environs"—"they gave their famous war-cry, 'Amen, Hallelujah! Glory!' and they sang with such a vim and enthusiasm that the old Chinese rookery, formerly one of the most notorious opium-dens of Chinatown, shook and rang and reverberated with the volume of song."

The principal speech was made by Dr. J. C. Hallimond, the head of the Bowery Mission, who has been chosen president of the New York Federation. He emphasized the idea, according to *The Eagle*, that in a critical, perilous time like ours, when the strong as well as the weak feel the pressure, the men who are down and out need especially the help of Christian people. It is the gospel missions which are bridging the chasm between the Church and the masses. Hence Dr. Hallimond calls upon Christians to support their work. As he puts it:

"The workers in gospel missions do, in a special and peculiar way, represent some of the fundamentally distinctive features of the Christian religion. . . . . .

"In the gospel mission, Christianity is not presented as a mere philosophy, or as a mere systematized body of dogmatic truth, but as a vital force, a living principle in human life, a fact in human experience. Herein it differs from other religions.

"Christianity as a philosophy, in the pulpit or at the altar, is very little different and very little superior to other religions or schools of thought, but Christianity in the slums or saloon, in the brothel or at the bar, in the bread-line, the hospital, or the penitentiary; Christianity in the Congo or Cannibal Islands, in Whitechapel or the Bowery; Christianity knocking unceasingly at the doors of the sinner's heart is, like its peerless Christ, sublimely unique and original.

"Christianity, as we see it in action in the gospel mission, is an actual, spiritual energy, just as real as electricity. It acts upon the spirit, and, through the spirit, on outer lives and conduct. It enters into the very texture of character, and transforms it, and transfigures it, sometimes instantaneously. It actually performs miracles—palpable, undeniable miracles.

"And it is this regeneration of the individual that we are after; and working from the individual unit out to the body politic, we seek to bring upon earth the glorious Kingdom of God."

DR. J. C. HALLIMOND,

Who aims by the gospel mission to bridge the chasm between the masses and the Church.

So, through this Federation, and the other Federations to be formed, the Church will be kept in better touch with rescue work and will, it is hoped, cooperate more effectively with it. And the International Union, according to Mr. Sidney Whittemore, its president, "came into existence for the purpose of bringing together, if possible, all the gospel missions of this and other countries, to the end that by an interchange of thought and Christian fellowship their great work may be more effectively prosecuted." Representative mission workers from the principal cities of the United States and Canada make up the Union's board of trustees. The first annual convention will be held in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, next May. In the meantime, new local federations are being formed in a number of American cities, and the leaders of the International Union are showing their fellow mission workers in other lands the benefit of cooperation and are working to bring them into the new organization.

WHERE THE EAST GAVE WAY TO THE WEST.

The famous old Chinese Theater in Doyers Street, the scene of so many tong fights and killings, is now transformed into a gospel mission.

OUR DUTY TO THE UNEMPLOYED

WINTER is the time when the ache of unemployment is felt most keenly and when the charitable agencies are nearest despair. Dr. Josiah Strong has chosen this time to suggest in his department in *The Homiletic Review* that we might use more intelligence than we do in handling the problem in this country. He looks forward to a time when men will not go into business for selfish reasons, but for the common good. When that time comes, there will be no problem of unemployment, but just now there is such a problem, a pressing and vexatious one. What are we to do about it? Dr. Strong, after discussing the conditions and causes of non-employment and the remedies in use in other countries, says rather axiomatically that "undoubtedly the first thing to do for the unemployed in this and every other country is to lesson their number by getting work for any for whom work exists." To this end, he continues:

"Perhaps the main need in this country is a system of employment bureaus working in connection with each other and covering as rapidly as possible the whole land. This does not of necessity mean the creation of a wholly new system. It could be developed to a large extent by simply uniting, coordinating, and bringing into practical cooperation the various agencies which already exist for securing positions for men or women or for securing men or women for positions.

"The German agencies for securing employment for the unemployed are varied, yet they work together. . . . The different German states, such as Prussia, Bavaria, etc., take all these varied agencies and unite them into one general system. All are in daily, sometimes in hourly, connection with each other by telegraph, telephone, or bulletins through certain central bureaus. The result is that any laborer, artizan, servant, or even those seeking commercial positions in any one city or even small town, can know of the need for labor, to a large extent, throughout the whole German Empire. The system is by no means complete, but it has already developed results sufficient to make it a pattern to be copied throughout Europe.

"We could copy it in this country. It does not mean a vast government system. . . . It is contrary to our traditions for government to develop a vast system of employment bureaus. It would probably be impossible to do this, if it were desirable. But our State Labor Bureaus could investigate all agencies which obtain positions for men or women, or men or women for positions, exclude the dishonest or utterly inefficient, and then coordinate the rest into a system covering the State, while our Federal Labor Bureau could create a norm, or standard, for such agencies and gradually unite all of them into one system for the whole country.

"In many large towns no new agencies would have to be created; in small towns and villages the suggestion has been made that the school building could be used as a social center, and that one of its functions should be to serve as an employment bureau. In small villages or hamlets the local postmaster could act as agent. It is of the utmost importance to cover the field, and probably more especially the small towns and villages, because opportunities for labor here are the most likely to be overlooked, and because of the desirability of getting as many workers from the city into the country as can be provided with situations.

"Beyond this what could be done broadens out into wide channels. Any action which develops work helps solve the problem of unemployment. Tariff reform, tax reform, the payment of higher wages, all come in here."

There is, however, a large class of "unemployable" that need a different treatment. It is the class out of work and willing to work, but "by reason of deficiency, mental or physical, through their own fault or other circumstances, unable to do, at least permanently, work of appreciable economic value."

"They must not be confounded with the vagrant, incorrigible, or more or less vicious, who, tho able to work, are not willing to do permanent honest labor. It is true that these classes often merge into one another. Not seldom characteristics of all classes of the unemployed are found somewhat mixed in the same person. There are men, according to their moods, employable, unemployable, or vagrant. There are other persons of character so unpronounced or so complex that it is impossible to say to which class they belong. Nevertheless, the distinction on the whole is clear. . . . . .

"For the actually unemployable we undoubtedly need the development of farm homes or colonies where they can partly earn their keep and be kept from preying upon the community and reducing the wages of those who are employed."

RUSSIAN COMMENT ON THE "RITUAL-MURDER" TRIAL

THE SPECTER of "ritual murder" is not laid by the verdict at Kief declaring the Jewish defendant not guilty. The Russian bureaucratic press had foreseen some such result and anticipated it by framing their comment accordingly. They argue in effect that Jewish money and Jewish journalism influenced the outcome, hence the acquittal proves nothing. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), the leading anti-Semitic journal in the dominions of the Czar, pointed out before the trial that an acquittal would not convince anybody that Jews did not use Christian blood for religious purposes. Broadly classing all the radical and liberal press as "Jewish," because they are not anti-Semitic, it said:

"Long before the trial all literate Russia read almost daily on the pages of the Jewish newspapers warm speeches proving the absolute innocence of the accused, favorable opinions of foreign experts, . . . sensational telegraphic reports, now about the finding of material evidence that the murder had been committed by some thieves, now about the discovery of the real perpetrators of the crime made by a Kief Pinkerton from among the local progressive journalists. For over two years the trial

was continually postponed, and in the meantime a campaign was waged in favor of the acquittal of Beiliss. . . . . .

"People capable of being influenced by newspaper clamor and accepting for sacred truth what is being daily and ceaselessly repeated by Jewish journalists who have a personal and blood interest in the matter, may be found among the jury who will have to try Beiliss. They will enter the trial chamber and take their places as jurymen with a ready-formulated judgment suggested to them by the Jewish press. Very likely such judges . . . will be found to be not one and not two, but a majority of the twelve, and they will render a verdict of not guilty. But the question is, Will such a verdict put an end to the 'evil legend' about the murder of Christian children by Jews for ritual purposes existing among the people, or will it tend to fix it more firmly in the public mind?

"The Jewish agitation is being conducted openly and without the least reserve; but all know that any agitation costs big money, and therefore will see in its triumph, above anything else, a proof of the immense power of Jewish capital. The too zealous agitators do not realize that their exceedingly frank zeal . . . will inevitably cast reflections on the authoritativeness of the verdict they desire to secure. In order that the public may have implicit confidence in the judgment of the court, it is necessary that they should believe in the absolute freedom of the jury from any external influences. And here . . . a million of literary, detective, and various other Jewish workers, not awaiting the court's decision, create a terrible racket all over the world, turn all Europe upside down, and declare the innocence of the accused, pointing to their own experts . . . to the detective exploits of their journalists, and the cheap testimony of undoubtedly false witnesses who live by thieving. Let such means make to a certain degree probable the acquittal of Beiliss, —but it ought not to be forgotten that it discredits such a verdict in the eyes of the people, undermines its social significance, gives boundless vitality to that 'evil legend' which it is sought to kill."

Mr. V. Nabokov, the eminent Russian jurist who went to Kief as the special correspondent of the *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg), writes more favorably:

"There have been instances in the past when the investigating authorities, having strayed from the right path and laid hold of some chance evidence, . . . placed in the prisoner's dock people whose only fault was the fact that the actual perpetrators of the crime had not been discovered. Beiliss is not the first nor the last one. Of course, there is something fatal and tragic in his case. . . . But if not he, somebody else of his coreligionists would have been the lever necessary to raise the accusation of ritual murder. And in this is the key to the understanding of the world-significance of Beiliss's trial. . . . . .

"For the first time since criminal procedure emerged from the star-chamber into the light of day has the Government ventured to declare openly and directly that it admits the existence of ritual murders. As we know, it did it not without hesitation. In the first indictment there were not the sinister words about 'motives of religious fanaticism' and 'ritual purposes,' altho even then various witnesses like Pranaïtiss, were ready to oblige with their services. . . . Now all covers are thrown off. On the side of the accusation, to which all the efforts of the rabid anti-Semites could attract only a discredited priest, is thrown the weight of governmental authority. . . . They do not at all consider the ruinous consequences of this monstrous charge, should the country believe it even for a minute. For form's sake, the question is put in the usual manner: Is it proved that a ritual murder has been committed? In reality, representatives of the Government ask plain and ignorant men if they believe in the existence of ritual murders. . . . And let them not say . . . that the accusation is not flung in the face of all Jewry, but some unknown sects, or even individual religious fanatics. Pranaïtiss and the whole black flock and the indictment do not speak of sects. The 'blood dogma' is attributed to the whole Hebrew race; it is the 'terrible mystery' of the Jewish faith. And there is no attempt to prove that Beiliss is a sectarian. For that would be futile."

Mr. Nabokov concludes with these solemn words:

"We believe in the power of truth, of the convincing word of Beiliss's counsel; we believe in common sense and in the final triumph of justice. But the poison injected by this horrible accusation will not soon lose its effects. And the responsibility of those who inspired and directed the ritual trial will not soon be forgotten by the country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW FAITH OF ENGLISH POETS

MR. WILLIAM WATSON'S recent confession, "with deep thanks," that he has "now at last regained that faith in God which I did lose so long," leads *The Guardian* (London) to inquire where the other poets stand. If the auguries as to the rise and fall of a nation's faith can be deduced from the songs of its bards, observes the writer, those auguries at the present time are distinctly favorable. A poet or two may still be found in the camp of unfaith, he admits, yet among English poets "we have at any rate traveled more than a stage beyond the Shelleys and the Swinburnes." It was not long ago that we quoted a similarly triumphant note from a French source regarding the younger poets of France. Some earlier poetry of Mr. William Watson and nearly all of Mr. Thomas Hardy strikes the negative note, but "when they express the skepticism of their writers, we feel that it is the *lacrymæ rerum*, that sense of transitoriness, of loss, of mystery in life, which has affected all poets as poets, which moves them, only it moves them more deeply perhaps than their fellows." Moreover:

"Their diction befits their theme—it is sonorous and stately with Mr. Watson, mordant and epigrammatic with Mr. Hardy; but at least they do not dance amid the supposed ruins of the Christian shrine, and sling stones at the divinity whose face is carved there. Rather their concern is the pity of it all for those who, as they think, hoped and believed and worshiped in vain.

"The business of the poet is always in part that of the seer and prophet. He tries to read the meaning of life, and to discern the true significance of wayside happenings; then he tells what he has seen and felt in language which is as remote from ordinary speech as his vision is different from that of ordinary men. Therefore, it is impossible for the poet to pass Christianity by, since that is at least a certain interpretation of life.

"Of late the Christian Faith has seemed to affect the poetic temperament in two very different ways. Either it offends its sense of the unfathomable mystery of things, the looming yet unknowable existence of God, by presenting too clear-cut an explanation or too formal a system of belief, or else the sheer beauty and divine contours of that explanation and of the life, once positively lived, seize on and capture the poet so that he revels in them in their extremest form and their most striking if not startling exposition.

"Of the former state of feeling with regard to the Christian creed, reverent, yet never quite decisive, quite explicit in its acceptance, Tennyson in earlier days was a good example; but what in him was hesitation or reticence passed into sheer agnosticism with contemporaries like Arnold and Clough. Nevertheless, even their agnosticism was a very different thing from the exultant revolt and denial of Swinburne. To-day we find the agnosticism of these earlier masters of verse bearing fruit in the gentle and questioning sadness of much of the poetry of Mr. A. C. Benson, in the somber and stoical recognition of the insoluble in life and fate so often reiterated by Mr. Watson (tho now, we are glad to think, mellowed into a truer note), and in the grim and sardonic courage of Mr. Hardy's verdicts on things in general. Swinburne has no obvious successors. He rejoiced to do without the Christian's God, and liked to let the world know it; with the others we feel what a sad place the world would be without the old Faith, and in that felt loss, or in the fidelity with which facts are faced, men are forever stealing back, if all unconsciously, to the throne of God. There is no escaping the thought of him in these troubled voices that half, but only half, deny him.

"But what of the other sort of poetic temperament to which Christianity makes an almost startling appeal? The fact of this is one of the signs of our age, and at least carries this significance, that Christianity is in no danger of being discarded by our younger race of poets. Men like the present Laureate and Mr. Newbolt, and in their own heartier fashion, but often with strange nobility and long-remembered pathos, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, have kept the name and claims of the Faith before an age that worships many strange gods, but always means, in its heart of hearts, to come

Home to its God at last."

MOTOR TRUCKS

THE RUBBER SUPPLY

THE largest of the rubber companies recently put out an offering of more than $9,000,000 new stock at par to present holders of stock in the company, proceeds of the sale to be used mainly in the development of new rubber plantations in Sumatra. A circular to stockholders declares that the company expects before long that its plantations in Sumatra, which are known to be extensive, "will provide the company with sufficient crude rubber to meet a substantial part of its requirements at actual cost of production." With these outlays made, it is believed that the company's plants will be able to take care of the increased business which lower prices for crude rubber will stimulate.

Automobile Topics learns that the estate owned in the Far East by this company comprizes at present 85,000 acres, of which 35,000 acres have already been planted with more than 4,000,000 rubber-trees. Within the next two years, it is the intention of the company to plant 18,000 acres more, which will give it 53,000 acres in trees, leaving 32,000 acres for future planting. These items show how ambitious are the plans of this company as to its rubber supply. Returns from the investment are not expected at once; in fact, a considerable part of the money put out will be unproductive for several years, but when returns begin to come in from the trees, it is believed that the investment will have a notable effect on the rubber business of this country.

The South American rubber properties "have been hard hit by the extraordinary development of the plantation product," says another writer in the same paper. No longer are rubber producers in Brazil able to dictate prices, nor is there any indication that Brazilian rubber "will ever again touch the high record prices of three years ago," when the crude product of the best Para grade sold for over $3 a pound. This writer presents many interesting facts in reference to this whole subject of the source of supply for rubber.

"That the conditions in Brazil are viewed with alarm in that country is amply proved by the reduction of taxes and export duties on crude rubber, by the frantic appeals sent to other countries for workmen willing to gather

From "Motor Age."

PRIMITIVE FERRY IN USE IN CANADA. A SIMILAR ONE IS USED ON THE DELAWARE BELOW THE WATER GAP.

latex in the forests, and by appeals for funds for financing advance parties into districts not yet explored. The low price for the crude product has caused a reduction of wages in the Amazon valley district, and laborers are not at all anxious to work in the forests for the small pay offered by the rubber companies.

"Not so long ago the product of the East India plantations was considered a mere makeshift, to act as a poor substitute or adulterate for the Para grades gathered in the primeval forests of Brazil. Continued importation of South American trees and proper cultivation, however, have improved the plantation latex to such an extent as to make the resulting crude product as good as the best grade of Para rubber.

"As is but natural, the automobile is generally considered the chief cause of the present instability of the rubber market. Its enormous demands on the crude product several years ago caused a flood of speculative money into the rubber-plantation business, and the large quantities of the raw product gathered in the last three years forced the price down to a point where the collection of the crude material is profitable only under especially favorable conditions. The following figures, compiled by a well-known British rubber expert, show the shifting of production and consumption as based on past experience and areas available for collection of the crude material:

	World's production	Consumption
1914	124,000	126,000
1915	142,000	142,000
1916	161,000	159,000
1917	181,500	179,000
1918	196,000	197,000
1919	213,000	216,700
1920	228,000	238,370
1921	239,000	262,200

"It will be seen from these that while next year (1914) there will be a shortage of 2,000 tons, the jump in cultivated rubber brings the supply up to the demand in 1915, and drives it above the demand in 1916 and 1917. From 1918, however, a sharp rise in demand and slower rise in supply bring the former above the latter, and rubber prices are bound to go up again. A London paper tabulates the production of crude rubber, from 1905 to 1914, as follows:

	Plantation tons	Brazil tons	Remainder tons	Total tons
1914**	65,000	35,000	15,000	115,000
1913*	45,000	40,000	30,000	115,000
1912	27,500	42,500	30,000	100,000
1911	14,500	38,000	23,500	76,000
1910	8,200	40,500	21,300	70,000
1909	3,600	42,000	23,400	69,000
1908	1,800	39,000	24,200	65,000
1907	1,000	38,000	30,000	69,000
1906	510	36,000	29,500	66,010
1905	145	34,000	26,800	60,945

* Approximated. ** Estimated.

From the Fall River "Evening Herald."

FIRE ENGINE, MADE IN CINCINNATI, AND NOW USED IN FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

In a recent trial, this engine, in a successful competition with eleven others during twelve hours, increased its pumping capacity at the end of every hour, and was in continuous operation during the whole twelve hours. During the test it had from fifteen to twenty per cent. of its power in reserve. Water was pumped for six hours at the rate of 44,760 gallons an hour. It is sold with a guaranty of pumping capacity of 700 gallons an hour, carries 1500 feet of hose, and is capable of transporting twelve men standing.

From "The Commercial Vehicle."

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"It will be seen that while the production of Brazil in 1914 will be only 1,000 tons larger than its production in 1905, the plantation product is estimated at 65,000 tons for next year, as compared with only 145 tons in 1905. The total extinction of the wild rubber as a factor of any importance is looked for within a few years.

"The mistake is sometimes made in figuring the demand for new crude rubber to be exactly proportionate to the demand for manufactured rubber goods. In other words, if it were shown that in 1913, 85,000 tons of crude rubber were necessary, and that the increase in motor-cars and the growing demand for other rubber goods required for the year 1914 about 120,000 tons, then this increase of 35,000 tons would have to be supplied entirely from newly imported crude material. This is, of course, not true, as a considerable quantity of manufactured rubber is reclaimed for use in cheaper grades of rubber goods of all kinds. The amount of reclaimed rubber may reach as high as 50 per cent. of the crude imported product, and therefore has a noticeable influence on the entire rubber market. Were it not for the reclaiming feature, the quantity of crude rubber produced annually could not begin to meet the demand.

"The crux of the situation in the plantation field is that the well-managed companies can earn dividends with rubber at present prices, while the extravagantly managed concerns will practically go out of business. The low price of rubber will automatically reduce the production, and then the well-managed companies will be able to reap the reward of foresight and economy. That is why they refuse to join in the recently proposed schemes for artificially putting up prices for the benefit of the extravagantly managed concerns. It is highly improbable that the proposals for boosting prices will lead to any definite result. The laws of demand and supply and economical production will prevail in the end, in the opinion of the leaders of the industry."

NIGHT WORK FOR TRUCKS

It is believed by *Motor World* that "there are many possibilities in night trucking from a purely economic point of view." All this depends, however, on the conditions being such as to "permit the necessary work at the beginning and the end of trips." One particularly great advantage in night trucking is that the familiar daytime delays incident to traffic congestion can be avoided. There is no doubt that more work can be done in a given time at night than during the day, provided all the conveniences for doing it are at hand. More or less night trucking has for years been done in all cities; even when motor-trucks had not come into use this was the case, and the larger the city the more the night work done.

Night work, in addition to the absence of obstructions, permits of a continuous run from starting-point to terminus. It is thus far less wearing on a truck than runs during which the truck is frequently stopt and started. All this means a gain to tires and brakes in particular, but further gain to the transmission system and the machinery in general. At present work at night is usually done from necessity rather than from economic reasons. Milk, for example, is hauled at night, in order that it may be had at central depots in time for the early morning distribution. So also is coal often delivered at night, because the delivering places are so located as to make deliveries in the day interfere with other traffic. The loading and unloading of steamers make necessary considerable night trucking. The writer in *Motor World* says further on the subject:

"What trucking can be done during the night does not have to be done during the day, so that the streets would be relieved of a certain amount of traffic at a time when relief is most needed. And if the machines are kept standing during the day, they can be cared for under better conditions than if such work were done at night. From an electric-vehicle point of view it is an advantage to charge during the day when the central station load is light.

"Obviously there are objections to night trucking. Night work is distasteful to many men, and occasionally darkness interferes with operations—tho not often. A certain amount of rearrangement of details might have to be effected to suit the new order of things. And there is the possibility that night work might bring about some increase in the wage scale. It would seem, however, that the advantages considerably outweigh the disadvantages, and that there is an opportunity to work out an improvement that has received too little consideration in the past."

FINANCING THE MOTOR-TRUCK

P. D. Wagoner, president of a company which manufactures electric trucks, writes in *Business America* of interesting phases of the financial side of the motor-truck industry. He notes that business men of this country have already invested $138,000,000 in 60,000 trucks, which have displaced about 300,000 horses and mules. These 300,000 horses and mules he believes are not more than 2 per cent. of the total number in the country. He estimates further that there is a possible future market in this country for about 1,000,000 motor-trucks, the value of which would be not far from $1,000,000,000. These figures may be an extreme limit, but the country during the next decade should need at least one truck to every fifty horses, and the outlay each year over a period of ten years might be $125,000,000. Large as that sum is, it does not look so large when weighed against an annual horse mortality of $130,203,000. That this is the cost of our horse mortality he estimates on a basis of 1,041,600 deaths per year of animals valued at an average of $125 each. If business can stand so large a loss in motive-power of the horse kind, Mr. Wagoner thinks "a way can be found to raise the funds necessary to install machinery, which has double the life and treble the efficiency of a horse." He says further on this interesting subject:

"Motor-truck efficiency contemplates much more than the substitution of perhaps six 5-ton trucks for sixteen 3-horse wagons. It contemplates adaptability not only in rated load capacities, but in type of machines used. Electric trucks and gasoline trucks each have their economic field and the discriminating buyer with the aid of a broad-gage manufacturer's engineers can now readily determine which type is best adapted for his work. Then, there is the matter of a suitable garage on as cheap land as circumstances will permit. Furthermore, there is the matter of scientific routing—the advisability of combining, for example, five horse-wagon

routes into three motor-truck routes, and so on. All these things, while making for greater economy and efficiency, also enter into the cost of motorizing a delivery system.

"Some firms have as much as $150,000 represented in stable and wagon yards alone, and by building a garage on cheaper ground-rents are able to release real estate sufficient to make the turnover from horses to motors not only without increased cost, but at a profit, due to the fact that horse equipment requires from 300 to 500 per cent. more space than equivalent motor-vehicle equipment. Of course, not all firms are so enviably situated, but nearly every large firm will find undreamed-of economies in the adoption of the motor-truck. The saving in time and space at the loading platforms is another phase I might mention.

"'How shall the motor-truck be financed?' How shall we convert each year horse equipment and its allied investments into $125,000,000 worth of commercial-motor vehicles? One authority has stated that 'financiers must either support the manufacturer so that he can extend credit to the buyers, or they must place the buyers in a position to make their purchases without credit.' I am not in accord with this suggestion so far as it affects immediate sales, as I think that by gaging production by cash demand sales of a high-grade product can be made on a cash basis for some time yet, but the need for more trucks is rapidly becoming emphatic, owing to competition and to freight congestion at terminals and elsewhere, so some happy medium of financing the situation will soon be urgent.

"There remains, then, the final court of appeal—the banker; or more properly, the bank. Why shouldn't the firm which desires to motorize and has not sufficient working capital to do so consult with its nearest and best business adviser? It will be understood that the larger corporations with ample resources have set the pace in this matter, and that, for example, after the strongest wholesale grocer in a given city has motorized, it becomes almost a matter of business life and death for the others to do so. Assuming that the White Star Grocery Company have been in business for twenty-four years and that they have a clean business record involving normal earnings, what is to deter the bank which they have patronized for, say, sixteen years from coming to their assistance in this important matter?

"When a man owning a large machine shop needs to expand he goes to the bank for assistance in financing a growing business. The bank may look over his books, and then decide for or against the proposition. If the plant shows net earnings in keeping with increased business it will be regarded as a good risk up to a certain point. The bank may say in substance: 'We don't think you should enlarge your plant 100 per cent. at the present time, as some of your work is competitive and contracts are somewhat uncertain, but we are disposed to loan you $75,000 to build and equip that proposed right wing at the usual terms.' He tenders his note properly executed, and his account is augmented accordingly. Thousands of such transactions occur constantly. Why can't this general principle of approved credit be extended to the motor-truck buyer? I can see nothing irregular about it, and it seems to me the bank is the logical source of credit."

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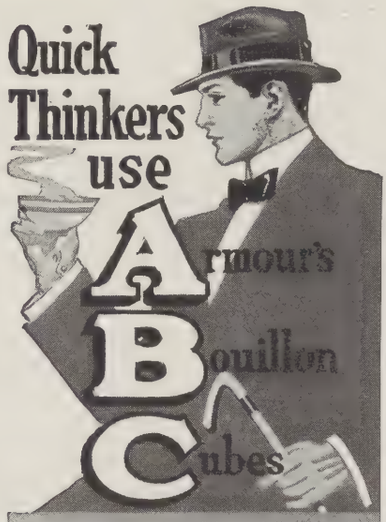
Clam Bouillon	Printanier
Clam Chowder	Tomato
Consommé	Tomato-Okra
Vegetable	
Vermicelli-Tomato	

Look for the red-and-white label



because they make the ideal refreshment and stimulant, which quickens the circulation and fills you with new life and energy. The delicious flavor of beef, vegetables and seasoning all held in one cube. Made in an instant by dropping a cube into a cup of hot water. Beef and Chicken flavor.

Grocers and Druggists Everywhere

For Free Samples, Address
Dept. 510
Armour and Company, Chicago

Armour's Bouillon Cubes

BAKER'S COCOA

Is Good Cocoa

Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

JOHN BIGELOW'S REMINISCENCES

Bigelow, John. Retrospections of an Active Life. 8vo, Vols. IV and V, pp. 572 and 459. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

These two volumes, which cover the period 1867–1879, presumably close the series of the late John Bigelow's "Retrospections." No one can read them without admitting the author's claim that his life was "active." Of course, Bigelow's greatest literary achievement was his discovery of Franklin's Autobiography, with which he deals in the opening chapters of his fourth volume. This is certainly one of the greatest finds in the history of modern literature, and for this, if this alone, his countrymen owe a debt of gratitude to the discoverer. But the energy, enterprise, and boundless curiosity of the man are shown in his visit to the Abbé Migne, whom he found in the Ateliers Catholiques, just outside the Barrière d'Enfer in the Rue Petit Montrouge. The Abbé was at work on that monumental "Patrologia" to which scholars have since been indebted for the most complete collection of Greek and Latin Patristic writers which exists. Of the Abbé himself he writes:

"I found him a remarkably fine-looking man, and withal, as I had reason to expect, an intellectual man. He noticed instantly, from my French probably, that I was not a Frenchman, and he immediately said that he talked French or Latin, but that he talked Latin with greater facility than any other language. I was obliged to confess that in that, as in many other respects, he had the advantage of me, and we continued our discourse in his native tongue."

Could it be possible that there was a tinge of irony in the learned Abbé's mental mood? Then follows Mr. Bigelow's account of the Franklin Autobiography—highly interesting, but now passed into history. Yet he has a light vein running through his Retrospects, and relates the following story, told to him by Roscoe Conkling as coming from Elkridge, M.C. from Michigan. On one occasion, when the Congressman had reached home, he met "a ragged boy with one of the ugliest pups that ever was born."

"What do you call that dog?" he asked.

"He isn't a dog."

"Isn't a dog? What is he, then?"

"He's a pup."

"Well, why don't you give him a name?"

"I hain't got no name to give him."

"Why don't you call him General Grant?"

"I wouldn't insult General Grant by namin' such a looking pup after him."

"Why don't you call him General Butler?"

"I wouldn't insult the pup by namin' him General Butler."

The newspaper training of John Bigelow admirably fitted him to inquire into, appreciate, and recount the various incidents with their chief actors which he came across in France, Germany, and San Marino—the meeting-place of celebrities. Hence we find in these lively volumes anecdotes and estimates of Thiers, Bismarck, and Moltke. He is much interested in the retirement of Dupanloup, the eloquent bishop of Orleans, from the Academy on account of the election of Littré, the great French lexicographer, and he gives in full the bishop's letter of resignation in which the Academy is said to be looked up to by the French people as setting the standard, and that standard was lowered by the admission of an avowed atheist and unbeliever such as Littré. In this olio of retrospection there is a curious story of the son of the Khedive of Egypt when he was a student at Oxford. This story was told by Lord Chancellor Cairns at a dinner party in London. He tells how the Egyptian attending the consecration of a church was much offended by the lesson of the day which dealt with the "Burden of Egypt," and thought that had been chosen especially to take a cut at him. A curious instance of Mr. Bigelow's untiring energy, keen curiosity, and love of work is shown in his last visit to Abbotsford, of which he writes:

"At Abbotsford we were required to wait for some minutes in the reception-room for our conductor to dispose of another company, and invited by a placard to subscribe our names in a book and pay the guide 1s. for each member of our party. As I was already sufficiently familiar with what there was worth seeing, I did not care to incur the fatigue of another *tournée*. I improved the interval to gather the following statistics:

"1 name on each ruled line of each page of the register,
"27 lines on each page,
"160 pp. since the 1st of January, 1877,
"26 pp. since 1st of August, leaving
"134 pp. for seven months from January 1st to August 1st,

which at 27 signatures to a page gives 3,216 visitors; that is, 3,216 shillings, 517 shillings a month, which would amount for the year to £310 or say $1,500 a year income from visitors alone. That is 5 per cent. on a capital of $30,000, which is more than the property is worth without its *reliquiæ* and library.

"At the rate of visitors for the half of August just expired the income for a month would be 1,404 shillings, or £842 8s. for a year, or over $4,000, being 5 per cent. on $80,000. So that on the whole Scott did not make such a bad investment. This income, I understand, is an important resource to the family."

It may well be understood that a large portion of these "Retrospections" is taken up with correspondence, for Bigelow's pen never seems to have been idle. We not only have reminiscences of Lord Chancellor Cairns, but many witty letters from William H. Huntington, *Tribune* correspondent in Paris, whose chosen lunching-place was the Café Procope, the favorite café of Voltaire. "Mr. Huntington was a Bohemian, so far as indifference to social conventions could make him such. He did not possess a dress coat nor a top hat. . . . But he was not a Bohemian in the selection of his associates. He sought and won the heart of every American that came to Paris." He was turned off for some un-

(*Continued on page* 1074)

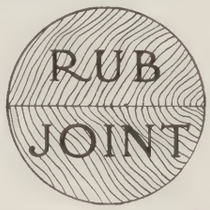
How the trip seems to the average luggage

Below are some of the points which explain why "Likly" Luggage is the most durable made.

Read these best of reasons why "Likly" Luggage "Asks no favors of the baggage man."

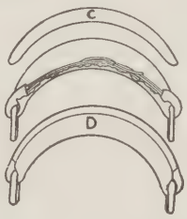
To back leather in hand luggage, cardboard is used. Plain pulp pasteboard is commonly employed.

The board used in "Likly" Hand Luggage is of a jute composition. We import it and are the only American luggage makers who use it. In the cut above, one end of a piece is pulled loose to show the 17 to 25 layers of stout paper, which pressed together give it exceptional strength. This board bends but never breaks. We would not dare to guarantee all "Likly" Hand Luggage for *five years* if we used the ordinary pulp pasteboard.



Makers of fine furniture taught us the rub-joint method of joining board. We use it entirely in making the foundation boxes for "Likly" Trunks. Unlike the usual tongue-and-groove joining, *it does not warp or split.*

Every protecting slat used on "Likly" Trunks is carefully varnished before it is put on. When the trunk is completed, another coat of varnish is given the entire surface. This insures a permanent and smooth finish.



The handles on "Likly" Hand Luggage never grow limp or wear out with old age or mauling.

We use steel-form handles on practically all our bags and suit cases. "D" shows the finished handle. Note how securely the two steel ends are turned inside and wired together. The top part "C" is clamped on. Another thing: This steel handle is riveted to the bag. A seaman's tug of war couldn't yank it out.

The paint used on "Likly" Trunks is made of pure linseed oil and special colored leads ground in pure oil. Our paints cost us 60% more than the kind commonly used for this purpose. The extra wear is more than worth the difference.

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

The top of every "Likly" Wardrobe Trunk consists of two layers of 3-ply basswood, filled between with a solid block of wood cut to a tight fit.

A common way of making these tops is shown in Figure 2. A small block is nailed between the upper and lower veneer. Both finished tops look the same, but the skimped one would never stand a head-on collision with a "Likly" Top.

Amateur sewing circles sometimes make good-looking hand luggage—but may the Express Companies and Father Time be merciful when the travel comes!

All "Likly" Hand Luggage is given double flat side sewing. The one edge is folded against the other. Through stitches make them practically one piece. (See Figure 1.) Figure 3 represents the old welt method of workmanship. Figure 2 pictures the common so-called "French" edge—certainly nothing for France to boast about.

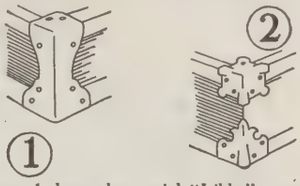


Figure 1 shows the special "Likly" corner protector used on our upper trunk lids. It is a one-piece device. It makes the whole top rigid. Commonly two small caps are used. They are dashing and brassy, but shaky in the joints. See Figure 2.

When we say that a "Likly" Trunk is "fibre bound" we mean the best hard *vulcanized* fibre—not the common pulpy kind. A fireman's hose couldn't wet "Likly" fibre through. Nor could it defy fire more completely.

We place this brass trademark upon each piece of our luggage. It promises almost endless service.

Our catalog, which gives details of the widest and most durable line of luggage produced, has often been referred to as "The Luggage Encyclopedia." Send for a copy. It will help you in your Christmas planning.

We will also tell you the name of the nearest "Likly" dealer.

Henry Likly & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Gew-gaws are losing vogue as Christmas gifts. This bag will make you an up-to-date Santa Claus.

THIS bag—"The Likly Country Club"—is probably the most-talked-about, most-asked-for oxford made. It is of genuine imported pigskin, embossed with a walrus grain. The frame is of English wrought steel. The concealed lock is also English.

Interior is lined with plaid serge. Look at the 3 folio pockets on one side. The other side has 8 moisture-proof pockets. They make snug containers for comb, brush and other toilet articles.

Every "Likly Country Club Bag" is tagged with our trademark and accompanied by the "Likly" FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE. Two sizes. 18-inch, $15.00; 20-inch, $16.50. A real bargain and a brute for wear.

Out in the East Indies, the water buffaloes grow hide which has no equal for wear. We have secured some of this handsome Caraboa hide and from it make a de luxe "Country Club." You should see this bag at your dealers. Two sizes. 18-inch, $25.00; 20-inch, $27.50. You will find this leather only in the de luxe "Likly Country Club Bag."

"LIKLY" LUGGAGE

Asks no favors of the baggage man

Only One Thing Ever Starts a Gasoline Motor—*Hot Vapor*—Gasoline in Liquid Form Never Started Anything!

For Use On Any Auto Whether Equipped With Self Starter or Not.

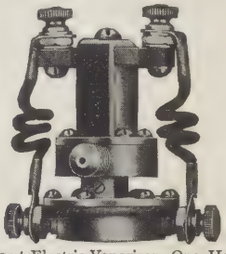
SURE-START Electric Vaporizer

Easily and Quickly Attached to Any Auto

This New Invention Fills Your Manifold With *Hot Vapor* Delivers *Hot Vapor* Direct to Firing Chamber.

Sold on Guarantee to Satisfy. Return After 30 Days if You Can Do Without It. Money Back. Price $8.00 Complete. Ready to attach. When ordering, mention make of car, size of gasoline feed line and whether gravity or force feed.

Turn small switch on the dash; then crank your motor in the usual way and an *immediate* start is *assured* regardless of weather conditions or poor gasoline.



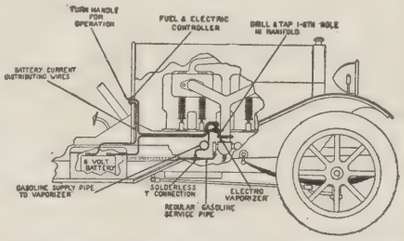
Sure-Start Electric Vaporizer—One Half Exact Size—Weight 10 ounces.

What Sure-Start Electric Vaporizer Does

Gasoline from main feed line is admitted to vaporizer by an electrical valve. Gasoline runs through an electrically heated compartment and is then admitted into the intake manifold in the form of a hot vapor. **Sure-Start** fills the manifold with Hot Gasoline Vapor —that assures a start.

A Wonderful Invention

The **Sure-Start** Electric Vaporizer has been pronounced the most important new idea or invention in motor equipment for 10 years. It eliminates all starting troubles—all liquid priming—long-time cranking—and all starting troubles caused by cold weather or low grade gasoline.


TURN HANDLE FOR OPERATION
FUEL & ELECTRIC CONTROLLER
DRILL & TAP 1-8TH HOLE IN MANIFOLD
BATTERY CURRENT DISTRIBUTING WIRES
6 VOLT BATTERY
GASOLINE SUPPLY PIPE TO VAPORIZER
SOLDERLESS T CONNECTION
ELECTRIC VAPORIZER
REGULAR GASOLINE SERVICE PIPE

(Sketch illustrating application of **Sure-Start** Electric Vaporizer. This is not drawn to scale—the Vaporizer being exaggerated in size.)

Note These Points

Sure-Start Electric Vaporizer needs no attention after being once attached to your car. Can be used or not, at your discretion. Does not interfere with the regular workings of the car.

Sure-Start gives the vital impulse—creates real engine-energy, to **start** your motor. The **Sure-Start** Electric Vaporizer is a NEW, proven-practical **fuel vaporizer** which effectively overcomes the deficiency of all carburetors—it **insures instantaneous vaporizing of fuel.**

The common practice of priming with ether or gasoline through spark plugs or pet cocks is eliminated. A simple turn of the switch is all that is necessary. **Sure-Start** Vaporizer does the rest.

Sure-Start Used in Connection with Electric Self Starters

Sure-Start saves your batteries because it eliminates the prolonged strain. Order it now and end your starting troubles. Your Self Starter—no matter what style it is—is really a self cranker. It relieves you merely of the engine-turning burden. So far—all right! But Starting Troubles still bother you, particularly in cold weather. That's because your gasoline is not vaporizing. **Sure-Start**, used in connection with a Self Starter, makes a start **absolutely certain. Sure-Start** really saves your batteries when so used and is a big economy. Its consumption of current is insignificant.

Sure-Start is economical in its operation. A very small amount of electric current from any ordinary 6 volt battery supplies vaporizer.

Sure-Start Electric Vaporizer in conjunction with electric, air or mechanical starters makes the operation ideal and gives results that make it indispensable.

Get a sure dependable start with a **SURE-START** and avoid broken arms. **Money Back** After 30 Days' Trial if you wish it. Order Direct. Address

W. E. & J. H. DODSON, *Sales Agents*

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Department D, Suite 1203, Association Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Fresh Air Without Draft

Fresh air is as necessary as food or clothing. Have a constant supply, without a draft, in bedroom or office.

Pat. apl'd for.

NO-DRAFT VENTILATOR

shoots fresh air up the window pane and draws out foulness without draft. Inconspicuous. Put in window without nails or screws. Durable non-rusting metal. Used by N. Y. State Hospital, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, etc., including hundreds of homes. Size 1fits any window 24 to 36 in. wide, delivered to you, $2.50; size 2 fits any window 30 to 52 in., $4. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money back if not satisfied. Booklet FREE. Reference: Union Trust Co., Baltimore. *Order today.*

No-Draft Ventilator Co., 1030 Union Trust Bldg., Balto., Md.

2 Letter Pattern

The BOSTON FOB

Our factory price to you is $1.00. Retails from $2.00 up.

We cut your monogram from **one solid piece of heavy stock** and mount it on special silk gros-grain ribbon, 5½ in. long, 1¼ in. wide, complete with swivel attachment.

Special Christmas Offer $1.00 Prepaid

A gold filled patented safety attachment 50c extra.

Our Guarantee

All metal parts are heavily plated, 14k gold, and will **stand acid.** Attach a dollar bill to a note telling us initials desired. We will send fob promptly and guarantee delivery. Don't miss this opportunity. We will satisfy you, or refund your money. Similar designs in solid gold at attractive prices. New catalogs of prize cups, class pins, watch fobs and jewelry. Send postal today.

J. G. JOHNSTON CO., Inc.
Mfg. Jewelers
604 Sudbury Bldg., Boston, Mass.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1072)

known cause, by the *Tribune* people, for which John Hay, Secretary to the American Legation, styled them "idiots." It is not too much to say that John Bigelow came, either directly or indirectly, into contact with every man of note, European or American, of the nineteenth century, and his work bristles with interest on every page. It is generously illustrated with portraits and has a good index.

GERMAN CLASSICS

Francke, Kuno [editor-in-chief]. **The German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries: Masterpieces of German Literature Translated into English.** In 20 volumes. Illustrated. Vols. I, II, and III. New York: The German Publication Society.

The appearance of this work makes a new event in the book-making history of this country, which owes so much to Germany both in the past and the present. All who love books will welcome its appearance, the first three volumes of twenty being now in our hands. The work has been wisely and skilfully laid out. Professor Francke, of Harvard, is a first authority in this country on German literature. His contributions to its study are known to every scholar. He is assisted here by Prof. William Guild Howard, his coadjutor at Cambridge, and a large staff of translators.

These three volumes prove how thoroughly the collaborateurs are doing their work. The first contains a general introduction to the whole series by Richard M. Meyer, of Berlin University. Naturally the works of Goethe lead off the series of bards. We have a lucid and eloquent life of the poet by Professor Thomas, of Columbia University. The lyric poems and ballads of Goethe precede his "Herman and Dorothea," his "Iphigenia in Tauris," and his "Faust." To each drama is prefixt an illuminative introduction. The second volume opens with Goethe's celebrated novel, "Elective Affinities," which has been the occasion of so much discussion. The essays follow. The Goethe matter closes with the "Conversations," and the poet's letters to Wilhelm von Humboldt and K. F. Zelter. The third volume introduces Schiller. We have here the most brilliant of his ballads and lyrics and of his dramas "Wallenstein" and "William Tell."

The work so far has been done with judgment and completeness. The manufacture of the books, the paper, printing, and binding are excellent, while the illustrations are lavish and beautiful. An anthology of fine translations has been brought together. The editors and publishers have given to America that which no country in Europe has yet acquired—a complete English version of a great literature which, tho it appeared on the horizon later than that of either France or England, developed so rapidly and grew to such power and beauty that it almost eclipsed the contemporary literatures among which it flourished. The "German Classics" must find a place in every important library in the Union. The collection will do for Americans what Carlyle did for too tardy

England when she had long neglected German letters. It was the Sage of Chelsea who first revealed to his countrymen the marvelous charm of the authors translated in this fine set of books.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Van Kleeck, Mary. Women in the Bookbinding Trade. Pp. 290. Survey Associates (Russell Sage Foundation). $1.50.

All the books published by this association are written to aid the work of bettering social conditions and aiding human progress. Naturally, to accomplish the task of improving social and industrial conditions by deliberate and purposeful action, we must first have knowledge of the conditions to be improved. It was for that purpose that the Committee on Women's Work appointed Miss Van Kleeck to investigate conditions in the bookbinding trade, a trade which has been for years conspicuous as an occupation in which women work at night. This volume gives the results of her investigation—a clear and interesting description of the industry itself, specially considered from the standpoint of the woman worker, her duties in the binderies, her home conditions, and the sanitary conditions existing in most binderies. These pages do not outline any single method of reform, but prove the complexity of the problem and the varied methods of approach possible. In her final summary, Miss Van Kleeck indicates certain definite changes which would be required to establish proper standards. Her hope is to enlist the interest of those who, as employers, as workers, as teachers, as legislators, as voters, or as buyers, share responsibility for the welfare of wage-earning women.

Younghusband, Sir Francis. Within. Pp. 189. New York: Duffield & Co.

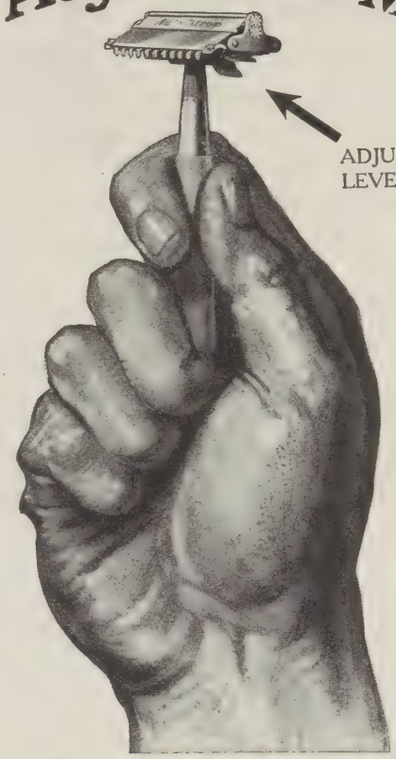
The theories and principles expounded in this series of self-examinations were evolved by the writer out of his inner consciousness during a long period of convalescence from a most painful and exhausting illness. As his mind was alert and active, he worked out a philosophy of action and belief that to some will seem shocking, to others most consoling. "In all cases," he says, "we find that that view of life which would maintain that we, either as individuals or as a race, are under the protection of some external Providence, will not fit the facts of our experience." In place of the kingdom of God in heaven, he claims that the kingdom is within us. We see everywhere "evidence of an inherent, impelling spirit, and evidence that that impulse strives for what is good." It would be dangerous to quote too freely from the theories advanced on the pursuit of the ideal of happiness and freedom, but, read carefully, the book will give us many helpful thoughts. "Our highest aim of all will ever be to enrich our own lives and the whole life-blood of humanity by cultivating love—by making it purer, richer, nobler, sweeter, more intense."

Lippert, Frieda E., and Holmes, Arthur. When to Send for the Doctor. Pp. 257. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

This little book is preeminently for parents, teachers, social workers, and all who work with children. It is written from actual medical and psychological ex-

(*Continued on page* 1077)

New Adjustable Model



For Beard and Skin

in Any Combination

ONE touch with the thumb on the adjusting lever and you set the guard in any position desired. The only razor on the market in which adjustability for any kind of a shave is secured without disturbing the shaving angle of the blade—therefore thoroughly practical.

Your needs—your comfort—your demand for convenience have been uppermost in our minds in producing this new model.

500 Shaves from 12 Blades Guaranteed

Adjustable

AutoStrop

SAFETY RAZOR

Strops Itself

On sale at all dealers. Price $5. Send for catalogue showing fancy and travelling sets.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 346 Fifth Ave., New York. Toronto, London

No Hill Too Steep **Jackson** *No Sand Too Deep*

Olympic Forty $1385

A Dream Come True

It seemed impossible—that so much quality, so much sturdy dependability, so much beauty, such completeness in equipment, could be sold at $1385, yet—here it is for your inspection and admiration—ready at your dealer's for *any* test to *prove* its merits.

Every requirement you ought to look for in the car you buy—you will find in this new Jackson model

Is It Bigness? Then here is a 115-inch wheel base; extra roomy body; wide doors; 34 x 4-inch wheels.

Is It Comfort? Then here are wide deep cushions, curled hair upholstering under the best quality of leather, full elliptic spring suspension both front and rear, big tires; a quiet, vibrationless motor.

Is It Power? Then here is a motor with forty rugged horse power, that instantly answers your slightest pressure. "No Hill Too Steep—No Sand Too Deep."

Is It Safety? Then here is a low hung, well balanced body that limits skidding and side sway to a minimum; big, powerful brakes that can lock your wheels quick as a flash.

Is It Complete Equipment? Then here is a complete Electric Cranking and Lighting System, Electric Horn, mohair top with hood, ventilating windshield, speedometer, gasoline gauge on dash, Firestone demountable rims, with one extra rim, tire holder, footrail pump, jack, and tool kit.

Is It Durability? Then here is a car in which every piece of material is carefully chosen, rigidly inspected, tested and *proved* for durability.

Is It Beauty? Then note the sweeping curves of the body, the graceful lines of hood and dash, the harmonizing sweep of the fenders, the clean, unencumbered running boards. Especially note the beautiful finish.

Is It Responsibility? Then here is a car backed and guaranteed by an organization with a record of Eleven years of success behind it. A business owned and managed today by the same men who started it eleven years ago.

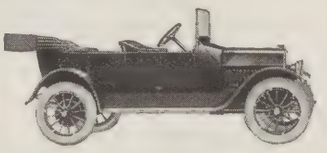
Every requisite of the complete, up-to-date, satisfaction giving car, is there, and some that others lack. Where can you find so much mechanical excellence at such a price? Jackson cars take the heart out of competition.

Three models comprise the 1914 line. Each possessing qualities and features that make it a leader in its class.

Write for catalog to factory at Jackson, or see your local dealer

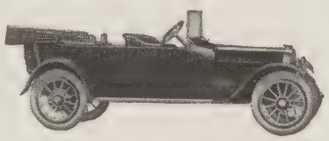
"Majestic" $1885

Long stroke, four cylinder motor, 4½ x 5¼; 45 H. P.; electric cranking and lighting. Wheel base 124 inches. Tires 36 x 4. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle. Extra roomy body. Wide seats, wide doors, 10-inch cushions. Completely equipped.



"Olympic Forty" $1385

115-inch wheel base and wide seats; full 40 horse power. 34 x 4 tires. Beauty of design second to none; full elliptic springs front and rear; smooth, quiet running closely approaching *silence*; electric cranking and lighting, and complete general equipment. Price $1385.



"Sultanic" $2150

Long stroke, six cylinder motor, 55 H. P.; electric cranking and lighting. Wheel base, seven passenger, 138 inches; five passenger 132 inches. Tires 36 x 4½. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle, ball bearing throughout. Completely equipped. Seven passenger model, $2300.

Jackson Automobile Company, - - 1318 EAST MAIN STREET JACKSON, MICHIGAN

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1075)

perience, and arranged and worded so that any one without technical training can gain the requisite knowledge concerning the common ills and habits of children, whether they affect the mind or body. Well-known ailments are cataloged by their common names, their symptoms are described, also the marks that distinguish the harmless indisposition from the more serious that need a doctor's care and advice. The authors have given as good a list of things not to be done, as of things to be done. Any one equipped with this handbook and the chest of medical material which is advocated and listed here ought to be capable of handling any emergency that needs quick wits, careful observation, and speedy action. The book is comprehensive, compact, and concise, with an index which makes it easy to use it.

"Outing" Handbooks. New volumes.—Ice Boating, edited by Herbert L. Stone; Pigeon Raising, by Alice McLeod; Intensive Farming, by L. C. Corbett; Taxidermy, by Leon L. Pray. New York: Outing Publishing Company. 70 cents each.

It is the intention of the publishers of these handbooks to compile a series of about 200 volumes. The purpose is to cover all phases of outdoor and home life. Among the topics already announced, in addition to those covered by the volumes above mentioned, are apple-growing, the Airedale, boat-building, camp cookery, fencing, fishing, horses, motor-boats, and outdoor photography. Under the auspices of *Outing* the matter included in each book should be received with confidence.

Cambridge Manuals. New volumes—English Monasteries, by A. Hamilton Thompson; Beyond the Atom, by John Cox; The Wanderings of Animals, by Hans Gadow; Wireless Telegraphy, by C. L. Fortescue; Submerged Forests, by Clement Reid; Mysticism in English Literature, by C. F. E. Spurgeon; Theory of Money, by D. A. Barker; Copartnership in Industry, by C. R. Fay; Plato—Moral and Political Ideals, by A. M. Adam; Bees and Wasps, by C. H. Latter. Small 4to. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 40 cents each.

These ten volumes are the latest additions to the "Cambridge Manuals," devoted to science and literature, and issued by the Cambridge University Press, with Dr. P. Giles, Master of Emmanuel College, and Professor A. C. Seward, of Cambridge, as general editors. Sixty volumes have already appeared, the present ones making the number now seventy. The little books have been generally commended as admirable treatises on the many subjects embraced by them.

Frothingham, Jessie Peabody. Success in Gardening. Pp. 333. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

"So far as is humanly possible, this book offers practical suggestions to beginners who are wholly ignorant of gardening"—so writes the author. Flowers grow for those who love them, and the secret of success is in the worker. The only exception to the purely "practical facts" here given is found in the delightful and apt quotations from well-known writers on the fascinating subject of flower culture. This manual of well-tried information assumes a large degree of intelligence on the part of the reader and offers him an ingenious mechanism on which he must use his brain. The author takes up the months in sequence and week by week, and chronicles the work necessary and the results to be expected in a well-cared-for garden, so that the book becomes a practical guide and help for beginners and garden-lovers.

CURRENT POETRY

MAURICE HEWLETT'S "The Man on the Hill," which fills an entire page of a recent issue of *The Westminster Gazette*, is a good poem, graphic, passionate, strong. But it seems to us that Mr. Hewlett succeeds at length in saying no more than Mr. Edwin Markham said in "The Man with the Hoe," and in saying it far less forcibly. Still, it is interesting verse, and especially appropriate in the England of to-day. We quote some striking passages.

The Man on the Hill

BY MAURICE HEWLETT

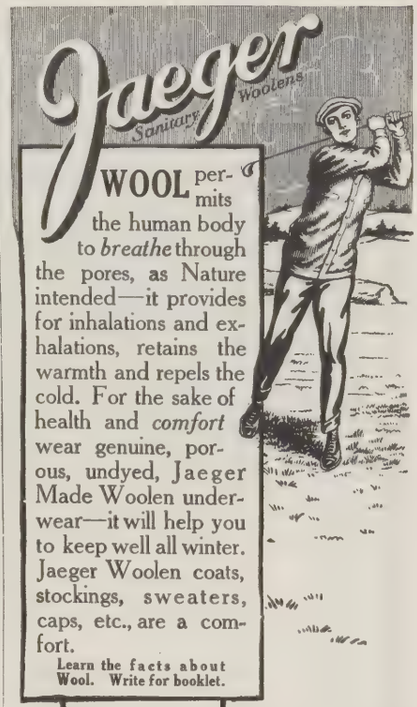
[This poem, which is the Prelude to a long one dealing with the history of the English Peasant for the last thousand years, is in conception some six years old. It was finished in its present form three days before Mr. Lloyd-George spoke at Bedford. So much it seems fair to say. It happens to be upon a subject at present, and none too soon, in debate, and I don't think that it is any the worse for that.—M. H.]

I sing the Man, I sing the Plow
  Ten centuries at work, and Thee,
  England, whom men with pence enow
Profanely call Home of the Free:—
  Enslav'd, back-broken, driven afield,
  Ask him I sing how this may be,
Him that the slipping share must wield,
  And wring his brow that others eat,
  And see them fatten on his yield,
And by his pain derive their meat:
  Hodge, hireling for a thousand years,
  To whom the burden and the heat
To reap in sweat the sown in tears
  Must be, whatever else betide;
  Pinn'd to his rood thro' hopes and fears
Till they he serv'd, unsatisfied
  With having all but that, took care
  To get that too—he is crucified
Like Him, Who on His rood hung bare!
  Of those his muted aeons of pain,
  Dumb child of suffering and to spare,
I sing the grumbled low refrain,
  The broken heartstrings' undertones
  Which thro' the clash and gallant strain
Of warring legions, thro' the groans
  Of them they war on, thro' the blent
  Organs and trumpets creaks and drones
The lordings' way to tournament,
  To love of women, pride of men,
  To crowning or to parliament.
Here's homespun for your hand-selling then,
  You who have fingers for such thrums:
  Let the dark angel teach my pen
The underchant which all the drums
  That go before to cry our lord
  Can never stifle; that which comes
A bourdon from the tilth and sward
  Not to be quenched, outshrill'd in vain
  By clarion trumpet or bare sword—
Nay, but like thudding nights of rain
  Heard thro' the thunder of the guns,
  Adown the hillside, o'er the plain,
Across the river. Ah, patient ones!
  They heard it then, they hear it now;
  Say, shall it speak in vain their sons,
The creaking of thy driven plow?

  O to whom all my song must be
  If it would thrive, receive it Thou,
  This epic of an agony!

  . . . . . .

  O what see you from your gray hill?
  The sun is low, the air all gold;
Warm lies the land, slumbrous and still.
  I see the river with deep and shallow,
  I see the ford, I hear the mill,
I see the cattle upon the fallow;
  And there the manor half in trees,
  And there the church and the acre hallow
Where lie your dead in their feretories
  Of clay and dust and crumble of peat,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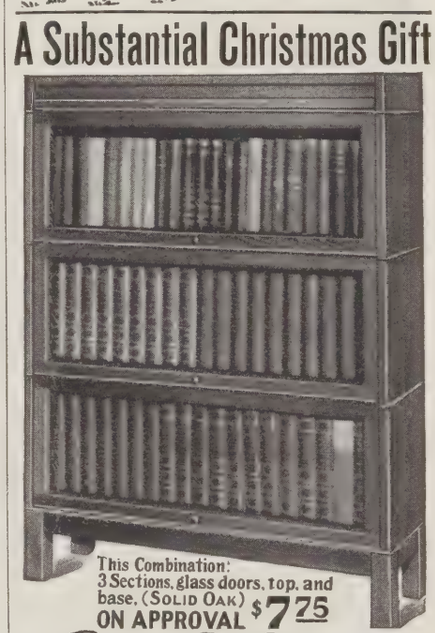
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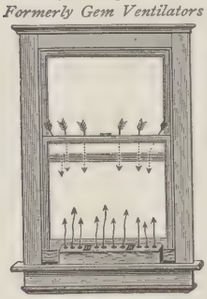

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With a stone or two to their memories,
Your dead who with their sweat kept sweet
This heritage of gray and green,
This England now the richer for it.
I see the yews and the thatch between,
And smoke that tells of cottage and hearth;
And all is as it has ever been
From the beginning of this old earth.
And so it is even as it was
From the beginning in Hodge's garth
While kings and statesmen flaunt and pass,
Kings and lords and knights of the shire,
Bishops in lawn (rare flesh to be grass!)
Priest and schoolman, clerk and esquire;
Danes and Normans and Scottishmen,
Frenchmen, Brunswickers, son after sire,
They come and conquer, they ruffle and reign,
They rule, they ride, they spend, they grudge,
They bicker their threescore years and ten,
They slay, and thieve, and go; but Hodge
The Englishman stoops to fork and flail,
And serves Saint Use, and will not budge,
But drives the furrow and fills the pail,
Raining sweat lest the land go dry:
He sees his masters, he gives them hail
With hand to forelock as they ride by—
They that eat what he doth bake,
They that hold what he must buy,
They that spend what he doth make,
They that are rich by other men's toil,
They of the sword and he of the rake,
The lords of the land, the son of the soil!
O Christ, the Patron of the Poor,
Thou Who didst suffer harlot's oil
Anoint Thy feet, O narrow Door!
Thou Who didst sanctify our dearth
With bitter pain and anguish sore,
A barefoot King held nothing worth—
Here's misery for Thy chrism to mend;
A thousand years to plow the earth
And be worse off at journey's end!

. . . . . .

Is it not his yet, this dear soil,
Rich with his blood and sweat and tears,
Warm with his love, quick with his toil,
Where kings and their stewards come and go
And take his earnings as tribute royal,
And suffer him keep a shilling or so?
They come, they pass, their names grow dim;
He bends to plow, or plies his hoe,
And what are they to the land and him?

They shall perish, but he endure
(Thus saith the Scripture old and grim);
He shall shed them like a vesture,
But he is the same, his tale untold;
And to his sons' sons shall inure
The land whereon he was bought and sold.

From this stern song of social injustice it is a far cry to Miss Driscoll's delicately mournful measures. Yet, in its own way, its beauty matches the rugged strength of Mr. Hewlett's poem, and its effect is obtained by more economical methods. We take it from *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse.*

"Passe Rosa"

By Louise Driscoll

[Cecelia del Balzo, wife of Amadeus IV., Duke of Savoy, was so called in the twelfth century throughout all Europe.]

More beautiful than roses! Eight centuries have rolled
Their hundred cycles o'er you,
And still we may adore you,
Reading the printed pages where your history is told.

More beautiful than roses! O lady, dear and dead,
The daughters of a strange new race
Ponder on your amazing grace,
And picture your white hands and sunny head.

More beautiful than roses! You have been dead so long!
Where is the sweet, white breast of you?
And where the golden crest of you?
And where the men who bled for you, fighting through right and wrong?

More beautiful than roses! Upon your grave to-day
The violets that were your eyes
Are smiling to Aosta's skies,
Eight hundred years ago you went that way.

More beautiful than roses! Sometimes your eyes were filled
With bitter tears you might not shed,
And now your griefs and you are dead.
And yet, through Time, the crucible,your perfume is distilled.

The following poem is rather unconvincing toward the end. The last stanza, and the last two lines of the third stanza, have little significance. But the first half of the poem surely is effective. Miss Davis makes us feel the loneliness of the house and hears the storm outside. It appears in *Harper's Magazine:*

Ghosts

BY FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS

I am almost afraid of the wind out there.
The dead leaves skip on the porches bare,
The windows clatter and whine. I sit
Here in the quiet house, low-lit,
With the clock that ticks and the books that stand,
Wise and silent, on every hand.

I am almost afraid; tho I know the night
Lets no ghosts walk in the warm lamplight.
Yet ghosts there are; and they blow, they blow,
Out in the wind and the scattering snow.
When I open the windows and go to bed,
Will the ghosts come in and stand at my head?

Last night I dreamed they came back again.
I heard them talking; I saw them plain.
They hugged me and held me and loved me; spoke
Of happy doings and friendly folk.
They seemed to have journeyed a week away,
But now they were ready and glad to stay.

But, oh, if they came on the wind to-night
Could I bear their faces, their garments white
Blown in the dark round my lonely bed?
Oh, could I forgive them for being dead?
I am almost afraid of the wind. My shame!
That I would not be glad if my dear ones came!

Few poets are courageous enough to write about fairies nowadays. Mrs. Conkling has the necessary delicacy and imaginativeness; her "Fairy Music" (which we take from *The Craftsman*) is charming.

Fairy Music

BY GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

TO ELSA AND HILDA.

Oh, you shall play a seaweed harp,
And you, a beechnut violin,
Till your thin music silver-sharp
Invites the vagrant fireflies in.

And you shall play a moonbeam flute,
And you, a mullein-stalk bassoon,
Till all the crickets gather mute
To criticize beneath the moon.

And you shall play the shepherd horn
That calls white fancies home like sheep:
And you, the oboe all forlorn
That Oberon gave you to keep.

For you will both be fairies then:
And one shall sound a coiléd shell
To pilot fairy sailormen,
And one shall ring a crystal bell.

And you with yellow hair will need
A willow whistle cut at dawn:
But you shall play a river-reed
Like any little nut-brown faun.

And Syrinx will forget to flee,
And Pan, what mischief he had planned:
And she with you will dance while he
Pipes up the moon of Fairyland.

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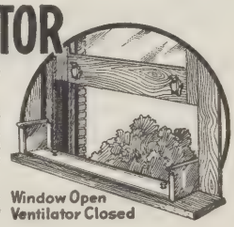

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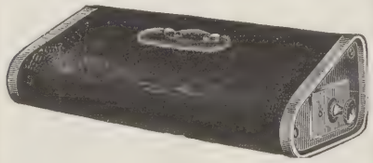

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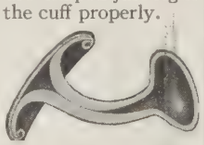

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A JURIST AND A GRIZZLY

JUSTICE JOHN FORD, of the New York Supreme Court, returned recently from the Cassiar country in the British Northwest with a lively story of how he came very near being a square meal for a huge grizzly bear. The Cassiar country is reached by going to Rangle, Alaska, and up the Stickeen River to Telegraph Creek, and then back into bleak mountains, where the lower places are covered with scrub pines and the high ground is usually under thin snow. Justice Ford got five caribou, three Osborn, and two big-horn, but no Alaskan sheep. He was very anxious to kill some sheep, and postponed his departure three times on reports from his Indian guides, Bob and Harry, that herds had been sighted. Each time he found that all the sheep in sight were does, which are protected by the chivalry of the Canadian law. As the guides were packing up on the last evening before starting back to civilization Bob sighted a bear high up on the mountain-side above the timber line. The jurist's story was told to a New York *Evening World* reporter:

If I had known that it was a grizzly I would have told the boys to go right on packing. But I didn't. I thought it was a whale of a big brown bear. So Little Bob and I set out to stalk it. We made a long climb—a very long climb for one who sits on the bench for a living and has begun to deprecate mention of his waistline—and reached a point where the wind was away from the bear and toward us, and there was a big rock between, which gave us a chance to close down on him.

When I was close enough to think of making a shot, I took a peek over the rock. My brown bear was a grizzly. I don't think I showed my emotions. But Little Bob did. I thought he was going to dig a hole in the ground and crawl into it and cover himself up.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York, it flashed over me, can not be backed down by any bear. Besides I had a British rifle, a .333 caliber, which had been given to me by a friend in New York who had bought it with the belief that it was the most deadly and unerring weapon ever made by man for big-game hunting. It would have been treachery to the man who gave me that gun not to have used it on that bear. It carries one cartridge in the chamber and three in the magazine. Remember it was a British rifle. Ever since I have blamed myself for taking out anything that had on it the stamp of the Sassenach.

Aiming very carefully, I let go one at the big brute's shoulder. It hit him. He snapt his head around and bit at the sting of the wound, as a beast always does when a bullet strikes him. While he was still biting and snarling with his head turned back, I hit him again, on the other shoulder this time.

Little Bob was chattering and laughing like a child with a new toy. "You kill him, all right, Mr. Judge," he said. "You kill him. Just one more and he fall dead."

The bear differed with Little Bob. He swung around and took one long angry look at us, and then staggering a little, but with all the evidence of sincere persistence in the world, started across the ridge for us. There was no use in running away. If he were able to run at all he could surely beat us, and he was between us and the camp. I took a third shot. It struck the rock behind which we had stalked the bear and glanced off. Mr. Grizzly was almost at the rock and we were about twenty-five feet away. I could not throw in the fourth cartridge quick enough. It jammed in the breech! I never knew the County Court House to seem so far away. Not another shot, a mad grizzly and a fool of a noble red man who was begging me to save him, as tho I knew how to save myself.

Down in the valley, at the camp, about three hundred yards away, was another noble red man of the Thal-tan tribe, Harry, with two perfectly good Winchester 38's right at his hand, in clear sight of what was going on. And what was the son of the red warrior aborigines doing? Was he charging up the mountain, a rifle in each hand, to distract the bear? He was not. He was waving his arms and telling us to run.

That big brute of a beast stumbled as he rounded the rock, and that changed his direction. He made one or two efforts to keep on his straight path toward us, and each time went down hill instead of up, and while I stood there with the cold sweat rolling down my backbone and listening to Little Bob's teeth chatter, the bear, apparently unable to control his direction, wandered past us and down through the jack pines toward camp.

"You get him, Harry!" I yelled, when I got voice enough to yell with. "Take other gun. Kill him!"

Once more the historic coolness and courage of the Indian showed how they compared with those of the effete Caucasian. Harry disappeared around a corner of the tent, and when I saw him next he was climbing up the tallest jack pine there was within a mile. He went clear to the top and did not even stop to take a Winchester with him. He stayed there too until Little Bob and I climbed down the mountain-side and I told him I would shoot him out of the tree unless he came down.

The grizzly? We stayed over another day and tried to trail him. We could follow a little way by blood on the rocks. But we could not stay long enough to find him. Some other hunter will find his bones out there in the wilderness one of these days and wonder who the foolish hunter was that landed two great soft-nosed bullets into the carcass of a prize bear and did not even take away the head.

But if anybody cares to know, I made then and there two great resolves: one was that never again would I let my Irish system be at the mercy of a British rifle; the other was that if I could not get any other than Indian guides I'd go without guides. There is not in me the slightest ambition to become the breakfast for a Canadian grizzly bear.

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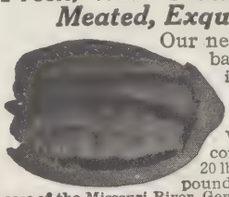

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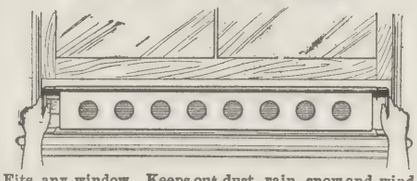

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WHEN THE DRAGONS AGONIZED

THE inauguration of Yuan Shi-kai last month as President of the Chinese Republic was, of course, a great political event, but to many spectators it had another significance of considerable importance. It brought out in bold relief the effect the introduction of Western clothes is having upon the sartorial appearance of many of the people. A New York *Herald* correspondent at the ceremonies writes that in the mind of the imaginative spectator the lithe and graceful dragons carved on the stately marble balustrading and stairways in the Forbidden City squirmed with horror when they saw alpaca frock coats, calico collars, and high hats mixed up with the apparel in vogue since the picturesque days of the semibarbaric Tartars and the artistic Mings. We read:

The Forbidden City, with its imposing courts, its massive carved marble settings, its stately and artistic roofs, its impressive silence and majestic vistas, was designed and built by men garbed in flowing silken robes embroidered with gold, and of striking splendor for the use of men just as impressively begowned. It was not destined by its makers for the somber, uninspiring counterfeit of a frock coat and silk hat into which the Chinese have so foolishly and unnecessarily plunged themselves in their wild search for a veneer of modernism as interpreted by the foreigner in his clothes.

But this is a republic—and republicanism scoffs at the betasseled, peacock-feathered mandarin, the man of the old time whose beads and silks and beautiful brocades of soft or strident hue delighted the heart of the artist in search of the bizarre or stirred even the casual citizen of the outside world with a deep sense of mystery generated by what was described as the barbarity of the collective Chinese costume.

The Forbidden City of Peking was built for rampant color. On inauguration day it was desolate with incongruous solemnity of cloth. The depression was accentuated by rain. The only touch of native color was lent by the appearance of three Buddhist bonzes in their bright yellow robes. Not a Chinese appeared garbed as for the court of a few years ago. All were in foreign-styled uniform, evening dress or frock clothes. The uniforms of the Presidential Guard were a bright blue, with white-plumed caps, which, combined with the glittering gold and colored uniforms of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps, strove against the blackdrest hundreds to infuse brightness into the scene. The task was almost forlorn. The attention of the visitor was riveted by the marvelous efforts of the Chinese tailor and hatter to copy the foreign dress. Stovepipe hats of all conceivable shapes and of every sort of black material except furry silk appeared. Most sat well back upon the ears of the wearers; some cocked rakishly on the eyebrow. Many, too small for the heads they sat upon, recklessly defied all laws of gravity and wind forces, perched upright or wabbled, their wearers assisting in the brave efforts to sustain perpendicularity by walking like conjurers to sustain the balance.

Clothes were a joy for the caricaturist. Frock coats of ordinary shiny black alpaca lining, of silk, of anything but the orthodox material, large of chest and long of skirt, enshrouded men sizes too large or sizes too small, and dress suits of similar style with tails touching heels or ludicrously docked paraded cheek by jowl with the product of best Western tailors, those sporting them being devoid of any sense of the unfitness of the things, but ravishingly glad in a sense of superiority over the thousands of gowned spectators of their own kind through whom they passed triumphantly into the palace, and preening themselves proudly in the presence of the rest of the select within the exclusive walls.

Collars and ties seemed to cause more trouble than anything else. They were a real problem to those who had never worn the dress of the "outer" barbarian before. Old-time mandarins went without collars to give finish to their alpaca coats. To continue:

Some wore calico cut to the shape of a collar, some studded starched collars above a ready-made tie which was fastened tightly round the neck. Others wore collars thumbed to absolute dirtiness in the effort to get the stud through wrong side up. One man wore no collar at all and made up for the deficiency by pinning a small tie to his neck-band with an ordinary pin. All this to conform to the order that ceremonial dress must be in accordance with that which is *de rigueur* in foreign lands.

Some Chinese, however, drest most correctly and wore their clothes as unto the manner born. Most of these were educated abroad or had had long practise in their own country. Among the latter were Prince Pu-lun, who represented the small Emperor, living in seclusion but a little distance away, and Prince Ka-la-chin, a Mongol. Both these scions of the Manchu and Mongolian clans looked well in uniform.

The President himself wore the field-marshal's uniform of his crack force. He looked well, but a sword encumbered him and shirt-cuffs are the bane of his life. At ordinary times the sleeves of a foreign coat irritate him so much that he rolls them up to the elbow when smoking his cigaret. Altogether he would prefer to be in his old costume, but being a good constitutional republican he is ready to submit to what is believed to be the inevitable consequences of republicanism.

He mounted the throne of the majestic Tai Ho-tien Hall, set upon a beautifully carved marble palisaded terrace in the center of the Forbidden City, sturdily convinced that the incongruously garbed crowd about him savored of democratic ideals and thoroughgoing republicanism. Clad as in the days of old, the effect would not have been the same.

The President stood upon the selfsame throne dais that many an emperor has occupied before him. He gazed below on spectators penned in different groups. On one hand were the uniformed foreign Ministers and their staffs. Near by were the somber-clad members of China's Parliament; alongside of them representatives of the military, and, close by, the enclosure

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for foreigners in the employ of the Chinese Government. The foreign correspondents occupied a different spot, and provision was made elsewhere for other guests.

On the dais with the President-elect were several functionaries who assisted in the inauguration. Two of them wore silk hats, tipped back on their ears, throughout the ceremony. One handed the President the scroll containing the oath of office; the other received it from him after he had read it out. The President made three bows, the spectators followed suit, and Yuan Shi-kai thus became President of the Republic. As such he read a lengthy address, "banzais!"—the equivalent of cheers—were shouted, and he retired. The spectators trooped out, wandered about the courtyard till the President had received the foreign diplomatic corps, and later followed him to the embattlements of the South Gate to watch a march past of troops.

That China has entered upon a new time, with new men and new ideas, or old men with new manners, was driven home forcibly every second one remained within the Forbidden City walls.

THE "DODGERS'" NEW MANAGER

AS manager of the Brooklyn "Trolley Dodgers" "Wild Bill" Dahlen was regarded as a first-rate baseball executive and field tactician, but it seems that the rabbit's foot he carried came from an animal of the common weed-field variety, one that had never been within three-quarters of a mile of a graveyard. Nearly everybody became convinced that "Wild Bill" could not break the streak of hard luck which the Dodgers couldn't dodge, and President Charles H. Ebbets the other day hired Wilbert Robinson, formerly coach of the New York Giants and right-hand man to Manager John J. McGraw, to take Dahlen's place. "Robbie," as he is called by players and fans in the National League cities, has had an exceptional opportunity to qualify himself for his new undertaking. The New York *Tribune* tells about his career and the ambitions of the Brooklyn club:

The veteran catcher, who has played a big part in helping the New York team win three consecutive National League pennants, received his unconditional release a month ago. It was commonly reported that he was to take hold of the Federal League team in Baltimore, but the present move must have been under consideration.

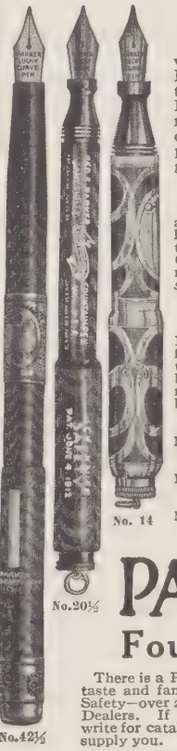
McGraw, following his practise of never standing in the way of advancement for his men, let Robbie go, as he did Fred Tenney to the Braves and Roger Bresnahan to the Cardinals.

Robinson had a talk with the owners of the Brooklyn club yesterday and signed a contract. He will have absolute charge of the players on the field and will receive the authority to run the team such as is demanded by McGraw and all of his school.

The choice made by Mr. Ebbets is a wise one in many ways. He will have a

For Christmas

what better gift than a handsome Parker Pen?



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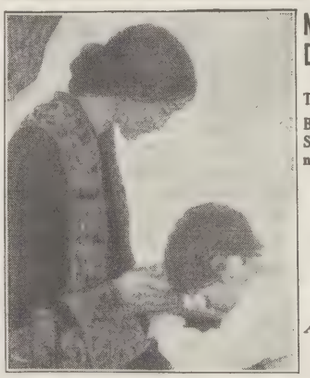

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leader rich in baseball experience who knows the McGraw methods that have proved so successful in the National League. Robbie has been more closely identified with the manager of the Giants than any other man connected with baseball, and he will carry to Brooklyn all the knowledge gleaned from careful observation of the tactics of one of the unquestioned geniuses of the game.

Robbie rose to fame in the ranks of the players years ago as a catcher on the famous Baltimore Orioles, having as team-mates Willie Keeler, McGraw, and Hughie Jennings, among others. When his playing days were over he went into partnership with McGraw in a bowling alley and café in Baltimore, which he ran with success for several years. McGraw stuck to baseball and jumped to the Giants in 1902.

Five years ago the Little Napoleon, always on the alert to adopt some new scheme to increase the efficiency of his men, conceived the idea of a pitching coach, something that has now been taken up by every big league team. He persuaded Robbie to go to Marlin Springs during the spring training, and for two seasons the veteran catcher made the trip, doing great work in developing the recruit pitchers and sorting out the wheat from the chaff, so that McGraw could devote his attention to the other men.

He met with such signal success that the leader of the Giants finally induced him to sign a contract to remain with the team through a full season. So Robbie sold out his business interests in Baltimore and joined the New York club in 1911.

Taking hold of Rube Marquard, who had been sitting on the bench, a rank failure, for two seasons, the new coach made him the leading pitcher of the league that year, and as a result the Giants won the pennant. The following season he devoted his attention to Jeff Tesreau, and made him a star, while in the last campaign Al Damaree got the benefit of his coaching, with remarkable results.

In the absence of McGraw, Robbie assumed charge of the team and did a lot of work on the coaching lines with the Little Napoleon.

Both Ebbets and the McKeever brothers were against the idea of a playing manager for the Superbas, so Daubert and Bresnahan were eliminated. Robinson seemed to be the right man for the job. The Brooklyn club has a host of promising young pitchers in tow and the need of an experienced hand to develop them was apparent.

Robbie has yet to earn his spurs as a tactician and strategist, but he undoubtedly knows the art of pitching through and through, and can be depended upon to bring the twirling staff of the Superbas to full perfection. There are those who believe that he will make a high-class leader in all other respects.

He is one of the most popular men in the game among the players who know him intimately, and he is a master-hand in promoting good feeling on a club. He has been of no small service in this regard with the Giants when things have been going badly and the men were working at high tension in the heat of a campaign.

He will be missed by the Giants next

(*Continued on page* 1091)

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

NATIONAL DEBTS AND NEW NATIONAL LOANS

MUCH comment has been made in financial circles on the great size of the world's national debts, as disclosed in figures recently compiled by the Department of Commerce in Washington. These debts now aggregate the colossal sum of $42,000,000,000. They show an increase of 20 per cent. in the last decade. They have doubled within forty years. The annual charges involved by these debts amounted last year to $1,732,000, which was an average of slightly more than 4 per cent.

In many cases, especially among nations having the best credit, the interest rates were lower than 4 per cent., but with the weaker nations the rates were much higher. The average rate paid by the United States ranged from 2 to 4 per cent.; in Great Britain it was from 2½ to 2¾ per cent.; in Russia, from 2 to 6 per cent.; in Japan, from 4 to 5; in the German Empire, from 3 to 4; in China, from 4 to 5; in Nicaragua, 6; in Panama, 7; in Ecuador, from 4 to 10; in Honduras, from 5 to 10. Of course, these rates do not accurately indicate what the loans cost the governments, inasmuch, as in many cases, especially with countries of weak credit, the securities were sold at less than par. Our country has the distinction of being one of the few nations in the world which is able to decline to sell its securities at figures amounting to less than their face value.

It appears from these figures that the nation having the largest national debt is France. Russia comes next, and then in order are the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, British India, Japan, and the United States. Following are the figures for these and a few other countries showing the change last year over 1902, except for Austria and Hungary, when the totals for 1912 only are given:

	1912	1902
France	$6,284,000,000	$5,857,000,000
Russia	*4,553,000,000	†3,414,000,000
United Kingdom	*3,486,000,000	†3,885,000,000
Japan	*1,242,000,000	262,000,000
German Empire	1,178,000,000	699,000,000
German States	3,736,000,000	2,688,000,000
British India	1,475,000,000	1,103,000,000
Italy	2,707,000,000	2,561,000,000
United States	*1,028,000,000	†925,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,051,100,000	.....
Austria	1,434,000,000	.....
Hungary	1,268,000,000	.....

* 1913. † 1903.

In 1850 the total debts of these nations was $8,500,000,000; in 1800 it was only $2,500,000,000.

In connection with these figures, a compilation made by *The Wall Street Journal*, as to loans now being arranged or contemplated by foreign governments, is particularly interesting. These loans reach a total of $1,450,000,000. Much of this sum will go to pay for the Balkan War and to finance the military expansion plans of France, but nearly one-half of it—that is, over $600,000,000—will be expended in railway construction, chiefly in Russia and Japan, while a further sum, but comparatively small, will be used for various other internal improvements. None of the large total, however, will go for the refunding of outstanding national obligations. The total represents a 3 per cent. increase for the year in the aggregate of the national debts in the world. This is a very large increase, being nearly twice the average increase in national debts during the past ten years. It is to be remembered, however, that some of the loans represented in the stupendous aggregate of $1,450,000,000 are still in the contemplation stage, and may fail of accomplishment, or, what is more likely, may be considerably cut down. Following are the amounts in loans now sought by the different countries and the purposes for which they intend to use the money:

Country	Amount	Purpose
Russia	$500,000,000	Railroad construction.
France	280,000,000	Military expenses and Morocco.
Turkey	140,000,000	Balkan War expenses.
Japan	100,000,000	Railroad construction.
China	50,000,000	Railroad construction.
China	30,000,000	Internal imp. and finances.
Bulgaria	80,000,000	Balkan War expenses.
Servia	50,000,000	War expenses.
Roumania	45,000,000	War expenses.
Greece	50,000,000	War expenses.
Ecuador	33,000,000	Internal imp. and railroads.
Cuba	30,000,000	Internal improvement.
Guatemala	25,000,000	Readjustment of finances.
Colombia	20,000,000	Internal improvements.
Argentine	16,000,000	Internal improvements.
Total	$1,449,000,000	

A few other countries seem likely to seek to borrow money soon. One of these is Spain, but the size of the loan desired by that country has not yet been made known. Meanwhile, portions of some earlier national loans still remain in the hands of bankers unsold. Of a New Zealand loan, amounting to $17,500,000, comparatively little has been disposed of. Last June about one-half of a loan made by Prussia, amounting to $56,250,000, was still unsold. Of $55,000,000 which Brazil put out only a small percentage has been taken. Slow sales were also reported for Australian and some other government loans. As offsetting these discouraging items, is a statement that a 4½ per cent. Hungarian loan, offered at 95.60, only a few weeks ago, was at once oversubscribed.

A country from which no reports of financial needs, or financial stringency, have emerged for some years is one of the smallest in Europe—Switzerland. R. E. Mansfield, American Consul-General at Zurich, who was recently transferred to Vancouver, declared on arriving in New York that while other countries were suffering from financial stringency, Switzerland had become "the old stocking of Europe." Plenty of money was sent there from outside, so that a plethora exists in the banks. Because of extreme care and conservatism in the social and industrial life of Switzerland, the Swiss people are "prepared for any emergency." Mr. Mansfield regards this country, in which he has lived for seven years, as "the most remarkable industrial country in the world." With no natural resources of its own, it competes successfully, in many lines of manufacture, with all the great nations. Switzerland has no coal or minerals, and, besides importing these, must import other raw materials of manufacture such as cotton and silk. But it has built up successful industries in several lines, and all through industry combined with habits

of real and intelligent economy among all classes of the population.

COST TO EASTERN ROADS OF THE WAGE AWARD

The arbitrators who recently awarded to conductors and trainmen larger wages had under consideration Eastern railroads only—that is, roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. Just how the increases work out, as affecting the payrolls of these roads, is shown by a writer for *Railway News and Statistics*. It appears that the chief sufferer is the Pennsylvania east of Pittsburg, and the next heaviest the New York Central. Following are the figures for the principal roads affected:

Pennsylvania Railroad	$862,000
Pennsylvania Company	288,000
Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	214,000
New York Central & Hudson River	550,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	266,000
Michigan Central	164,000
Cleveland, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	161,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	60,000
Baltimore & Ohio	486,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford	347,000
Erie	254,000
Boston & Maine	241,000
Philadelphia & Reading	234,000
Lehigh Valley	194,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	186,000
Wabash	148,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey	135,000
Delaware & Hudson	111,000
Père Marquette	87,000
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	86,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	80,000

As a comment on these figures, it is noted that, if the increase had been in effect during the fiscal year 1911–1912, the surplus that was carried to profit and loss by two of the roads—the New York Central and Eastern Illinois—would have been completely wiped out. In the case of weaker roads, like the New Haven, Wabash, and Père Marquette, which already had deficits, these sums would have swollen the volume of the deficits just so much. It is believed that the increase in operating expenses since that time has put the roads now in an even poorer condition to meet these new charges than they were in before.

THE FALL IN GOVERNMENT BONDS THE WORLD OVER

What is declared by a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* to be "the lowest average level in 20 years" now exists in the market for stocks and bonds. The writer adds that "never before in the financial history of the world have conditions been so awry in so many countries as now." The most carefully selected investments in all conditions have "proved vulnerable." Some bonds are quoted at from 15 to 25 per cent. below the values of ten years ago, and cases are known where they have declined 30 per cent. The decline has extended not only to railway and industrial bonds, but to government bonds, long regarded as the safest of all investments. The writer presents a list of about 35 government bonds, with the low price of this year contrasted with the mean price of 1910. Added to these figures are the highest prices reached within ten years and the percentage of shrinkage in market value during the same ten years. It all makes an extremely suggestive presentation:

	Low Price in 1913	Mean Price in 1910	Highest Price in Ten Years	P. C. of Decr'se in Ten Years
Argentine 5s	99	103½	105	5.7
Austrian 4s, rentes	79	93½	102½	22.9
Brazilian 4½s of 1883	83½	99½	103	19.0

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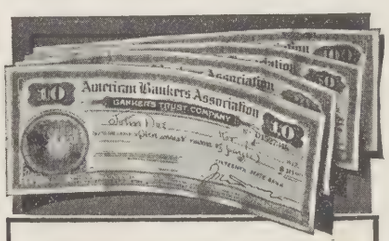

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	Low Price in 1913	Mean Price in 1910	Highest Price in Ten Years	P. C. of Decr'se in Ten Years
Brazilian 4s of 1889	72½	89	92¾	21.8
British 2½s, consols	72⅛	81	93⅝	2.8
Bulgarian 6s	95	102½	106	10.4
Chilean 4½s of 1886	89	94	100	11.0
Chinese 5s of 1896	97	104	106¼	8.7
Chinese 4½s of 1898	90¼	102½	105	14.3
Cuban 5s	100	105	109¼	8.2
Dutch 2½s	63	74½	81¾	22.9
Egyptian unified 4s	95	102	109½	13.3
French 3s, rentes	82	96½	100	18.0
German Imperial 3s	71	83	92½	23.2
Greek Monopoly 4s	52	47	58	10.3
Hungarian 4s, rentes	79	93	101½	22.1
India 3½s	86½	95	109	20.6
Italian 3½s, rentes	92	102½	*106	13.2
Japanese 1st 4½s	88⅛	99	101¾	13.5
Mexican 5s of 1899	90	101	105¾	14.8
Mexican 4s of 1904	72	97	100	28.0
Montenegro 5s	82	..	99½	17.6
Peru 5½s, ext. loan	98	..	102	3.9
Portuguese ext. 3s	61½	67	72¼	14.9
Prussian 3½s, consols	81	92	101¾	20.3
Russian 4s of 1894	88	94	102	13.7
Servian unified 4s	73	84	93	21.4
Spanish 4s	84	92½	99¾	15.0
Turkish unified 4s	81	93½	97¼	16.5
Turkish 3½s	80	94	103	22.3
U. S. Government 4s	109	115	139	21.5
Uruguay 3½s	67½	75½	78½	14.0
Venezuela 3s	54	57	61¾	12.5

* Were converted from 2¾ to 3½ per cent. after 1911.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the declines here shown is the shrinkage in bonds of the best class, including Austrian Rentes, British Consols, German Imperial 3s, Hungarian 4s, and United States Government 4s. All show a contraction of about 22 per cent. The bonds enumerated represent a par value of $12,550,000,000, or about 30 per cent of the combined debts of all nations. The shrinkage shown in the table amounts approximately to $2,500,000. These countries, thirty some odd in number, have all had in the past three years an economic or political crisis; some have passed beyond the acute stage, and others are now approaching it. The writer adds on this point:

"In South America anxiety is felt for the future because of the enormous overexpansion and extravagance in national undertakings coincident with a heavy contraction of exports and a fall in the price of commodities. In China, owing to the radical changes in the form of government and inability to borrow, one commercial panic has succeeded another, and it is estimated that the country's deficit this year will be over $300,000,000. Egypt has had a succession of panics for three years, but is beginning to recover from them. France has been affected mainly by a shrinkage in her outside investments estimated at over $500,000,000. India is today unsettled by panic among her native bankers and merchants. During the war with Turkey and immediately following it Italian exchange was so strongly against the country that Italy would have lost a good part of its gold reserves had not the Government absolutely forbidden exports of the metal. Japan has suffered from and is still clouded by commercial disasters of large magnitude and acute money stringency. Mexico is practically in a bankrupt condition. An authority on Portuguese affairs writes that the country is threatened, within a year, by three different varieties of crises, viz., religious, political, and economic. Russia, possessing the largest gold holdings of any European nation, has been relatively better off than her neighbors, and Spain has shown powers of gradual recovery within the decade and had no overexpansion to deal with when money stringency affected the countries to which she is debtor. The conditions of depression in Turkey are familiar, and so are those in this country. Uruguay has suffered severely ever since August, when the Bank of the Republic suspended credits. Financial difficulties in Venezuela are more or

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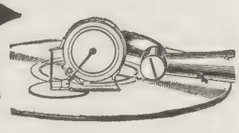

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A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* has brought out some interesting figures as to the extraordinary growth of these institutions in thirty years. The five banks in 1880 had, in sight and time deposits, $140,000,000; in 1913 they had nearly $500,000,000. The four of them which deal in commercial paper had in 1880 $90,000,000 so invested; in 1913 they had $710,000,000. The securities owned by them increased in the same period from $56,000,000 to $80,000,000; creditors' accounts current increased from $80,000,000 to $611,000,000, and debtors' accounts current from $71,000,000 to nearly $300,000,000.

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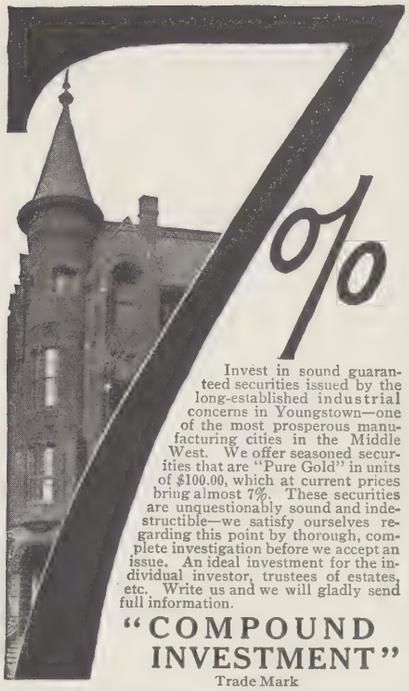

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838 Stone St., Rochester, N. Y.

to at least two of the lines no less serious than the anxiety felt by Chancellors of the Exchequer over their monster battle-ships. The writer summarizes the objections which have been found to exist to monster ships in the merchant service. Many of these are equally applicable to war vessels of great size. First, there are few cities in the world that have harbors, docks, and repair yards capable of accommodating ships of more than from 25,000 to 35,000 tons. Hence the voyages which ships of greatest size can make are severely circumscribed. They could not, for example, go through the Suez Canal, where the limit is ships of about 15,000 tons. As regards comfort for passengers, it seems to be generally agreed that a ship of 20,000 tons is quite as steady as one of 40,000 tons, provided it is well buiit.

On the score of safety, the writer believes there is little doubt that a ship of 20,000 tons "is to be preferred to one of 40,000 or 60,000 tons." Again, these monster ships are "so huge that they can not be properly managed and supervised by a single man." A leviathan among ships becomes "like a small town, with no cohesion, different languages spoken, the west-end quarter composed of millionaires and the east-end quarter composed of slum dwellers."

Carelessness in regard to fire and other matters becomes on these ships a serious menace. The extreme luxury that exists on board encourages such carelessness. Even in harbors able to receive them, the monster ships are somewhat unmanageable, as has been demonstrated already in the two largest ships afloat. Another objection is that of insurance. The capital embarked in these great boats is so enormous that their owners can not rely on their reserve funds to meet a loss, but must take out policies with insurance companies. While these objections in the main apply also to ships of war, others applicable to dreadnoughts are set forth by the same writer:

"In the first place, many of our best naval officers hold that three *King Edwards* at the same cost would be more than a match for two dreadnoughts. Secondly, the dreadnought makes previous ships obsolete, and it was a piece of insanity for Great Britain (whose navy several years ago was about four times as strong as that of Germany) to introduce a type which would enable any other naval Power, by making similar financial sacrifices, in the course of five or six years to challenge our naval supremacy. In the third place, the development of the torpedo, of the submarine, and of floating and contact mines all point to reducing rather than increasing the size of the battle-ship; for the larger the ship, the more it is at the mercy of those infernal submarine contrivances.

"Suppose, for example, in some fit of madness, like the Fashoda crisis, war were declared upon France, does any one suppose that a super-dreadnought, costing £2,750,000, carrying thousands of men, could venture to steam down the Channel? Let us remember that a submarine boat could discharge a torpedo at a distance of 8,000 or 10,000 yards, with a fair probability of striking this huge capital ship, and sending her straight to the bottom."

By Parcel Post.—WIFE—"You deceived me. When you married me you said you had a job on the road."

HUB—"Well, so I have; only it's a long time in arriving."—*Boston Transcript.*

Deep Breathing

By D. O. Harrell, M.D.

I BELIEVE that we must all admit that deep breathing is a very desirable practice. Furthermore, we know it to be a fact that not one person in twenty, or perhaps one person in a hundred, really breathes deeply. Every physician can verify the statement that we are daily called upon to prescribe drugs for ailments that owe their cause directly to insufficient and improper breathing—Oxygen Starvation.

Breathing is the Vital Force of Life. Every muscle, nerve cell, in fact every fibre of our body, is directly dependent upon the air we breathe. Health, Strength and Endurance are impossible without well-oxygenated blood. The food we eat must combine with abundant oxygen before it can become of any value to the body. Breathing is to the body what free draught is to the steam boiler. Shut off the draught, and you will kill your fire, no matter how excellent coal you use. Similarly, if you breathe shallowly, you must become anæmic, weak and thin, no matter how carefully you may select your diet.

I might continue indefinitely to cite examples of the great physiological value of deep breathing.

The main benefit of physical exercise lies in the activity it gives the lungs. What we term "lack of healthful exercise" in reality means insufficient lung action. Exercise that does not compel vigorous deep breathing is of little real value. Unfortunately, few persons have the strength and endurance to exercise violently enough to stir the lungs into rapid action. This is especially true of women and also of men who have permitted their muscles to become weak. Common sense, therefore, dictates that the lungs should be exercised independently through deep breathing gymnastics.

Recently there has been brought to my notice a brochure on this important subject of respiration, that to my knowledge for the first time really treats the subject in a thoroughly scientific and practical manner. I refer to the booklet entitled "Deep Breathing," by Paul von Boeckmann, R.S. In this treatise, the author describes proper breathing, so that even the most uninformed layman can get a correct idea of the act. The booklet contains a mass of common sense teachings on the subject of Deep Breathing, and "Internal Exercise." The author has had the courage to think for himself, and to expose the weaknesses in our modern systems of physical culture.

I believe this booklet gives us the real key to constitutional strength. It shows us plainly the danger of excessive exercise, that is, the danger of developing the external body at the expense of the internal body. The author's arguments are so logical it is self-evident that his theories must be based upon vast experience. Personally, I know that his teachings are most profoundly scientific and thoroughly practical, for I have had occasion to see them tested with a number of my patients.

The booklet to which I refer can be obtained upon payment of ten cents in coin or stamps by addressing Dr. von Boeckmann directly at 2021 Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St., New York. The simple exercises he describes therein are in themselves well worth ten times the small price demanded.

Advertisement

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1085)

year. McGraw will not get back
his trip around the world until M
some weeks after the training seaso
started. It was supposed that R
would take charge of the men unt
Little Napoleon arrived in Marlin.

It is said that McGraw is l
around for a veteran catcher to
Robbie's place. Duke Farrell and
Sullivan are candidates for the job.
some one is appointed, Christy Math
will be in charge at Marlin. Matt
spend the winter in California and
Marlin with the recruits about the
of February, unless he changes his
at the last minute and decides to co
the tour of the world with the Gian

Ebbets has already done much
way of preparing for the next can
and probably will attend to signi
players. Robbie will spend the wi
Baltimore, coming up here for co
tions whenever it is necessary.
take the team to Augusta early in
and begin building what Brookly
hope will be a first-division club i
pennant winner.

A BRAVE WOMAN IN THE AL WILDS

MUCH of the missionary work
remote regions of Alaska is d
women, according to Peter Trimbl
known as "the tireless Bishop of A
who attended the recent conven
New York of the Protestant E
Church of America. It is hard to
to take the difficult posts far off
wilds, but women never hesitate
There are twenty-eight women
work among the Indians and E
under the direction of Bishop Ro
Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, whose
of Mt. McKinley last spring a
world-wide attention. These wor
nurses and physicians and teach
preachers and social workers all
says Bishop Rowe, and the nativ
upon them as people sent from
In an interview with a New York
Post reporter, the Bishop tells
extraordinary careers of some of the
under his jurisdiction. Here is hi
of what one of them did:

One of the best workers we ever had in this field was Miss A. C. Farthing, who began the work as a young woman, and gave her whole life to it. Her last post was in the very heart of the country at Nenana.

Here a scholarship industrial school was started two years ago, with Miss Farthing in charge of it. It grew until there were thirty children enrolled. She taught them crafts and domestic science, and did a work never done before among the younger generation of that country. The mission was called St. Mark's, and under this woman it grew and became one of the strongest. Now a woman of forty, with a beautiful face and a great sympathy, which embraced all those whom she could help, she lived among them, in her lonely hut

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...e Tanana River, with an outlook on ... Denali, or Mt. McKinley, as the ... people call it. Fifty-six degrees ... zero was no uncommon temperature ...s location, and the wind swept down ...essly from the mountains and in from ...ver. Miss Farthing often carried ice ...now into her hut to have it melt for ... water in the morning.

... began her work in a small cabin, ... a little more than a year the in... ...al school buildings were erected as ...lt of this one woman's tireless work, ...e lived in one of the halls with the ...pils. Everything was going beauti... ...and the work was prospering, when ...dly an epidemic broke out in the ... The teacher at once became nurse, ...ith one helper took care of the ...rs day and night. One night, as she ...ting up alone with a sick child, she ... a scuffling outside the house, and ...ly the door was thrown open, and ...ian six feet in height stalked into ...m. She could see that he was not ... the tribes who lived near the settle... ...t Nenana, and she could also tell ... was much under the influence of ...he Indians call "hootzh," which is ...ating. He pulled out a knife and ... I come to kill you." It was hardly ...ant situation for a woman miles ...ny white people, at midnight, sur... ...d by sleeping children, to face; but a ... who will undertake missionary work ...eart of Alaska is always brave.

... talked to that Indian. Perhaps ...nk there was little to say to a man ...ened up the conversation with the ... that he had come to kill her, but ...ed as tho he were from one of the ... tribes, and so great were her ... and the power of her personality ... half-crazed Indian put away his ...d consented to sleep that night by ...e in the mission-house, where Miss ...g was the only guard till morning. ... such an example of courage the ...were willing to do anything for her, ... told of being called in the middle ...ight and taken on a sled for miles ... the disturbance which the "sham... ...were causing among the people. ...are the sorcerers and medicine-men, ...dulge in all kinds of wild orgies, en... ...ng the people to drink hootzh and ... the wildest of bacchanalian revels. ...e influence of the shamans was not ...ng among the tribes as that of this ...man missionary, who would come at ...' night through miles of ice and snow ... sledges to stop the wild carousing.

It was during the dreadful weeks of the epidemic that Miss Farthing fell ill, and, in spite of all the care that all who were near gave, she died before the doctor from the nearest civilized town could reach her.

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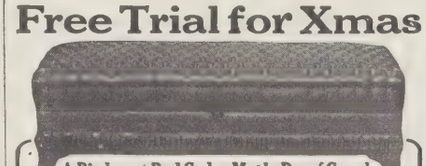

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CLIENT—"Six children."—*Kansas City Star.*

His Share.—The under dog usually gets $50,000,000 worth of sympathy and two cents' worth of assistance.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Usual Treatment.—"Mrs. Brown has the kleptomania."

"Indeed; what is she taking for it?"

"Anything that looks good to her."—*New York Times.*

He'd Treat Himself.—"If you had, say, $500,000,000, would you build libraries or start colleges?"

"Neither. I'd have meat three times a day."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Hookworm Victims.—MAYOR—"Do you mean to tell me you were surprized to find three of the employees in the City Hall at work?"

REPORTER—"Oh, no, your honor! I said I was surprized to find them awake."—*Judge.*

A Reprimand.—"You knew your lesson to-day," said the head of the team accusingly.

"Yes, captain."

"Well, let it pass this time, but it looks as if you were neglecting your football."—*Washington Herald.*

A Good Idea.—"A famous educator says everybody ought to read a little poetry every day."

"I agree with him. If more people would read poetry every day, perhaps there wouldn't be so many trying to write it."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Why.—"We don't have any grass growing in our streets," sneered the New Yorker.

"No, I dare say not," replied the Philadelphian. "I suppose your street-car horses nibble it off as they browse along."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Her Preference.—Before the fire Christmas eve two old maids were planning for the holiday.

"Sister Molly," said the younger, "would a long stocking hold all you'd want for a Christmas gift?"

"No, Elvira," said the elder, "but a pair of socks would."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Hit It.—POLLY (to big sister's admirer)—"Guess what father said about you last night."

ADOLPHUS—"Oh, I couldn't guess, weally."

POLLY—"I'll give you a peach if you can guess."

ADOLPHUS (flustered)—"Oh, Polly, I haven't an idea in the world."

POLLY—"Urr—you was listening."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

The Worst Kind.—GABE—"What is a bore?"

STEVE—"A man who doesn't talk to us about ourselves."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Blame Placed.—VISITOR—"How does the land lie out this way?"

NATIVE—"It ain't the land that lies: it's the land agents."—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Bent for Bills.—"Do you believe in women holding office?"

"Sure I do. Some day I'm going to run my wife for Congress on her knack of introducing bills into the house."—*St. Louis Republic.*

His Successor.—"Is that the same fellow we saw doing stunts in his aeroplane?"

"When was that?"

"About six months ago."

"Well, hardly."—*Life.*

Danny's Ignorance.—The Boston Americans were playing the Nationals in the Bean City one afternoon. Tris Speaker knocked out a long fly that fell between right field and center.

Danny Moeller, the speedy right fielder of the Nationals, went after it, crying out for the guidance of Milan in center:

"I have it! I have it!"

As soon as Moeller had caught the fly a disgusted Boston fan remarked:

"That guy don't even know his own language. What he should have said is: 'I've got it!'"—*Popular Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 13.—The Nobel prize for literature is awarded to the Hindu poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

Greece and Turkey sign a treaty of peace.

November 14.—The French Cabinet approves the recommendation of the Finance Minister for the issue of a $260,000,000 loan.

The national Unionist conference at Norwich, England, refuses to pledge the party to woman-suffrage, but votes in favor of a referendum to the electorate on the question.

November 15.—Ciudad Juarez is captured by Mexican Constitutionalists under Generals Villa and Herrera, who surprize the Federal garrison by an early morning attack. Seventeen Federals, four Constitutionalists, and one American non-combatant are reported killed.

November 18.—Mathilde Marchesi, one of the most famous vocal teachers the world has ever known, dies in London. She was 87 years old.

The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Electoral Reform Bill.

Domestic

November 13.—Twelve are killed and about one hundred injured when three coaches of a Central of Georgia excursion train plunge over an embankment near Eufaula, Ala.

About 2,500 trainmen and enginemen on the Southern Pacific lines between New Orleans and El Paso walk out after six months' futile negotiations.

November 14.—The latest dispatches say the loss in the storm on the Great Lakes is estimated at 256 lives and from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 in property.

The Standard Oil Company of California obtains control of the Murphy Oil Company at a price said to exceed $22,000,000.

November 16.—Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, appoints Frank P. Glass, an editor, of Birmingham, to succeed the late Joseph F. Johnson as Senator.

November 17.—The striking employees of the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana return to work, the company agreeing to meet representatives of the unions.

November 18.—Twenty-four men are killed by an explosion in an iron-mine at Acton, Ala.

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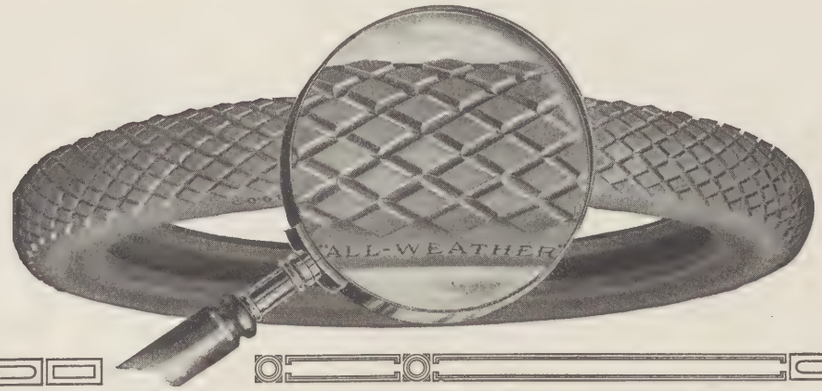

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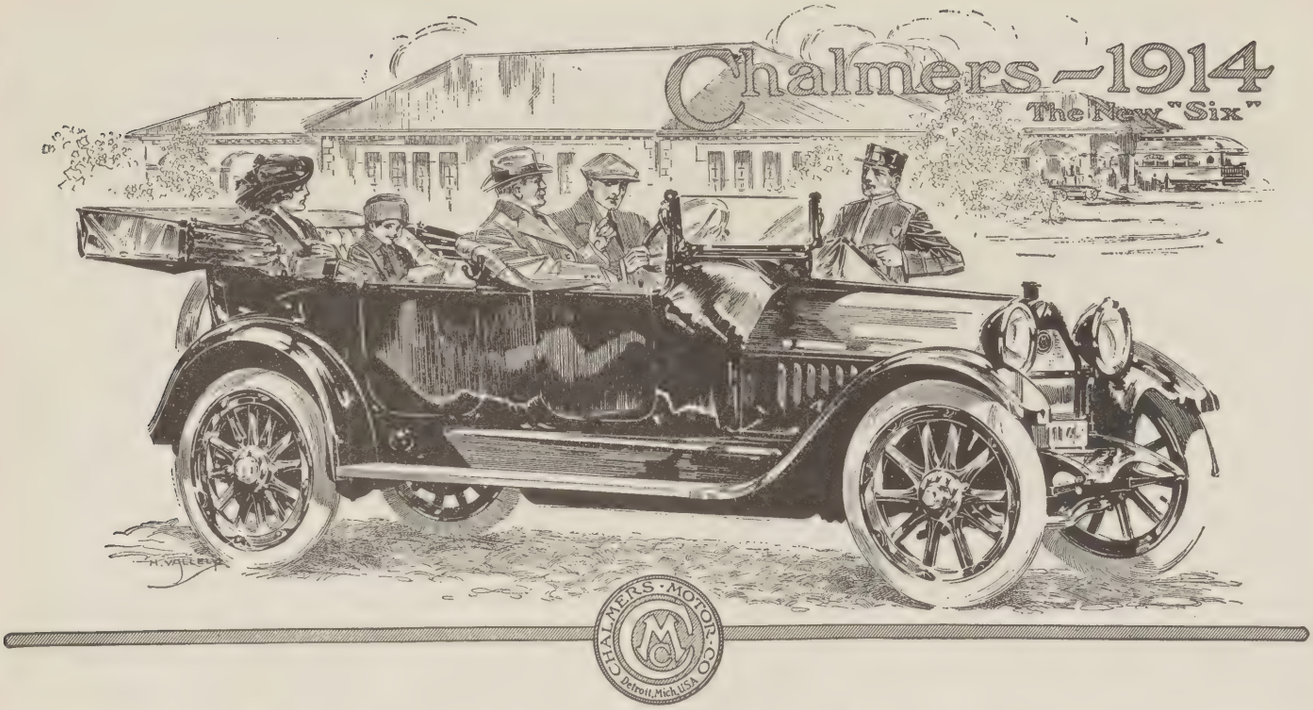

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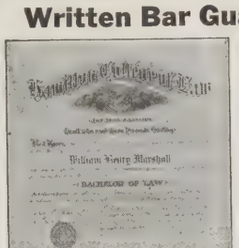

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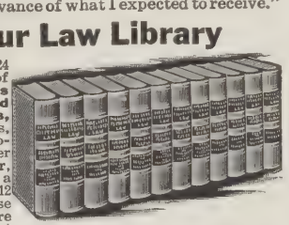

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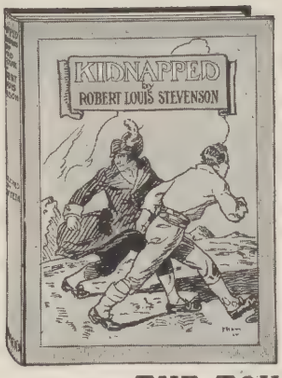

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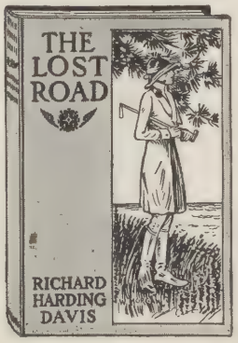

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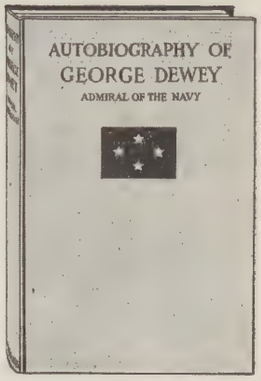

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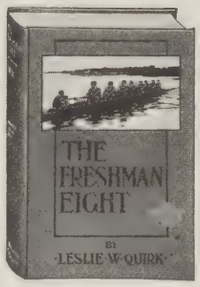

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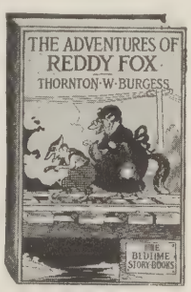

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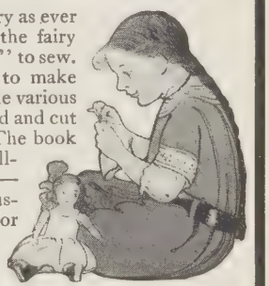

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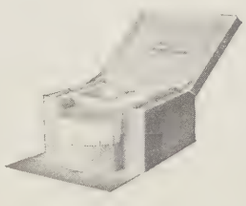

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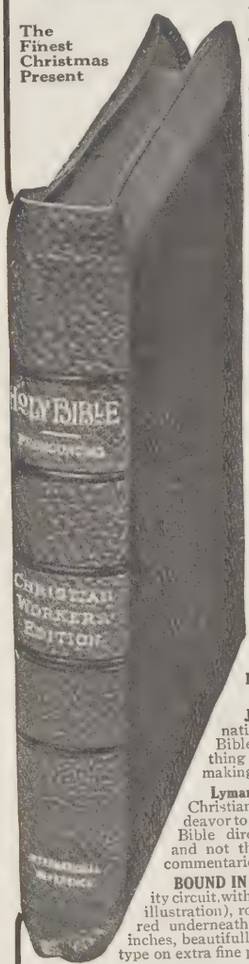

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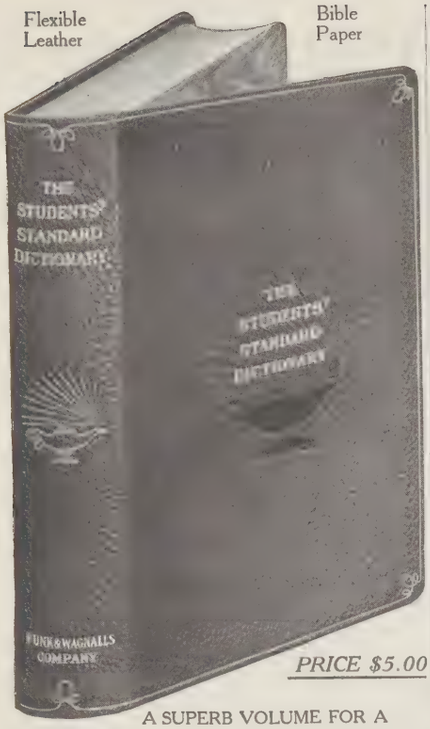

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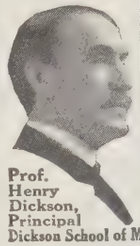

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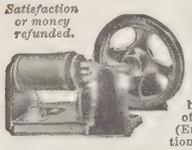

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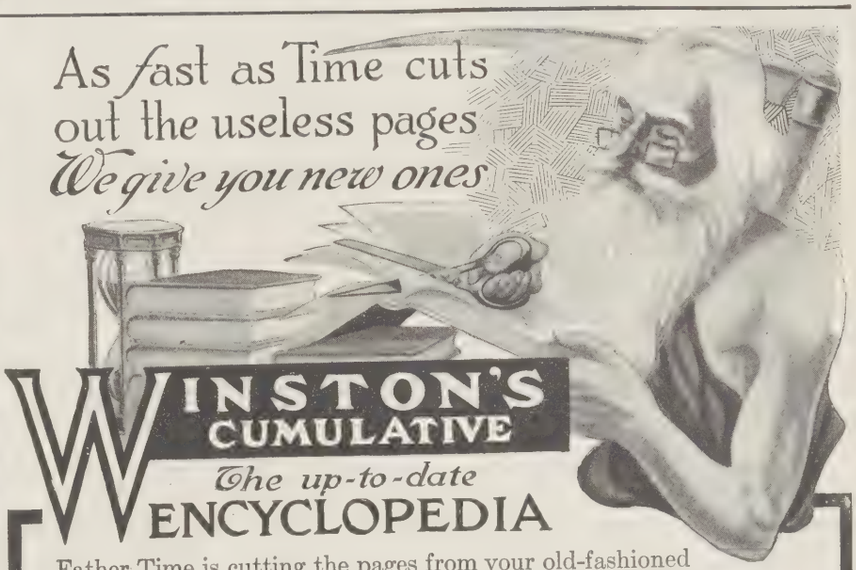

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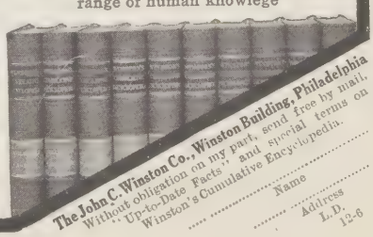

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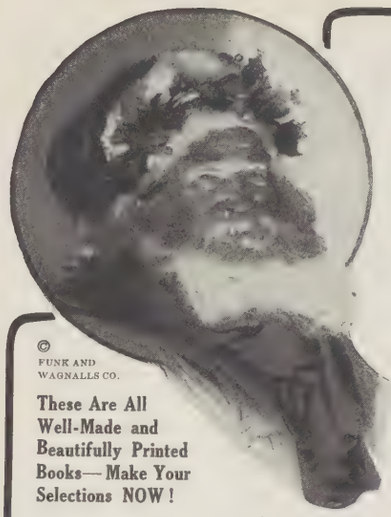

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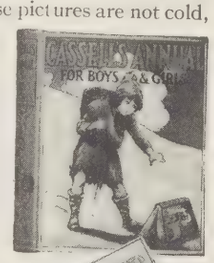

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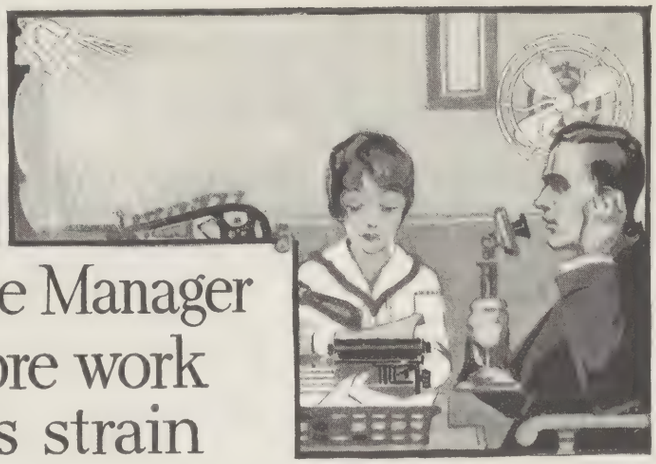

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"Mr. Blank," he said. "You're a splendid example of energy but you're not giving yourself a square deal. You're not giving yourself the right help."

"The right help!" cried the manager. "Haven't I got a fine force here?"

"You're people are all right, and you've made them imitate your energy, but neither they nor you have the right help. You're all working, so to speak, with old fashioned tools. The help you all want is electricity. Yes, I know you've got electric lights—old fashioned ones in the wrong places. But there are at least twenty ways in which electricity could help you that you're not using—twenty more people would not help you so much and would only be an additional burden to you. Some day they're going to cut out all that overhead belting and shafting over there in the factory and use motor drive for each machine. Meanwhile you could apply that electric drive principle to the people in your office here. You could apply it to yourself. With the help of electricity you could do the same thing for this office that cutting out the overhead belting and shafting will do for the factory—make the general conditions better for all, and the particular conditions better for each.

"Let me show you what I mean—and your own case is most important because if you are slowed down your force is likely to reflect you. Take your lighting. You yourself have poor light. You go after people or send after them, when a button in your desk would do the thing better and save hours of your high-priced time every week. A moment ago you got up and opened your window. A little electrical help here would purify that air fuel your human engines are stoking up on. You're not using electricity for any of the mailing or adding machines—and that clerk who is mounting photographs, for instance, could do it in one-quarter of the time with an electric flatiron. I venture to say that you could accomplish 80% more work here with half the wear and tear if you made use of electricity in even a fraction of the ways in which it can be used."

This plain talk fitted in so well with the sales manager's first thought on the efficiency question that he promptly acted on the detailed advice secured from the engineer, and supplemented by the local electric light and power company. As a result, within a year he was able to compute that without increasing his office charges by a single dollar he was doing much more work and found himself in a position to shorten his own too heavy hours.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MICHIGAN COPPER STRIKE

DURING A CONFERENCE not long ago of union officials at the scene of the copper-miners' strike in northern Michigan, one of the leaders said: "If we could just get our feet under the same table with the managers, we could work out a fair agreement." That remark explains why the strike was not settled soon after it was begun on July 23 last. It seems that the main reason why the mine managers have refused for so long to negotiate for an adjustment is not so much the demand for better wages and other concessions to the workers themselves, but their unwillingness to recognize the Western Federation of Miners. It is the first serious strike in the Calumet-Hecla district in fifty years, and it probably is for that reason the operators are especially hostile to union interference. "Read Harry Orchard's confession over again if you haven't read it recently," said one of the managers when interviewed by Graham Romeyn Taylor, a writer for *The Survey* (New York). "Then come back and tell me whether if you were in my place you would have any dealings with the Western Federation of Miners." State officials made a series of mediatory efforts during the summer and early fall, and then the Federal Department of Labor suggested a plan of arbitration, which was refused by the operators on September 21. A prolabor description of conditions in the district is furnished by James Lord in *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis):

WHERE BULLETS SPOILED A SUPPER.

Guards hired by local authorities fired through the windows of this house in the copper-strike district in northern Michigan, killing two strikers and wounding three as they sat peaceably at supper with the boarding boss, his wife and children. One of the wounded men is seen at the right at the top of the steps.

"The copper barons absolutely control most of the houses and stores that the miners live in and deal with. The mines are absolutely tied up, and out of 15,000 striking miners there are less than 2,000 at work in the entire district. Most of those at work are the scum of the larger cities, such as New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit, who have been raked up by the strike-breaking agencies in those cities and shipped directly to the mines under armed guards. The district is absolutely overrun with the worst degenerate type of gunmen and the militia. Men have been murdered in cold blood for simply marching with the strikers. Women and young girls have been outraged by the soldiers and gunmen, and one woman especially, a Lithuanian miner's wife, was dragged into the woods by three drunken soldiers, in the presence of her husband, and the husband himself almost beaten to death. Another foreign-speaking miner was killed in his own house, sitting at supper with his family, by one of these gunmen, and the miner was partially avenged by seizing the gun from the gunman while he was actually dying and sending a bullet through this degenerate's brain. A baby in its mother's arms had its face powder-burned by the fire from the gun of this armed guard. Nowhere in the United States, not even in West Virginia, have the mine owners, with their hireling courts and soldiers and imported murderers, gone to greater lengths to defeat the just demands of the workers."

The production each year, from 42 mines of the district, is 220,000,000 pounds of copper, about 20 per cent. of the country's output, says Mr. Taylor in his article in *The Survey*. At the present price of 17 cents a pound this annual production yields about $33,000,000. In the mine operations in the entire district some 16,000 men constitute a normal working force. The companies report, says Mr. Taylor, that on the day before the strike about 14,300 men were at work. During the first twelve days of July a vote was taken to decide whether the union officials

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should ask for conferences with the operators, and a strike be called in case the operators refused to meet the union men. The union officers say 98 per cent. of 9,000 votes cast were in favor of the proposed action. In a more temperate vein than that in which Mr. Lord writes, Mr. Taylor reviews the situation thus:

"The letter sent to each mine manager on July 14 exprest the earnest hope that a strike, with all the suffering it would bring employees, employers, and the public, might be avoided, and that the question at issue might be settled 'amicably with fairness and justice to both sides.' But it bluntly threatened a strike unless an answer was forthcoming by July 21, appointing the conference for some time before July 28. No reply or acknowledgment was received by the union officers, and in some instances the unopened letters were brought back by the mail-carriers with 'Refused' written across the face of the envelop. When July 21 came the strike was called for July 23. The walkout of the underground men was practically complete. Such as were not members of the union were either caught by the spirit of the crowd or coerced into joining union ranks.

"There were cases of intimidation and rough handling of men returning to work, the experience of some old men being especially pitiful. In the first two days more than a score of injured people were received at the hospital.

"This led to prompt action by the Governor, and the State militia, 2,700 strong, arrived on the ground before the strike was half a week old. Their presence has undoubtedly been a large factor in preventing violence. Their methods, and particularly the excesses of a few individuals such as are always present in any large number of young men, have been vigorously criticized, sometimes justly, by union leaders. But the average striker feels that the soldiers, many of whom are trade-union members, have in general treated them fairly. . . . . .

"The strikers have evinced little disposition to destroy property, tho the stoppage of the pumps in some mines has done damage. They are charged with the burning of a store, but little evidence has been adduced to prove it. To prevent depredations, lines of incandescent lights have been stretched around the mine locations, and two of the companies play search-lights over their property each night."

The men ask for an eight-hour shift and a minimum wage of $3 a day, and they complain that the introduction of a one-man drill to take the place of the two-man drill is a scheme to make them turn out about twice as much output, with much harder work, and at little advance in pay. Mr. Taylor says a minimum wage of $3 a day would benefit less than half the workers. We read further:

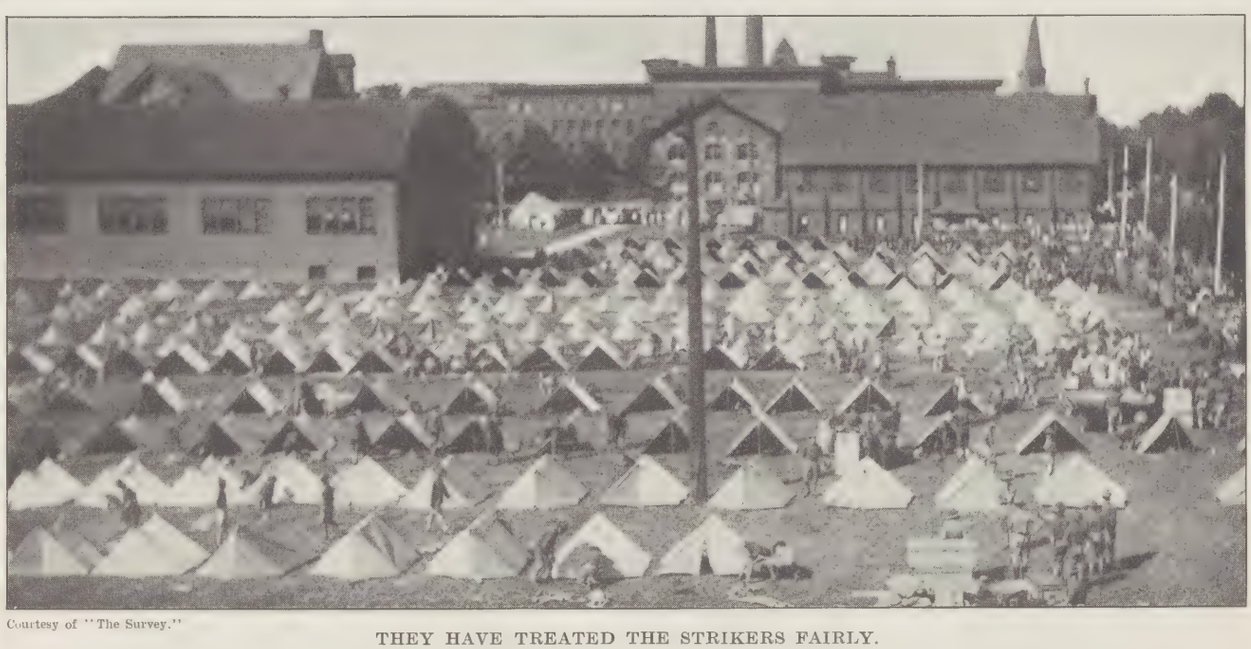
"The opposition of the managers to the Federation goes much further than refusal to recognize or deal with the union. They seek to extirpate it, root and branch, and declare that any man returning to work must renounce his membership and agree not to become a member so long as he continues in their employ."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* insists that "this and similar situations constitute an absolute menace to the common welfare, and they ought not to be tolerated." The California paper goes on to express its alarm:

"The danger in such a situation as this is not so much in violence which may occur during strikes. There has been almost no violence during the strike at the Calumet and Hecla mine. The real menace is in the toleration of a kind of government which allows a few property owners to make a mockery of the first principles of democracy. The miners are denied the right of expressing themselves politically, just as they are denied the right of dealing with their employers through their unions. The Board of Supervisors of Houghton County, in which the Calumet and Hecla mine stands, is controlled by the mine owners, and through this board the mining men practically control all the minor officials. That is, there is an oligarchy pure and simple."

OIL AND IDEALS IN LATIN LANDS

THAT OIL AND IDEALS, like oil and water, will not mix, is a lesson that some watchers of recent developments in Mexico and nearby countries feel President Wilson may soon be learning. If his present Mexican policy leads to armed intervention, says a London weekly, the President will have nothing more nor less than an "oil war" on his hands. Ex-Ambassador Wilson denounces the "sordid" mixing of rival oil concessionaires in Mexican politics, and in his lectures declares that British oil interests are behind the present Government in Mexico, just as American oil interests were behind the Madero Administration. British cruisers and United States battle-ships are on hand to protect the works of the Pearson oil interests near Tampico, which are imperiled by the operations of Mexican revolutionists. Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson



Courtesy of "The Survey."

THEY HAVE TREATED THE STRIKERS FAIRLY.

At least such is the testimony, according to *The Survey*, of the average striker regarding the 2,700 Michigan militiamen who have been sent to keep order in the copper country. Some of them are here seen in camp. The conspicuous building at the left is the company-owned armory which is leased to the State, and the Calumet and Hecla Company's office is seen directly back of the flag-pole.

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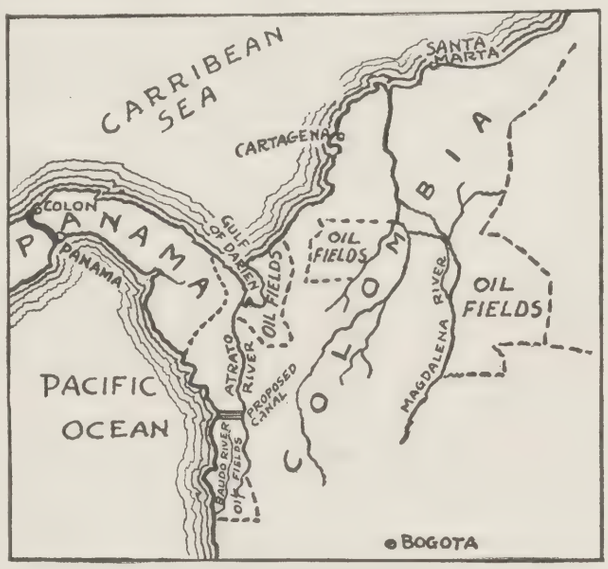
THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THIS IN MEXICO.

Whether or not rival oil concessionaires are behind the opposing forces in Mexico, there is no question of the value to the ultimate victors of the control of rich oil properties like this. At the left is the Tuxpam oil-field; at the right, the Potrero gusher, near Tampico, the largest in the world.

companies, "has put the Monroe Doctrine to the test," notes the New York *Commercial*, by personally asking our Government to protect the interests he represents. This gentleman's solicitude "about his oil properties in the neighborhood of Tuxpam and elsewhere in Mexico is natural enough," observes the New York *Sun*, in view of the importance of petroleum nowadays, especially since the maritime Powers are substituting it for coal as fuel for their battle-ships. But this oil feature of the Mexican tangle is but a small part of the great problem of the Caribbean oil-fields, we read in a carefully prepared article in *The Sun*. The very fact that the Pearson contract for an oil concession in Colombia was withdrawn before its ratification by the Colombian Congress on the ground of its "being used to stir up American opposition" is taken as an indication of the growing realization of the importance of the problem in all the countries concerned. Efforts of British concerns to control the production of petroleum in the region of the Panama Canal are vastly significant, it is stated by *The Sun's* Washington correspondent, because they are bound up with the maintenance of British naval supremacy on the one hand, and on the other with the future of the Canal and our relations with Latin America under President Wilson's new "idealistic" policy. The difficulty apparently lies here: the only way the resources of the countries to the South can be developed is by granting concessions to foreign capital; the United States can not afford to let the oil supplies in the region of the Panama Canal "fall into the hands of potential enemies," yet our Government takes a position as discouraging to American as to European investors. To quote *The Sun's* remarks upon the prospect of British control of the Caribbean oil supply:

"What such a control would mean can hardly be appreciated until two great facts but little known are taken into consideration. One is that the mercantile marine is rapidly converting itself into an oil-consuming instead of a coal-burning agency. The other is that by virtue of the richness of the Mexican and other Caribbean oil-fields, together with their location, oil from these regions can be laid down at the Panama Canal for about half the cost of coal delivered at the same spot. These two facts, it is declared by experts, are alone sufficient to insure the unbounded success of the Panama Canal and make the control of the Caribbean oil-fields a tremendous weapon in the hands of their possessor."



OIL-FIELDS NEAR OUR CANAL.

This map shows why the handing out of oil concessions by Latin-American governments is a matter of serious concern to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. It also indicates where the Pearsons would probably have staked out their 10,000 square kilometers if the publicity aroused by their negotiations had not led to their voluntary withdrawal from so conspicuous a field for exploitation.

Great Britain has discerned this, continues *The Sun*, and it finds reason to believe that Germany and France are also awaking to the situation. Now, we read further:

"What would be a perfectly normal situation of keen competition for acquisition of one of the richest oil-fields the world has ever yet known is complicated by the attitude taken by President Wilson with respect to the development of Latin-American natural resources. President Wilson, in his Mobile speech, declared himself as opposed to the granting of concessions by Latin-American governments, and announced that it was the mission of the United States to free these governments from foreign domination."

It is generally believed in Washington, according to this correspondent of *The Sun*, "that if President Wilson endeavors

to put this declaration into practical effect, he will have embarked upon a very bold policy of international domination and that he will have to prepare himself for complications with the Old World Powers." For,

"If the Caribbean regions are to become the world's greatest source of supply of petroleum, which will also be obtainable at the lowest cost once the development of these fields is under way, it is hardly to be expected that these Powers are going to permit themselves to be deprived of the benefits of such natural resources because of a moral issue which they do not recognize."

England in particular, according to *The Sun*, has a long-term contract with Lord Cowdray for a "continuous supply of oil-fuel at a steady price" for the use of the Navy, and so is "bound by her most vital self-interest, that of maintaining her naval supremacy, to stand behind the Cowdray oil operations in every way." In Colombia, the Pearson interests wanted Congress to ratify a concession entitling them to exploit petroleum and carry on all works necessary for producing and transporting it in an area of 10,000 square kilometers "in any part of the national property." Press denunciations of this as a monopoly were answered vigorously by Lord Cowdray, who pointed out that there was no mention of "exclusive rights over the whole of Colombia" anywhere in the contract. Competitors of the Pearsons, who have obtained concessions in Colombia, support this assertion with regard to the final proposition, tho they add that the original Pearson scheme was to secure complete monopoly. The New York *Herald* quotes a prominent Colombian's comment that the Pearson contract "in reality" would have constituted a monopoly, because under it the British firm "would claim all the ground notoriously rich in oil and lay claim to any oil regions that might be discovered in the future." And several Washington correspondents heard the concession described as the groundwork for a system such as the East India Company built up in India and which would violate the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. Altho the United States Government took no official stand against the contract, correspondents of the New York *Sun* and *Herald* agree that our State Department hoped for its rejection by the Colombian Congress, and received the news of its withdrawal by Lord Murray "with undisguised pleasure." The outcome is regarded as a "diplomatic victory" of "double value" to this country, according to *The Herald*, because—

"It at once establishes the policy with regard to Latin-American concessions laid down by President Wilson in his Mobile speech of October 28, and removes the one obstacle that stood in the way of a thorough and uninterrupted discussion of the Panama controversy with Colombia."

Lord Murray withdrew his contract, according to an explanation cabled by Pearson and Son to *The Herald*, "owing to the political feelings which have been engendered by the negotiations." Lord Cowdray, in a New York *Times* interview, insists that "misrepresentations of the concession in the American press influenced the withdrawal." But *The Times*, speaking editorially, deems it "more probable that the objections of Colombia herself to making contracts which would grant the right to develop oil-fields anywhere within her territory have been the controlling influence in the matter."

An important result of this withdrawal, says the New York *Herald's* representative at Washington, will be "according to one view," that "President Wilson now will be obliged to formulate and make known his policy for the development of Latin-American countries." *The Herald* reports further:

"Critics of the Administration declare that the President has not taken into consideration that the concession is a Latin-American institution; that all of those countries have, since the beginning, sought their development through concessions and in no other way, and that since the governments own all, or practically all, of the resources which foreign capitalists would seek to exploit, it is absolutely necessary to do business with the governments and to obtain concessions.

"If, then, the President is to oppose concessions, they ask, what means will he consider proper for the development of these countries?"

Still another question which President Wilson may have to face, in the opinion of this authority, is put thus:

"There are at the present time several American firms seeking oil concessions in Colombia in competition with the Pearson interests, and their efforts now may be expected to bring this question to an issue—What stand will the Administration take toward American concessionaires?"

DELAWARE'S WHIPPING-POST

THOSE PRISONERS in a Delaware jail, whose backs were still smarting from the first instalment of the whippings to which they had been sentenced, and who were shrinking from the appointed twenty lashes of the next "whipping-day," probably never knew that a Montana Congressman was urging the House of Representatives to step in and interpose the Federal arm between them and the complete carrying out of the sentence. Mr. Evans's arguments failed to convince his hearers of the need for immediate action, and the objects of his compassion received their full quota of stripes at the Newcastle whipping-post, despite his endeavors. Yet his efforts were not wholly wasted. For he succeeded in stirring up a chorus of protest and denunciation from those to whom "the falling of the lash upon the bared back of a culprit seems like a relic of barbarism," and, in answer, he elicited some thoughtful as well as spirited defenses of Delaware's ancient institution. "The whipping-post is a disgrace to your State, and, to my mind, to every one who upholds it," wrote one of New York's leading physicians to Governor Miller, in one of the many such communications the Delaware executive has been receiving of late. In Wilmington, Delaware, Socialists met and adopted resolutions denouncing the whipping-post as a "degrading, humiliating, and barbarous torture of its victims," offering support to those trying "to remove this blotch from Delaware," and urging Delaware's representatives in Washington to cease their efforts to "perpetuate a form of punishment which is a disgrace to a civilized State." But the one Congressman from Delaware, Mr. Franklin Brockson, quite undisturbed, rose in the House of Representatives and quoted Theodore Roosevelt as authority for the statement that "probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting the crime of wife-beating," and cited the Bible's warnings against sparing the rod. As quoted in the press dispatches, he said in part:

"I have but little patience with any man who permits his sympathy to run with a felon so far as to forget the rights of law-abiding citizens of the State.

"The State of Delaware being satisfied of the justice of her laws, is willing to stand alone for that which is right rather than to stand with the multitude for that which is wrong.

"All through the Bible, we are taught that corporal punishment does have a good effect.

"'Withhold not correction from the child, for if thou beatest him with the rod he shall not die.' 'Thou shalt beat him with the rod and thou shalt deliver his soul from hell.'"

And Governor Miller, besides reminding his correspondents in a public statement that they should memorialize the State legislature, which alone "can amend or repeal statutes," declares himself personally in favor of whipping because it is "the most effective barrier to vicious criminals on our statute-books." Crime is at a minimum in Delaware, according to the Governor, because of the "fear and public disgrace of the whipping-post." And he concludes:

"The whipping-post has been the fundamental punishment

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AT THE THIRTEENTH WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

The President's second daughter, Jessie Woodrow Wilson, was married to Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre, in the White House, on November 25. The bride will be easily recognized in this picture of the wedding party; at her right sits her sister, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Eleanor Wilson is seen at her left. Mrs. Wilson stands in the center behind them, between the President and the bridegroom. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Mr. Sayre's best man, stands beside him, directly back of Miss Eleanor Wilson. Washington observers detected in the wedding a note of that "Democratic simplicity" which has become recognized as characteristic of the Wilson régime.

in Delaware since 1656. It will continue in force until the people of Delaware of their own accord decree otherwise."

Congressman Evans's plan, upon which Congress has taken no action, would have the Attorney-General secure an injunction to prevent the Delaware officials from violating this provision of the Federal Constitution: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted." But, comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, there is a question, first, whether this amendment limits State action; and, second, whether whipping is a "cruel and unusual" punishment. Cruel it may be, "but it was certainly not unusual when the amendment was drawn in 1789." Moreover, according to *The Eagle*, "even now some States other than Delaware use the punishment in treating certain offenses."

One of the papers which tells Delaware to "abolish its whipping-post," the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, remarks that its best defense was made by the late Chief Justice Lore, of that State:

"Judge Lore called attention to the position of the little State. It lies wedged between other States, sticking its populous northern nose up to within a few miles of the evil men of the great city of Philadelphia. It is situated upon the trunk lines of great railroad systems, and is the gateway of the travel for migrant criminals who flit from New York and New England through Philadelphia toward Baltimore, Washington, and the South and West. What more natural than that the birds of prey should touch Wilmington and fly; harass the State, rob and despoil it, or even make of it a temporary or permanent stamping-ground? The way to warn them off, said Mr. Lore, was to give them a strong dose of the cat-o'-nine-tails and hold its terror over them. Whipping is a discipline that brutes can understand; a corrective, a punishment, and a preventive."

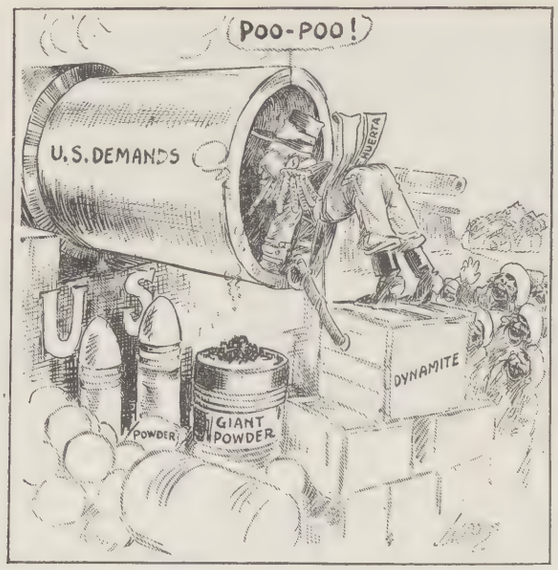
But the Philadelphia daily is not convinced even by this argument, and proceeds to answer thus:

"If Delaware should adopt a method of burning at the stake for petty larceny, those of larcenous mind would undoubtedly give it a wide berth, for a time at least, but larceny in the remainder of the United States would not decrease. . . . An undue sentimentality with respect to criminals is to be discouraged, but brutality and cruelty never constituted a reformative process. If all the States were to revert to the whipping habit to-morrow the country would feel a sense of outrage."

And this, thinks the Washington *Star*, is about the last thing any State is likely to do. It says:

"It is inconceivable that any modern community should adopt the whipping-post as a means of correcting any form of offense against the law. It might, as in the case of Delaware, hold fast to the whip-handle, from force of habit, or because of a distaste for acknowledging that possibly it has been mistaken, a sense of pride preventing reform. But that is as far as the whipping-post will go as an American method of punishment, and it is a matter of national congratulation that it is maintained in only a few communities, and remains there as a relic of an ancient day. Its total extinction is only a matter of time, whatever may be the fate or the effect of the resolution now pending in the House."

Perhaps some of these Commonwealths that are so anxious to pluck out the mote that is in their brother's eye have penological beams in their own that need attention. As the New York *Times* observes:



ENTERTAINING HIS COUNTRYMEN.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

THE COST OF INTERVENTION.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE LIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF OUR MEXICAN PROBLEM.

"Delaware's whipping-post is a symbol of conditions in jails about which the public does not like to think, and therefore they are neglected. Most States have abolished the whipping-post, but most States have jails and workhouses that are hotbeds of filth, immorality, cruelty, hardship, and, to make wretchedness more bitter, of favoritism."

STARVING THE RAILROADS

FINANCIAL STARVATION, our railroads say, is the fate confronting them unless they are permitted to increase their freight rates. So acute, in fact, is the condition of our great transportation systems, according to the testimony of railroad men, that the only alternative to increased rates is government ownership. "The margin between what we are taking in and what we are paying out is steadily growing narrower; we are suffering from slow starvation," declares W. C. Maxwell, traffic manager of the Wabash, and this statement virtually summarizes the evidence laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission last week, when it listened to the plea of the Eastern railroads—those in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers—for a 5 per cent. rate increase. The shippers' side of the case is to be heard later. The advance asked for, according to a railroad official quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "would add between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 to the revenues of the railroads involved," and of this total "about 50 per cent. would accrue to the three main systems, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio."

As explained to the Commission by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, the railroads of the country have felt the burden of the increased cost of living like all other enterprises or individuals, "but, unlike all others, have not been permitted so far to raise their prices or adjust their charges in recognition of that burden." Mr. Willard submitted figures to show that since 1910 the petitioning railroads have spent more than $600,000,000 in additions and improvements, while their net income in the same period has decreased more than $16,000,000, because operating expenses have increased faster than operating revenues. "These companies," he said, "apparently not only failed to earn any return whatever on the new capital invested, but saved even less from gross earnings, as returned upon the original property investment, than they were able to show before this large additional expenditure was made." Wage payments, he pointed out, "have gone up by leaps and bounds, largely as a result of mediation and arbitration proceedings," and he cited the recent award of $6,000,000 annually in increased wages to conductors and trainmen as an instance. Moreover, "the effect of the so-called 'full crew' laws alone has been to increase the expenses of these carriers more than $4,000,000 per annum." The Commission's decision in this case, argued Mr. Willard, "will mark an epoch," since it will very largely determine whether the country shall continue as in the past to look to private capital and private enterprise for its transportation requirements, "or be compelled finally to accept the only alternative possible—government ownership and control."

Wages and the cost of living have advanced throughout Europe in much the same way that they have in the United States, remarks the New York *Commercial*, and European railroads, like ours, "are feeling the burden severely." But—

"While many shippers and a large part of the public are opposing advances in freight-rates in the United States, European countries have authorized them in many important cases, and the roads owned by the governments have not hesitated to put additional burdens on every one who travels or ships goods."

"The wisdom of starving the railroads to death is difficult of demonstration," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the New York *Sun* thinks that "the case for the railroads, in the main, is as clear as crystal." Among other papers which concede the justice of the railroads' petition are the New York *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Press*, *Times*, and *Journal of Commerce*, and the Baltimore *Sun* and *News*. The Boston *Transcript*, however, thinks that if the railroads win the desired increase "it will hardly be without challenge," for while the larger shippers are disposed to accept the higher rates "the small ones are more numerous and have already filed a formidable batch of protests against any change." And in the Chicago *Tribune* we read:

"Railroads are not only suffering from the sins of the past; they are suffering from the minor faults of the present management. A wider adoption of 'the public be pleased' policy would assist in creating a public opinion more favorable to the railroads and their real needs than yet exists—and that would be not merely for their benefit, but for that of the public. For it is a fact that unjust prejudice and excessive hostility against the common carriers react finally against the shipper and consumer—upon the whole nation, whose economic health and prosperous growth depend upon an adequate system of transportation."

THE CONSERVATION SPLIT

SHALL EACH STATE regulate the use of all natural resources within its borders, or shall the final control rest in the strong hands of Uncle Sam? This question is the rock on which the conservation forces split during the fifth annual session of the National Conservation Congress in Washington last week. A struggle between the two factions for the control of the convention was predicted in advance, and both sides were freely accused of "packing" the meetings with their own adherents. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) explains, the advocates of national control believe that "the people of a State, Esau-like, are too prone to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and, in their eagerness to see a speedy development of their community, are likely to give away rights that will wrong their children." On the other hand, in the States chiefly concerned there is an influential body of opinion which fiercely resents dictation from Washington concerning the disposition of their natural resources, and complains that the tendency of the present conservation policy is to tie up these resources in red tape so that nobody can get any benefit from them. As an illustration, the St. Louis paper cites the case of Alaska, "whose people have been long protesting because they are compelled to buy coal shipped from far-away points and sold at a high price when they have billions of tons of coal at home which the Government will not permit to be mined."

Photograph by Harris and Ewing.

HE LED THE REVOLT.

In the recent Conservation Congress Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, led the champions of State's rights in their unsuccessful effort to wrest control of the convention from the Pinchot forces.

This States' rights point of view found expression in the Conservation Congress in such incidents as the resolutions of the Arkansas delegation insisting on the abolition of the forest reserve and contending that the waterways of their State belong to the State and should not be governed by a bureau at Washington. This delegation then withdrew from the convention with threats to launch a rival organization to advance its views. The States' rights faction was led by Senator John H. Bankhead (Dem.), of Alabama, a close ally of Congressman Underwood. Of the other faction ex-Forester Gifford Pinchot is the generally accepted leader.

Altho the Pinchot forces finally triumphed to the extent of putting through a resolution recognizing the principle of Federal control of water-power, it was not until a number of delegates had withdrawn in dudgeon, and some editors see in the result only a barren victory. "The victory of the followers of Gifford Pinchot seems to be complete, but it may be that it has been achieved at fatal cost," remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which notes that, in addition to the defection of the Arkansas delegates, "Governor Stewart, of Montana, says that he will never again appoint delegates to the Conservation Congress, and the Washington State delegation says that it is through." *The Post* argues that the resolutions of such a congress "are not worth the paper they are written on unless they represent public sentiment," and it goes on to say that "the West and Southwest are practically a unit in opposition to the Pinchot plan of water-power restrictions," and "Congress, too, is a bulwark of States' rights to-day." Hence, in defying the States' rights element, this Washington paper contends, "Mr. Pinchot is plunging his cause into politics in a fashion which separates the goats and the sheep into Progressives and Democrats." Of this aspect of the situation *The Post*, which leaves no doubt as to where its own sympathies lie, goes on to say:

"Now that the policy of Federal control and the States' rights doctrine have locked horns for fair on the conservation question, the political side of the issue thus sharply raised assumes proportions and features hitherto kept under the lid by general consent. All parties fell in with the sentiment that the new principle of the conservation of natural resources should not be made the plaything of politics or permitted to give rise to sectional feeling. Once in practise, however, the people of the States directly affected by the operation of the new-fangled system realized that they had been hoodwinked, and then began the internal struggle which had its climax in the disruption of the national body on Thursday.

"Party lines were not sharply drawn, it is true, but the political leanings of the leaders of the opposing sides show a line of cleavage too clear-cut to be misunderstood. Behind Gifford Pinchot, who, doubtless seeing that conservation and States' rights are too antagonistic to tolerate one another in the same territory, precipitated the split, there stand the group of ultraprogressives whose high connections with the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations gave opportunity for the enforcement of the conservation policy to extremes far beyond what the undeveloped States of the great West could support. . . .

"The battle will be to the finish, for there is no basis of compromise. The policy and the doctrine are irreconcilable on the main point in dispute. Who can doubt, surveying the situation from an outside coign of vantage, that the historical States' rights doctrine will survive? It is only when bureaucracy is permitted to write veto messages invalidating water-power legislation that the props are kicked from under the rights of the States to regulate their internal affairs."

Instead of a "battle to the finish," however, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* predicts a solution by compromise:

"The residents of the sections most affected are bitterly against the national policy. Oh the other hand, the Federal Government is not likely to relinquish control to the States. The present clash will continue until there is a compromise. The most likely solution is that the Government will adopt some practical plan that will eliminate red-tape delays and permit the development of the natural resources of the country, but will check the wastefulness that has prevailed in the past, and also prevent the monopolizing of natural resources by exploiters."

This year's Conservation Congress, in the opinion of the New York *Press* (Prog.), "included a good many people looking like Trojan horses"—in other words, "there were too many delegates from water-power States, representing exploiting interests rather than the public." *The Press* goes on to say:

"Anybody familiar with the methods and the personnel of the water-power lobbies that have been present in Washington so much of the time in recent years recognized familiar faces among the delegates to the gathering and wondered whether it was really a conservation gathering or a reunion of the lobby.

"Delegates to the convention came from the States with credentials from the Governors. Now that the popular zeal for the cause has somewhat subsided, the agents of selfish interests find it easy enough to get credentials from their Governors or other authorities with the appointing power, and these went to

Washington, masquerading as Simon-pure conservationists, when, in fact, they were devoting their energies to the defeat of the very purposes which are presumed to animate, and did originally animate, these gatherings.

"To say this is by no means to impugn the motives of all, or probably a majority, of the men who went to take part in the gathering. It is merely calling attention to a condition which can not escape the notice of people observing the evolution of this movement."

The New York *Evening Mail*, another Progressive paper, also notes the zeal for States' rights displayed by the water-power interests, and remarks that—

"The principal opponents of national control, by the way, were not Southern men, but men from Oregon and the State of Washington, where there is extremely little sentiment in favor of conservation of any kind. Some of the most earnest advocates of national supervision were Southern men. The movement, like the cause of sanitation, has done a great deal of political good by inducing a national habit in looking at national questions.

"Conservation of the great national resources has never been and never will be a local question; and suspicion of national control in such a matter is itself suspicious."

The Phenix *Arizona Republican* (Rep.) rejoices over the outcome of the "brilliant fight for the people" led by Mr. Pinchot "against great odds and a splendidly organized force representing the special interests." It goes on to say:

"The latter won in the committee on resolutions, but it was defeated on the floor of the congress. It was hard there to offer any excuse in favor of monopoly. The friends of the people were wideawake and saw through the transparent argument against national control of the power sites and the forests."

No doubt there are two sides to this controversy, remarks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), which thinks that, whether right or wrong, the decision of the majority to stand pat for national control of water-power has value, because—

"It gives general notice of the fact that there is a large and earnest body of men abroad and on guard who are determined that the resources of the country shall be managed for the benefit of the people of the country. They are opposed to water-power monopoly and opposed to any improvident granting of water-power privileges. It is complained that these men are retarding development in some States. If they are, they can not prevail very long, and in any event a little retardation now will be better than haste, with the resulting hopeless and permanent regret which some States already feel."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Harvard of the species is more deadly than the Yale.—*New York Press.*

WE note that the Anti-Saloon League elected a full set of officers.—*Columbia State.*

SULZER'S trial cost about $125,000, making it the most expensive boomerang on record.—*Chicago News.*

TAMMANY now has a splendid opportunity to carry out that "Economy" program.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ST. PETERSBURG is flattered to know that it can impart éclat to a social career in Peoria.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE tax on incomes that is causing most anxiety at present is the bill for the winter's supply of coal.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

HUERTA may be able to save his face, but those who have seen his pictures can hardly think it worth it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"A STRONG people," Colonel Roosevelt says, "need never fear a strong man." There is that third-term talk again!—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

EQUAL suffrage prevails in Mexico to a large extent. The women are not permitted to vote and the men are afraid to.—*Kansas City Journal.*

WE believe that if Colonel Roosevelt ever gets to be President again he will have Congress come up to the White House and he will read his annual message from the front steps.—*Washington Herald.*

A GOOD deal of criticism of "Pindell of Peoria" is pure partizan piffle. Editing a paper in Peoria requires more ability then living on unearned increment in New York, and the Republican custom was to select Ambassadors because of their wealth.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MR. PINDELL'S duties in Russia would be so light that Jim Ham Lewis could almost perform them himself.—*Boston Transcript.*

EXPERTS in Spanish are busy in telling us that the H is silent in Huerta, Permanently, let us hope.—*Springfield Republican.*

THOMAS EDISON complains that when he stops work he gets sick. How would you like to have an Edison or two working for you?—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE didn't put much over on Siam when Mr. Sweek was named as Minister. Siam sends us, in return, Mr. Phya Prabha Karavongse.—*New York Press.*

THE promptness and care with which Mr. Sulzer has filed his latest report of campaign expenditures indicates that he can learn some things, anyhow.—*Indianapolis News.*

GOVERNOR TENER has decided to accept the presidency of the National League, but he selfishly insists on completing his term in the lesser honor, the Governorship of Pennsylvania.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

SAVE your money and buy an egg.—*Toledo Blade.*

WILL the income tax of labor leaders be collected "at the source"?—*Wall Street Journal.*

EGGS at seven cents each. How much of this does the hen get?—*New York American.*

THERE is a growing suspicion that the income tax law was really written by Henry James.—*Columbia State.*

"MEXICO for the Mexicans!" howls one of them. Well, are there any other bids?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SENATOR LEWIS officially announces that the Pindell letter was almost a forgery.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE reports from Mexico show that Candidate Felix Diaz ran well—over the housetops.—*Kansas City Journal.*

IF the pauper hen of the old world is ever to serve the American consumer, now is her golden opportunity.—*Chicago News.*

AN "elastic currency" that would stretch through the holiday season would be a popular idea.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE still unnamed "man higher up" in the Police Department certainly deserves the prize for a long-distance altitude record.—*Wall Street Journal.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has done more than any other man of his time to improve the telegraph service in the dark spots of the earth.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CONGRESSMEN will not be insisting so ardently on Government ownership of railroads when they understand that if Government owned the roads there would be no need for their receiving mileage money.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT looks as tho Huerta would have to do his Christmas shopping early—or get it charged.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE Mexican situation always looks favorable from Washington, and unfavorable from Mexico.—*Philadelphia Press.*

NEWS that a new telescope is to bring the moon within twenty-nine miles of the earth begins to interest the real-estate men.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DAYTON has invited Colonel Goethals to become city manager at his own salary. Dayton saw the need of a canal last spring.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is to be observed that none of the amateur convicts who have been testing jails have yet investigated the Delaware system. There's a reason.—*Springfield Republican.*

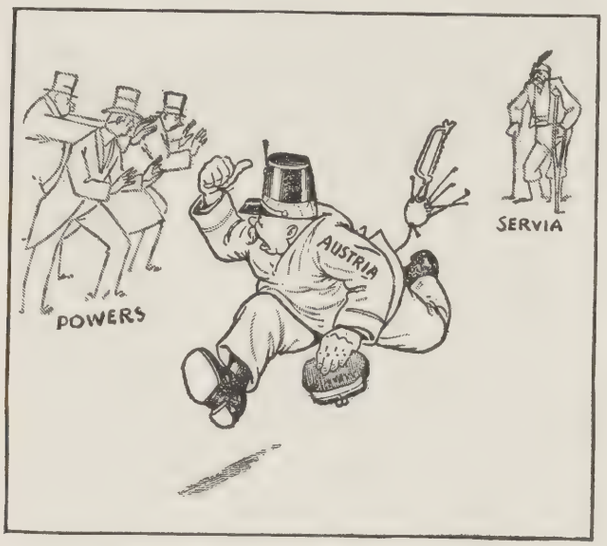
TENURE of office in the Huerta Cabinet lasts long enough for the Minister to have himself photographed in evening dress and catch a train for Vera Cruz.—*New York Evening Post.*

"THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

BALKAN INGRATITUDE TO RUSSIA

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT is felt in Russia at the ingratitude of the Balkan nations, who seem to be taking their orders from Vienna after Russia saved them from Austrian invasion during the late unpleasantness. Russia has always regarded the Slav countries in the Balkans as foster-



RUSSIA'S VIEW OF AUSTRIA'S ACTIVITIES.
AUSTRIA—"Police! Police! A highwayman is chasing me!"
—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

children, saved from the Ottoman yoke by Russian arms, and to see these thankless offspring turn to Austria is a great grief to St. Petersburg. The Czar's Government feels as if the Balkan ground were slipping from under its feet, and is making great efforts to win it back. In a long editorial the semiofficial *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) reminds the Balkan Slavs of their not very remote past, and hints at the danger in the future if they continue to disregard the wishes of Russia:

"All the Balkan countries, not excepting Rumania and Greece, were not long ago provinces of the Ottoman Empire. They won political independence and exist as nations by the efforts and sacrifices of Russia, and, as long as they are not dead politically, can not forget to whom they owe their liberation. No matter how Russia's enemies try to pervert the truth, the Russian name will be sacred over the whole area of the Balkan Peninsula as long as the Serbs, Bulgarians, and Greeks are morally alive.

"The political influence of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula in 1913 has undoubtedly weakened. But not because Russia has forsaken the Balkan nations and considers her rôle in the Near East finished. Without the support of the Russian people, the Balkan War would have had a very different character. Bulgaria in the course of the war received from Russia clothing and footwear for her army, coal for the railroads, and large sums of money. Without the support of Russia, Bulgaria would have remained helpless at the critical moment. If, because of a shortage in fuel, the Bulgarian railroads should have ceased operations, the offensive campaign would have become impossible. The war would have been prolonged for an indefinite time, for the enemy could then have concentrated his forces. A short delay would have been enough to enable the Turks to fortify the Tchaldja positions and make them impregnable. The victorious beginning and termination of the first war were made possible, first of all, by Russia's support. Servia and Montenegro, if not for the help of Russia, would not now be dividing between themselves the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar.

"Austria concentrated against Servia her mobilized Army, but refrained from invading Servia exclusively for the reason that Russia had retained under colors 400,000 reservists. . . . Only Russia's readiness to protect Servia by force of arms averted an Austrian invasion of Servian territory. Further, only to Russia are the Serbs obliged for the extension of their border lines in the direction of Albania.

"All these disinterested acts of Russia for the benefit of Servia and Bulgaria were soon forgotten by their leaders. When the decisive moment came, neither the Bulgarian Czar nor the Servian King agreed to the unconditional arbitration of the Russian Emperor. Then followed the disintegration of the alliance, and the fratricidal war. The war was begun despite the efforts of Russian diplomacy, despite the hopes of the Russian people. At that tragic hour Russian diplomacy did not reveal either art or strength. But even then Russia did not turn away from the Balkans. Behind the Balkan politicians with their criminal mistakes were their nations, innocent and obedient to the commands of their masters. For their sake Russia continued her work, saving from the fire all that was possible.

"A great deal has been saved, more than was expected. All the Bulgarian territory to the very capital was occupied by the enemies' troops. Notwithstanding that, Bulgaria emerged from the trial . . . with an enlarged territory. Servia is still being protected by Russia against an Austrian invasion. With all that, it is impossible not to see that the leading political circles of the Balkan countries are hostile toward Russia, and inclined to enter into closer relations with Austria-Hungary. And not only inclined, but actually doing so.

"Russia has not forsaken the Balkan peoples, and continues to guard their interests. It is due solely to her efforts that each disputed question is solved, as far as possible, in accord with the needs of Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece, and against the claims of Austria. But after all it somehow happens that

RISKY THRONE OF THE BALKAN PEACE ANGEL.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

the vision of the Balkan statesmen is turned with vast respect toward Vienna, and with total indifference toward St. Petersburg.

"Russian diplomacy warned the Bulgarian Government that an attack upon Servia and Greece would be ruinous to Bulgaria; Austro-Hungarian diplomacy assured the Bulgarian statesmen that at the decisive moment they would have the support of Austria. Relying upon the Austrian assurances, the Bulgarian

Government risked a new war and lost all that had been gained in the war with Turkey. It might have seemed that in their wrath they would have turned against Austria, who instigated Bulgaria to an insensate war with Servia. But in reality it appears that the Bulgarians attribute their failures, not to the blunders of their leaders, and not to the instigation of Austria, but to Russia, who tried hard to keep them from that false step."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IRON HAND IN PEKING

VICTOR HUGO, in his "History of a Crime," described the autocratic act by which Napoleon III. imprisoned the deputies and established himself in the seat of supreme authority. Perhaps Hugo's novel has been circulating in China, or perhaps Yuan Shi-kai has been reading the life of Cromwell or the dispatches about Huerta. At any rate, the President-Dictator of China has recently "purged" his Parliament by expelling the three hundred members of the Kuo Ming Tang party. This party was formerly headed by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who led the recent Southern rebellion and is now in exile. At the time of the rebellion the party was required to dismiss its Southern leaders, but it kept up its fight in Parliament for the curtailment of Yuan's authority. The crisis came when the Kuo Ming Tang proposed the adoption of a constitution that would make the President entirely subordinate to the Parliament, and Yuan met the crisis by expelling the party. Disorders and disaffection are reported by cable as being very prevalent throughout the Republic, and executions in Peking are "numerous." Yuan's purge paves the way for a constitution more to his mind, and, in fact, as the Peking correspondent of the London *Times* says, "it was intended to get rid of that party's opposition to his demand for a constitution giving him comprehensive powers." The correspondent goes on to say that Yuan's demands are reasonable in view of the obvious incapacity of the Young China Parliament. Editorially *The Times* observes:

"Foreigners at Peking concur, it seems, in the opinion that, as matters stand, the best interests of the country will be served by concentration of power in the hands of the one man who has proved himself capable of evolving something like order out of the republican chaos; but they entertain grave misgivings, according to our correspondent, with regard to his means of obtaining it. The establishment of an autocratic régime, by summary measures of the kind which Yuan Shi-kai has adopted, is evidently fraught with danger to himself and to the State; but desperate diseases require desperate remedies. Admission of the necessity for one-man rule at the present juncture would appear to involve the necessity for heroic measures. The Kuo Ming Tang has given conclusive proof, during the past two years, that constitutional government in China is at present an unattainable ideal. Its constructive activities have achieved nothing beyond voting itself salaries on a liberal scale, while its destructive energies have been persistently directed to thwarting the head of the State and his advisers in every important measure of foreign and domestic policy. Its disappearance from the scene puts an end to any immediate prospect of representative institutions at Peking, but there is evidence and to spare, at the capital and in the provinces, that the Chinese people are weary of political adventures, and that Yuan Shi-kai's assertion of an effective dictatorship, however unconstitutional, will be generally approved."

THE FIRE-FIGHTER.

Yuan finds the crown the best extinguisher for revolutionary flames.

—*Tokyo Puck.*

TAKING ON THE PILOT.

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

The President of the Chinese Republic has been over and over again charged with an ambitious aim at reviving in himself the ancient imperial supremacy of an extinct dynasty. Of this the great London daily observes:

"In wiping out his political opponents Yuan Shi-kai, following the dynastic traditions of China's rulers, is at pains to explain and to prove to the nation that the Kuo Ming Tang has been guilty of the sin of rebellion and of organized conspiracy against the Government at Peking. The blow which has now fallen was by no means unexpected. In his inaugural address, delivered on October 10, . . . the President said certain things which, to a Chinese audience, pointed unmistakably to a conservative reaction on definite lines, and to forcible control of militant Young China. . . . . .

"Yuan Shi-kai believed then, and evidently believes now, in educating the people to some conception of the principles of self-government before giving them Parliamentary institutions. His political attitude is, in fact, strongly reminiscent of the statecraft of Prince Ito and the Elder Statesmen of Japan. In executive matters he has exprest with equal frankness his determination to put an end to 'the restrictions which had been placed on his authority,' following up this announcement by recommending to the Senate certain drastic amendments of the Provisional Statutes, with a view to relieving Parliament of further concern in the making of treaties, the declaration of war, or the appointment of Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors. In a word, the President has boldly assumed the prerogatives which, from time immemorial, have been vested in the Throne."

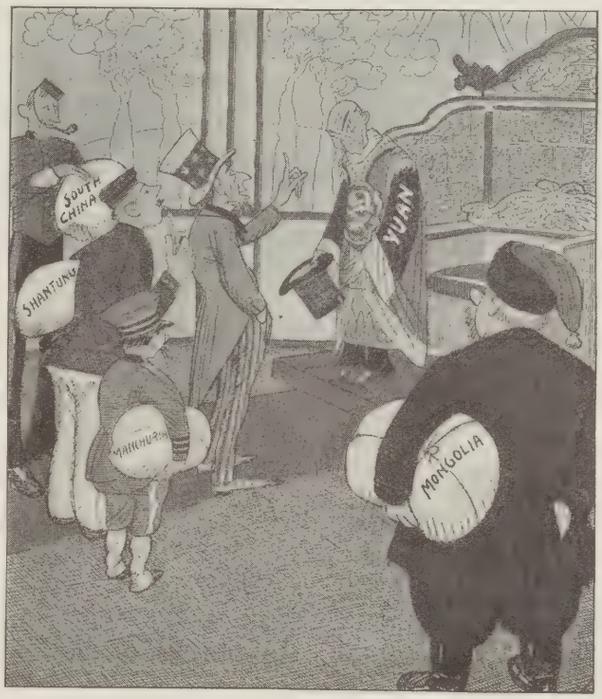
SWITZERLAND AS A WAR HOSPITAL

SWITZERLAND, the cradle of the Red Cross Society, now offers its services as a common hospital for the European nations in case of war. The land of William Tell is to be made sacred and inviolable, and the wounded soldier is to be within its border a patient for the most skilful and well-equipped surgeons and nurses in the world. Such at least is the proposal of the *Tagblatt* (Berne), which puts it in this way:

"It is supremely necessary that Switzerland be accorded neutrality and inviolability in case her neighbors go to war. But our country would also suffer irreparable loss if, while they respected our territorial rights, our neighbors should find it was to their own interest to prevent exportation of foodstuffs and coal. We should be in a sad plight if we were suddenly reduced to exist on our own native resources. It is certain that the Helvetian authorities should at once, in the time of peace, fix their attention on this subject."

The matter can only be arranged and the remedy for a possible contingency obtained by means of a treaty with some powerful neighbor, Germany for instance, and we read:

"It is quite reasonable to think that Switzerland should negotiate a treaty with one of the neighboring States which would guarantee the passage through its territories of goods required by Berne or Geneva. But even such a treaty with only one of the countries on her frontiers would not insure her security from hindrance or molestation from other Powers. . . . It is therefore an absolute necessity that Switzerland should come to a definite understanding with all the countries by which she is surrounded."



YUAN'S LESSON.

UNCLE SAM—"Waal, Yuan, if ye want to make yer new republic go, what I say is, pay off yer creditors!"

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Switzerland, however, continues this paper, must not expect to get something for nothing, and the daily of the Swiss capital continues:

"In exchange for the protection and immunity which she requires, Switzerland must undertake in case of war to take charge of the wounded of both parties to a war. Payment for such service must be fixt at a definite rate. Switzerland would undertake to care for those wounded and return them to their country on their recovery. . . . The fear of being boycotted or cut off from the supplies she needs would at once be banished if Switzerland made herself the common ambulance hospital of Europe."

Indorsing this proposition the *Journal de Genève* says:

"The idea put forth by the *Tagblatt* is both original and interesting. Switzerland, the cradle of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross Society, will feel honored on being accepted as the Good Samaritan of Europe, and will act as such under the auspices of all belligerant Powers. Of course, much material expenditure will be needed before this scheme can be realized. This will necessitate due preparation in time of peace. In any case war among her neighbors will demand great sacrifices on the part of Switzerland. We should be happy to think that the main part of these sacrifices would merely mean the care of the wounded, the relief of agony. To prepare for such a work and to carry it out would be in accord with our best traditions, and the rulers of our State could certainly count on the eager cooperation of the whole people."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARGENTINA'S ADMIRATION FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ARGENTINA, the paradise of the toreador and the Spanish cowboy, can also admire the manly and literary qualities of the former ranchman who has stood at the head of affairs in a sister republic. Thus it is that Colonel Roosevelt, one of the conquerors of Spain in Cuba, a mighty hunter, rider, and traveler, is at present receiving a good deal of genuine homage from the press of Latin America. Argentina seems to regard him as a real and sympathetic friend. He is the object of gratitude as a President of the United States who won for the Government at Buenos Aires the admission to the Hague Conference, and we read in the *Prensa*, the great daily of that capital, the following glowing tribute to our countryman:

"This visit of the ex-President has antecedents which make it particularly pleasing and interesting to the nations for whose international position and rehabilitation he used his influence, urging that they be invited to participate in the Hague conferences. It was at The Hague that they figured for the first time in the concert of the great Powers as peoples with the rights of nations.

"If for nothing more than this, Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to the consideration and gratitude of these countries, elevated through his influence and intercession to the rank of recognized nations, but up to that time obstinately considered by the Powers as something less than colonies.

"He is also worthy of our acknowledgment and gratitude for the continental unity which he has cultivated, seeking to embody in Pan-American relations their economic and commercial conveniences from which the United States, the great Republic, proposes to derive solutions for the arduous problems which its growth as an industrial and financial power presents, and whose abundance of resources and energies makes necessary the expansion of its foreign trade.

"For this policy no other part of the world is more propitious and favorable than South America, with its vast and growing elements of progress and wealth, with indigenous and spontaneous industries to attract capital and labor, with consuming markets in rapid development; a field open to-day to the competition of the great nations who are seeking profitable outlets for their capital and merchandise.

"As among these, none is more apt or auspicious for this purpose than the Argentine Republic, as it alone has 40 per cent. of the foreign trade, as a whole, of the twenty Latin-American republics of the continent."

This paper dwells with particular emphasis on the ex-President's tact and geniality in modernizing and so far modifying the application of the Monroe Doctrine as to be "adapted to the requirements, interests, and reciprocity" of relations between the United States and Latin America. As the *Prensa* puts it:

"Mr. Roosevelt will now have the opportunity of seeing with his own eyes and corroborating by personal investigation his calculations on which he based and inspired his continental policy, and thus confirming the judgment which he may have formed at a distance through the information of others.

"Altho he does not bring official credentials, he brings them unofficially from the great people he has governed and with whom his words have such great influence. It is therefore fitting

that we should endeavor to make his stay agreeable and also to furnish him with everything that may serve him as an element of judgment and of appreciation of the degree of national development, of the live and powerful energies which give it an impulse, and the limitless sources of wealth, and almost all of these in an embryonic stage of exploitation and requiring capital to make them grow.

"The distinguished visitor, thus informed and imprest by the vigor of a great country as yet in formation, will be able to recognize with the sure eye of a statesman, developed in a country of growth similar to this, all its inborn power and vitality, and from his commanding position will be able to make the most efficacious propaganda ever made in favor of this Republic."

Great hopes are exprest that a reelection of the Colonel will still further strengthen the ties which bind the sister republics lying north and south of the Equator:

"If later in the varying course of political events in the United States, where his name has such great weight, he should again

UNCLE SAM—"I'll water these revolutionary mushrooms, and, when they are ripe, I'll gather them."

—*Hojos Selectas* (Barcelona).

be called to rule over its destinies, we should have in him a decided and enthusiastic promoter of this policy of international solidarity, insisted upon by him with the fervor of his convictions which marks all his campaigns.

"Meanwhile, this careful politician and great statesman will return our amiable hospitality by a series of lectures on certain interesting subjects. On these subjects his opinions and views will be good counsel, based on the experience and wisdom acquired in governing men and their interests."

The republics of South America are quite ready to sit at the feet of the Colonel and take the lessons of political wisdom which this soldier and statesman can so vigorously impart. As this paper declares:

"At the farewell banquet given him in New York he sketched his themes for the lectures he is to deliver here, and his discourse, freed from the enthusiasm of the moment and the occasion, states some of the evils from which we should try to preserve ourselves, so as not to fall into errors and indifference which complicate the problem of conservation and national welfare, a problem recognized by all political parties in their programs for the purification of politics and government.

"Mr. Roosevelt's visit is therefore welcome, and will be interesting and instructive and even of national importance."

THE VERDICT IN THE KRUPP SCANDAL

THE SECOND TRIAL in the case of the Krupp Manufacturing Company reveals the fact that the prevalence of graft and political corruption is not confined to one side of the Atlantic Ocean. In the first trial of the Krupp Company the charges were not plainly established. The second trial was brought about by a speech made in the Reichstag by Liebknecht, who appears to have taken the place of Bebel as leader of the Socialist party. This speech had an immediate effect. The Ministry, headed by the Chancellor, Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg, felt bound to start a second investigation, and it was soon found that Brandt and Eccius, Krupp officials dealing with the Government, were revealing to foreign governments the plans of the German War Office. This was especially the case with regard to Brandt, who had formerly been a subofficer, or non-commissioned officer, in the German service, and at the time of his trial was the Berlin agent of the Krupp firm. Mr. Eccius, one of the directors of the Krupp factory, was also involved, according to Liebknecht, in the same nefarious transactions which, as the Socialist leader declared, redounded to the "social, political, and financial profit" of the persons concerned. Brandt having been condemned to fine and imprisonment, and Eccius to pay a heavy fine, the German press think the character of German armament manufacturers and of the German Government has been vindicated before the world. As we read in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"A German law court has never been called upon to confront a more delicate case than that of the Krupp scandal. Military questions of the utmost importance were at stake. The reputation of a manufacturing firm of world-wide fame was at stake also. In this trial the judge was bound to consider not only the rights of a commercial firm, but also the reputation abroad of the German nation.

"The sentence was all the more commendable when we consider the attempts that had been made to influence in one or another direction the independence of the tribunal. The sentence which condemns Brandt to a fine which he is quite able to pay, and to a short imprisonment which he certainly can endure without much physical or mental inconvenience, is, in our opinion, good and reasonable. The world will now recognize the fact that Berlin, in the face of all the Krupps, maintains the purity of her judicial ermine."

But the Krupp house, which has done so much to enrich stockholders and enable nations of various grades of civilization to destroy each other with the finest of modern machinery, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), will suffer both in trade and reputation from this last dismal act of the Krupp scandal. To quote the words of this organ of the middle class in Berlin:

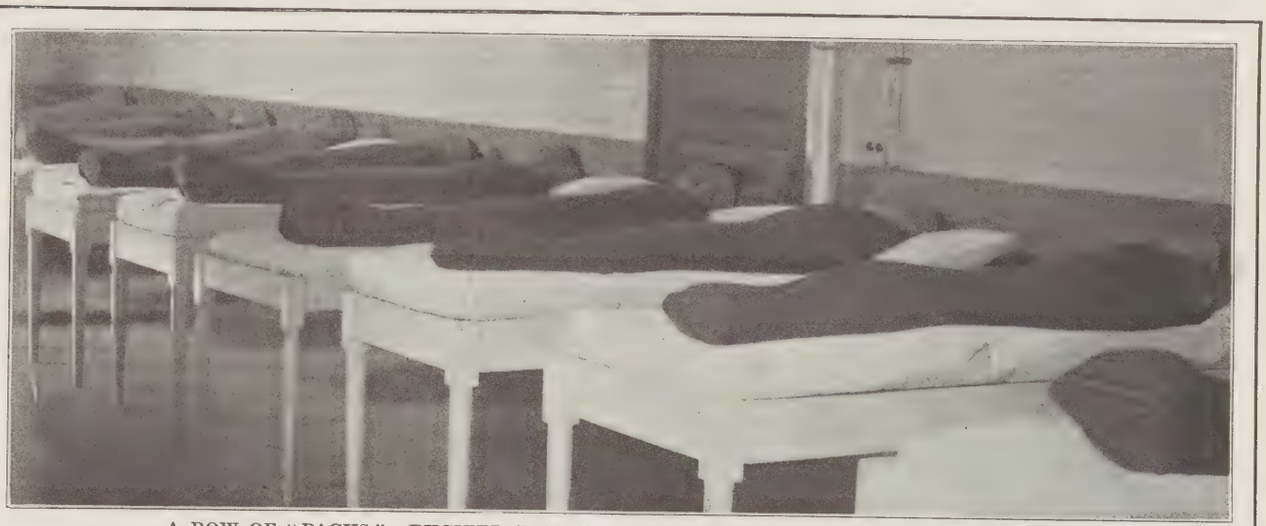
"Much damage will be done to the reputation of the Krupp firm by these recent revelations. The business honor as well as the actual worth of their industrial productions must suffer injury from the results of the Brandt trial. But, however grave have been the consequences of this case, the German Government stands helpless in facing them. One thing is certain. Justice in Germany has been vindicated, without respect to either private or public interests.

"The Krupp trial has not involved the reputation of either a high military officer or a Minister of the Government. The Ministry, with Bethmann-Hollweg at its head, can present itself to the Reichstag with clean hands. Pitiless has been its prosecution of the guilty ones. For the doings of the Krupp house the German Government accepts no responsibility."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, both organs of more or less commercial character, agree in regard to the sentence passed on Brandt. The former says in a long editorial:

"The tragedy is closed. Four months' imprisonment for Maximilian Brandt, the Berlin Government superintendent of the Krupp house, and a fine of 12,000 marks for Director Eccius close the deal. . . . Germany stands vindicated before the nations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A ROW OF "PACKS." EXCITED PATIENTS BEING CALMED BY WATER-TREATMENT.

WATER TO QUENCH THE FIRES OF MANIA

HYDROTHERAPY, or water-cure, is being used with great success in the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, in the treatment of mental disease. Its methods are described in *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, November), by Dr. Mary O'Malley, senior assistant physician to the hospital. This form of treatment, we are told by Dr. O'Malley, has been growing in favor in this country during the past ten or fifteen years, both in mental and other ailments, and all authorities now recognize that there is a rational basis for its employment. The action of water on the human economy is very wide in its scope, owing to its capacity for gradation. It can be used as a vapor, a liquid, or a solid; in applying heat and cold, as an unadulterated agent, or with medicinal properties in solution. It can be applied with various degrees of pressure in showers, sprays, etc. The writer goes on:

"The physical forces—cold, heat, and pressure—produce the physiologic action from which the resultants are received that combat disease. The physiologic action is produced through the skin, and the reaction of the blood-vessels and nerves in the skin to the physical forces applied by the water is an indication of the effect produced by it. The physiologic effects are eliminative, stimulative, sedative. . . . . .

"Hydrotherapy is capable of good, and it is also capable of doing harm, and all conditions must be taken into account, so that it may combine the greatest benefits with the least possible injury. Two of the greatest benefits consist essentially in securing quietness in the day and sleep at night. These are among the main objects to be obtained—to keep the patients quiet, and, what is most important, to maintain a hospital instead of an insane asylum. The sustaining of the general hospital tone in an institution of this class is of the greatest significance to the patients. We win thereby both our position and theirs in the estimation of the public."

The writer considers quieting the patients one of the most worthy objects of the whole treatment and one of its essential problems. To secure this, every means seems right which does not require too much compulsion, or where the force required does not outweigh the benefit. And to quiet a noisy patient, a hot or cold pack two or three times daily is better than to have the whole ward disturbed. One of the ways in which hydrotherapy is applied in cases of mental disease is the continuous bath, called by Dr. O'Malley, "the treatment *par excellence* for all cases of mental disorders." As we read:

"They have been used in this country for the past ten or twelve years, but have been in existence in Germany for at least a quarter of a century, being introduced by Kraepelin and others. To quote from Kraepelin, 'it has been proved by experience that the treatment of excited patients in the continuous bath possesses advantages over all other treatments.' . . . . . .

"A bathtub especially adapted for use with a constant inflow and outflow of water, regulated by a control table, and in which the patient may be suspended in a hammock in the water, is necessary for the successful continuous bath, the head being well supported above water by an air-pillow. All restraint or influence of this nature should be avoided in continuous baths; it is not advisable even to throw a sheet across the tub, but let the patients follow their inclinations—wander at will about the room. If they get out of the tub, they usually return to the bath after a chilly sensation is experienced from leaving the warm water. The duration of these baths depends to some degree on the patient's mental condition at the time. Sometimes one or two hours in the bath will relieve distressing symptoms, and, again, it will require hours or even days to subdue an excitement. The temperature of the water should at no time exceed 100° F., altho it is advisable, where it is possible to do so, to vary the temperature of the water between 95° and 98° F. Our bath mistress is always instructed under no conditions to allow the water to rise above 98° F. However, with the greatest precautions sometimes in a large institution, where there is such an irregular demand on the hot-water supply, the temperature of the water may rise to 100° F., or more. It is in these conditions that a serious depression or collapse may ensue.

"We obtain excellent results from the association of prolonged baths with repose in bed for the treatment of excited cases. In the general treatment the procedure is as follows: the patient remains in the bath during the period of excitement, be it one or several hours, and at times the bath is frequently extended throughout the day and occasionally into the night. As soon as quietness ensues she is placed in bed, where she stays as long as she remains quiet or until the return of the excitement. She is then placed again in the bath until the symptoms have disappeared. By this treatment we find complications are prevented, and the period of excitement is shortened and in many cases entirely suppressed; isolation and destruction to clothing and furniture are avoided and trauma lessened. . . . . .

"Next to the continuous baths, the cold pack is the most valuable remedy in cases of excitement. Its immediate effects are calming, and it is apparently the most practical method, as it is available at any and all times. . . . Tho the continuous bath is superior in many respects, yet it can not be well carried out extensively in large institutions. . . . In excited cases these

treatments should be administered for from forty-five to sixty minutes, and may be renewed three or four times daily. In this hospital patients are sometimes packed before breakfast, before the hydriatic department has opened for the day; the patient is again treated in the douche room during the morning hours; after her return to the ward, if she is very restless, she is again packed. These cases are often given a pack at bedtime, and it performs wonders during the night if a patient is restless or becomes excited."

Other applications of the water-cure in such cases are the hot pack, sitz baths, and needle douches. That the patients

"THE TREATMENT *PAR EXCELLENCE*"

For all cases of mental disorders is the "continuous bath."

do not object to the treatment and recognize its good effects is shown by the following anecdotes, quoted by Dr. O'Malley from a recent paper by Dr. Reid:

"In one of our wards at the present time is a woman who for many years has been treated for recurrent attacks of mania. For certain reasons it is necessary to keep her in a chronic ward at some distance from the hydrotherapy room. When her excitement becomes so intense that it is impossible to bring her to the hydrotherapy room for treatment, she asks permission to sit under the shower-bath for two hours daily. Notwithstanding the fact that her excitement and confusion become so great as to render her almost incapable of performing a rational act or uttering a coherent sentence, she makes her way to the bathroom and takes her treatment with great regularity. A retired army major who has recently recovered from an attack of mania told me that he had tried all possible combinations of the water treatment, and had worked out for himself quite an elaborate program, which he found of great benefit in lessening his excitement. This consisted in taking the hot box for fifteen minutes, cold pack for one hour, hot needle bath, followed by cold shower, and Scotch douche. He also found that sleep could be induced during his periods of greatest excitement by the use of a continuous bath at 99° F. for one hour."

SANITY AND INSANITY

BEFORE WE TALK about the recent increase of insanity, it will be well for us to inquire whether we have not been making our tests of sanity more rigid. If more students fail in the entrance examinations of a college than failed fifty years ago, it would be unsafe to conclude that boys are growing more stupid; the examinations may be harder. Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in an article entitled "Some Varieties of Sanity," contributed to *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), raises this question, which he considers worthy of serious thought. The popular and legal view that insanity is a condition of the intellect or reason, Dr. Saleeby pronounces "pure nonsense." The intellect, he says, may be feeble, mediocre, acute, shallow, or profound, in sanity or insanity. The trouble lies quite otherwhere. The supposed irrationality of the lunatic is absolutely reasonable, but reasonable upon false premises; and they are false because his mind is diseased, in the realms of memory and emotion and control. He goes on:

"Once we realize that a criterion is not to be found in the realm of reason or logic, we find ourselves compelled to think, for quite a long time, before we can substitute new criteria or definitions. Gradually it becomes clear that, as real students of the mind have always known, there is no hard-and-fast line between sanity and insanity. Once start thinking about it, and you will find that the whole truth of the matter was humorously and finally exprest by Robert Louis Stevenson, when he said that 'Every man has a sane spot somewhere.' And when practical judgments for practical purposes are needed, we shall find ourselves, if free to do so, making our decisions, not upon any grounds of theory, but simply with the hope of doing the least harm and the most good in the circumstances.

"Before me is a volume on 'The Criminal Responsibility of the Insane,' published by Churchill in 1856, for the author, Dr. Caleb Williams, whose grandson I happen to be. Dr. Williams, a leading alienist of his day, and visiting physician to the Retreat at York, had done his best to save the lives of two lunatics who had committed murder. In one case Baron Bramwell dismissed his evidence with a series of contemptuous observations, based largely on the view that the Retreat was a humane institution, and that those connected with it had views of peculiar sentimentality; and the man was hanged. Any one reading the case and the subsequent comments of knowledge upon it may see that in our own day the murderer would have been sent to an asylum. No kind of opinion, in this country now, less than sixty years after, would call this man anything but a lunatic, tho Dr. Williams was looked upon as mad himself for maintaining that view then.

"In a word, we have immensely raised, in certain arbitrary directions, our standard of sanity; and when Sir James Crichton-Browne reminds us of the great increase in the number of certified lunatics in the last half-century, we must remember that, in that period, our notions of what constitutes sanity and insanity have been markedly changed—in some chance respects.

"Now, how much further are we to go in this process? Have we gone far enough, or too far, and how many directions are there? I suggest that until the most competent students of normal psychology, such as Dr. McDougall, and the most competent students of insanity, meet and try to teach each other all they know, from their very different points of view, we shall never reach wise conclusions for practise. Meanwhile no medical school in this country requires any study of normal psychology. But such conclusions are more urgently needed than ever in history. The number of the certainly insane is appalling; the number of those whose conduct is injurious to themselves and others—whatever unexamined terms you choose to apply to it—is enormous, and we eugenists have abundant evidence behind us when we declare the importance of the hereditary factor here."

The kind of stuff one reads on this topic, Dr. Saleeby says, belongs to the category of the stories we give to children, in which every one is either "good" or "bad." "Good" and "bad," "sane" and "insane," are terms which the author insists can not be applied as a whole to that infinite, sensitive complex which we call the "soul of man." We shall learn, he says, that there are as many kinds of soul and conduct, each

in part making for enhanced life and in part making for death, as there are faces in the human family. He concludes:

"I have known intimately two men of towering genius, Francis Galton and Francis Thompson—both idealists, both profoundly wise in apparently irreconcilable senses, both utterly unique, each offering the most extreme and violent contrast to the other in a dozen fundamentals of thought and conduct, each a glory and a treasure to his age and all ages to come. Once compare and contrast these two men, the statistician and the poet, realize that both were sane, if the word ever has any scintilla of meaning, and you will want what I want—an Encyclopedia of Sanity, with 'clinical lectures' on its varieties, its etiology, its differential diagnosis, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment. For this I will gladly forego the reading of any further compilations on insanity for the next decade."

STARVATION AND EDUCATION

MORE THAN ONE struggling author has tried to "cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," but the successful ones were not children. The little ones require plenty of food, especially when, in addition to their physical growth, we are trying to shape and develop their brains. Observation seems to show that in the lack of proper nutrition we have a serious enemy of primary education. In other words, pupils in some public schools can not study properly, simply because they do not have enough to eat. This is shown strikingly by an experiment tried in the Wood School at Philadelphia by Dr. Walter W. Roach and reported by him in *School Progress* (Philadelphia). In this school there were numerous physically deficient children who were also backward in their studies. Proper feeding for only four weeks increased the total weight of 113 children by over 250 pounds and improved their standing in their classes proportionately. Writes Dr. Roach:

"This school draws its pupils from a neighborhood inhabited by poor families, largely of Polish, Italian, and mixed nationalities, and many hard-working Americans. The children are interesting, but an educational problem, because many are undernourished. They have all been carefully weighed, measured, and physically examined. More than one hundred, about one-third of the school, need better nourishment in order to cope with the school program.

"Many of these children were found to be coming to school with insufficient breakfasts, and some with no breakfast at all. The clinic was organized May 18, and suspended for the summer vacation at the close of the regular school sessions, June 13, so that the nutriment was administered during a period of four school weeks of five days each. . . . . .

"The 'Food Clinic' was authorized by the District Superintendent and the school principal, and the food has been served under the direction of the school medical inspector. The children were weighed each Friday, and careful notes made concerning their school progress.

"Through the generosity of five large Philadelphia milk firms, each donating milk; a prominent firm donating cereal food (oats, corn, rice, wheat, etc.), for the clinic; the Home and School League cooperating with the serving equipment, and a liberal gentleman covering the cost of preparing the food, these children were given a nourishing ration of properly cooked cereal, and milk, each morning at recess period (10.30 A.M.).

"The form of the cereal was changed each day—corn mush one morning, oatmeal the next; rice next day, with zwieback and hot milk the next, thus interesting them in a change every morning. Fifty quarts of milk were consumed each day by 113 children, each child receiving nearly a pint as its quota. On Mondays, rice was prepared by boiling. For each of the other days the cereal was cooked over night in a fireless cooker, securing all the benefits of the slow application of heat with thorough chemical change.

"On the first day or two many of the children, unaccustomed to cereal and milk, refused to eat. Some were shy and timid, but by degrees, with the aid of the encouragement of their class teachers, they began to eat and enjoy the nutrient."

The fact that these children gained in weight a certain number of ounces or pounds from a given amount of cereal and milk in four weeks Dr. Roach does not regard as the essential point. They all improved in color, showing that their blood had become richer; they gained in spirits and activity; were less nervous, not so irritable, and carried the atmosphere of cordiality from the luncheon tables back into their classrooms. To continue:

"They were able to study better, as shown by a comparison of their work before the clinic began, and week by week as it progressed. For instance, comparing the whole school averages in spelling and arithmetic for the week ending May 16, before the clinic began, and the week of June 13, with the averages of the groups of those children of the second, third, and fourth grades and the special classes attending the clinic, it was shown in every comparison that the improvement was most marked in the work of the children receiving the nutrient. . . . . .

FEEDING THE BRAIN THROUGH THE BODY.

Proper feeding not only increased the total weight of 113 children 250 pounds in four weeks, but improved their standing in their classes proportionately, and made them less nervous and irritable.

"Unknown to the grade teachers, the weekly report-sheets concerning the children of each second-, third-, and fourth-grade class, and the special classes attending this food clinic, were carefully noted. The result of these scorings for the week preceding attendance at the clinic and the fourth week of the feeding was as follows:

	Spelling		Arithmetic	
Whole School	76.4	82.3	69.0	72.0
2d Grades	71.0	87.0	59.6	71.3
3d Grades	83.6	89.6	61.1	81.4
4th Grades	67.3	82.9	58.0	68.1
Special Classes	57.7	78.2	73.0	79.0

"This would look as tho it is an economic question in education, aside from the physical benefit to the child, to administer the proper nutrient to the school children at the time they need it, *i.e.*, about the middle of the morning session. This clinic will be continued during the coming school year.

"The energy which Nature stores up in the grains of wheat,

oats, corn, rice, and other cereals (made available by proper cooking), together with the energy stored in the milk of the cow, appears to be our logical source of supply, and parents will do well to note this fact in the feeding of their children at home."

MENTAL AND MORAL EFFECT OF LIGHT

THAT the right or wrong lighting of our homes, offices, and shops may have an important bearing on our lives is argued by Dr. F. Park Lewis in an article on "The Psychic Values of Light, Shade, Form, and Color," contributed to the *Transactions* of the Illuminating Engineering Society. The mental and moral effect of light and shade, Dr. Lewis believes, can not be ignored. Excessive lighting brings out sordid details with unpleasant glare which is as bad in effect as insufficient light. The beauty of light sources should not be forgotten. Good lights for the poor will make the home beautiful. He urges collaboration on the part of illuminating engineers, architects, school men, ophthalmologists, and others to secure broader instruction on the care of the eyes. Here is a tale that illustrates the writer's position on the utility of art:

"In a mining district within an hour's journey from Pittsburg, a few years ago, the homes of the miners were sordid and unkempt, the streets being littered and the back yards repositories for all sorts of rubbish. The corporation in charge of the community introduced in the management of the plant improvements in accordance with the most advanced methods, and among other measures prizes were offered for the best garden-plots to be found about the homes of the workmen. This has resulted in an eager and intelligent competition, and in place of an offense to the eye the town has become a beauty-spot. Fences are lined with rows of hollyhocks and golden rod, the walks are bordered by attractive arrangements of garden flowers beautifully kept; vegetable gardens have become productive and in some instances have added to the annual income of the miners as much as $100. Miners working in dark coal-shafts, straining their eyes to see and having them dazzled by millions of reflections from the shiny surfaces, suffer from an affection known as miners' nystagmus, the rapid oscillation of the eyes. . . . I am told that the refreshing change from the gloom of the mine to the soft colors of the garden in which they work has already exercised a most beneficial influence upon this serious affection. In its moral effect in giving an appreciation of the values of better civic conditions in developing a civic spirit, interest has been aroused; they have not only made gardens; they have made men and citizens.

"The mental and moral effect of light and shadow, the difference produced upon our state of mind by the glaring brilliancy of an unshaded Welsbach light, especially an old one, or the soft glow of an even yellow illumination is felt by every one, altho by no means always recognized as a cause of nervous irritation. In some of the most persistent cases of eyestrain, after the ophthalmologist has employed the highest degree of skill in determining the correct combination of lenses to be employed, it will be found that the discomfort is due to a badly placed lamp, to the improper use or absence of shades, to an insufficiency or an excess of light, to some specular reflection, or other local fault in the illumination about which he has not been advised.

"There is probably no one simple element that more deeply concerns the welfare of all people than correct lighting.

"In the studies in efficiency in lighting we seem to have forgotten the beauty of light itself. No mere luminosity will replace a visible light source. By grouping lights of low power and properly planning them—using translucent, frosted, or prismatic globes, effects of great beauty may be secured. It would seem unnecessary to put emphasis too strongly on the superiority of indirect illumination. . . . . .

"When a man comes home after a hard day's work, stumbles through a dark hallway and finds the living-room dimly lighted by an unshaded lamp with a smoky chimney, glaring, yet insufficient, bringing out all of the misery without softening any of its harsher outlines, is it to be wondered that he makes his stay as short as possible, seeking in preference the brightly lighted saloon where appeal is made to his eyes as well as to his appetite? Until we make the homes of the poor fit habitations for them to live in we can not expect them to spend much time in them, nor can we expect to make good citizens out of them. How can we hope for civic pride or civic righteousness to come out of an unlovely, dirty tenement-house? A stream will not rise higher than its source, and the source is the home and the family.

"One of the easiest, one of the least expensive methods of making the poor home livable would be to introduce good lights in it. Could a more effective or a more helpful propaganda be inaugurated than to teach the poor to light their homes adequately, beautifully, and cheaply? This could be done with a minimum of effort, for many of the homes are lighted imperfectly, in an ugly way, and at an extravagant cost. It should be one of the first steps in the new movement for the conservation of vision. . . . . .

"In our auditoriums the lights, to paraphrase the meaning of the apt French expression, 'jump to the eye.' In unnumbered public schools to-day, in which artificial lights must be used, the children are facing flickering gas-lights in a vain attempt to see the marks on shiny blackboards. The school authorities have not yet learned that dark red and green walls absorb the light for which the children are suffering.

"The time has fully arrived when an authoritative body composed of architects, of illuminating engineers, of school-men, of ophthalmologists and of all others who have to do with the management of light or the use of the eyes should collaborate in the development of authoritative plans for the education of the public on sight protection. The American Medical Association is now forming a sub-committee from the medical societies in every State in the Union on the conservation of vision. The National Education Association is deeply interested and is now ready to support any proper effort for broader instruction on the care of the eyes."

IS MOONLIGHT HARMFUL?

STUBBORN BELIEVERS in old superstitions will rejoice at the experiments, reported from Australia, which are said to show that moonlight favors decay. Moonbeams have long been "in bad odor." Even to-day many citizens, otherwise intelligent, object to sleeping in the moonlight, fearing that some harm may come to them. Our very word "lunacy" is a relic of the belief that moonlight causes insanity. The Australian experimenter suggests that the fact that the light of the moon is largely "polarized," or caused to vibrate in one plane, may explain why it hastens decay. Two pertinent questions might be "*Does* it hasten decay?" and "Why should polarized light produce this effect any more than ordinary light?" Be this as it may, so serious a journal as *The Lancet* (London, October 25) deems the matter worth a paragraph, which we reproduce as follows:

"It is an old tradition that to sleep in the moon's rays was a dangerous proceeding, and there is such a thing as 'moonblink,' a temporary blindness said to be due to sleeping in the moonlight of tropical climates, while some observers have reported a devitalizing action of the moon's radiations on vegetable life. There is even quoted a death the cause of which was officially stated to be exposure to moonlight. Apparently the food most seriously affected by the moon's radiations is fish, and seemingly trustworthy statements have been made as to the ill-effects produced in persons who had partaken of fish which had been freely exposed to moonlight. Mr. E. G. Bryant, B.A., B.Sc., writing in a recent number of *The Chemical News* from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, suggests that a possible explanation of these phenomena, assuming them to be true, might lie in the well-known fact that the light of the moon, being reflected light, is more or less polarized, and possibly polarized light may exert a peculiar chemical action. Subsequently, polarized light was obtained from a powerful metallic filament lamp, the light being polarized by means of a pile of sheets of plate glass backed with silver and placed at the correct angle. The experiments showed certain marked results when fish was submitted to the polarized light obtained in this way, altho it is probable that stronger effects would be obtained with a more powerful source of light. When two slices cut from the same fish were hung, one in the direct light and the other in the polarized beam, the latter invariably began to decompose before the former, tho the temperature of the polarized beam was several degrees lower than

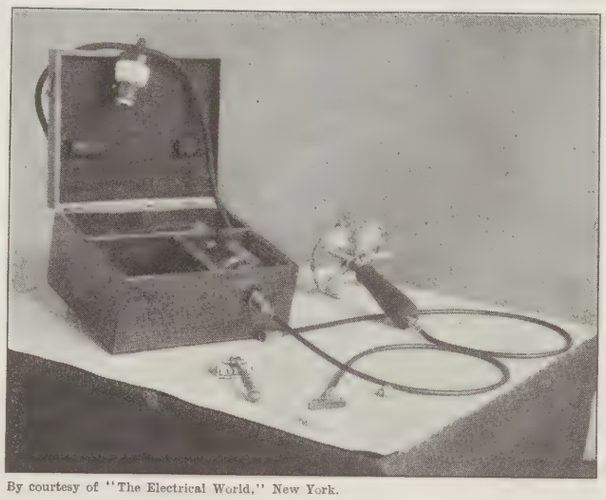
the direct light. There were indications also in the case of other perishable food-substances of a tendency to decompose when they were bombarded with polarized light. The question is worth further investigation, and there should be little difficulty in pursuing such a line of research. There are so many influences ascribed to moonlight that it would be of obvious interest to have some scientific evidence tracing a definite action to the rays. It would be curious to find that such terms of obloquy as 'moonstruck,' 'moony,' and 'moonshine' were, after all, not entirely empirical."

UNCLE SAM ON RAW FOOD

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has gone on record, through its Department of Agriculture, against the system of diet that rejects all cooked food. *The Medical Record* (New York, September 27) seems just a bit impatient with the uncooked-foodists in the following editorial on the subject:

"Of all the numerous diet systems, the advocates of which plague the average citizen with their vociferous claims and persistent advertising, one of the most illogical, inconsistent, and dangerous to health is the raw-food faddism. The high priests of that cult and of others nearly as bad, whether fakers or just cranks, have been making of themselves such nuisances that people all over the country have written to the Agricultural Department calling its attention to the misstatements in the advertising literature and seeking protection from the annoyance. In response to their requests the specialists in the Department have issued a statement warning people against adopting the dietary recommendations of persons having no scientific standing. In most of the arguments of these self-styled 'experts,' the statement says, there is hardly a shadow of reason, tho they may seem plausible. An example is cited of a raw-fooder who fed rabbits on cooked food exclusively and found they did not thrive, and therefore, with admirable logic, offered the conclusion that human beings should confine themselves to raw food. Not only is the fact ignored that civilized man for ages has cooked the greater part of his food and that his palate and his digestion will accept only a few raw things, but the danger in raw foods of infection with pathogenic microorganisms and infestation with intestinal parasites is never mentioned, probably because unknown to these faddists.

"Another assertion made by them—for of course, like most diet cranks, they abhor meat-eating, corpse-eating as they call it—is that meat is filled with bacteria. But it is tiresome to catalog the absurdities of these diet cranks who pick up a few isolated facts or bizarre notions and attempt to base on them a system of living adapted to all sorts and conditions of men. The Agricultural Department does well to warn the people against all these fantastic diet systems."



By courtesy of "The Electrical World," New York.

THE "LAWN-MOWER FOR THE BEARD."

A LAWN-MOWER FOR THE BEARD—A miniature mowing-machine, for shaving, run by electric power, will soon be put on the market by a Chicago firm, we are informed by *The Electrical World* (New York, November 8):

"It consists of a safety-razor connected to a motor by means of a flexible shaft, the blade being actuated in such a way as to cut the beard by impact or blows. The blades, therefore, do not need to be so sharp as in hand-shaving. No soap is necessary, wetting of the skin being sufficient, and a clean shave can be accomplished, it is declared, in a very short time. The after-effects are described as being those following a mild massage. A plug is provided for attaching the razor to any lamp-socket."

MORE POISON IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES

THE SINS of the modern daily press are already plentifully set forth by divers moralists in many places. One of them, however, these gentlemen seem to have missed, and the curious thing about it is that it would affect a blind man quite as quickly as one with perfect vision, and an illiterate as well as a reader. The trouble in question is caused in the printer's trade by poisonous substances used in connection with it. These have been making themselves especially obnoxious in Germany, as appears from an editorial on "The Printing Industry and Skin Disease," in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 15), parts of which we quote below. During the past year, the writer tells us, an exceptionally large number of cases of disease of the skin have occurred among printers in Berlin. At the outset the skin was inflamed, unduly warm to the touch, and exhibited incipient blisters. Later exfoliation and other signs of artificially produced eczemas put in an appearance, giving evidence of localized occupational disease. The testimony of the workmen indicated that these manifestations had their beginnings with the introduction of trade substitutes for the oil of turpentine employed to wash and clean type. We read further:

"The newer products which have been employed to replace the oil of turpentine for removing the ink from printers' forms include benzin, lye, petroleum, and certain kinds of pine-oil. All of these are either of themselves obviously injurious to the skin, as is well known to be the case with strong lye, or they frequently contain irritating adulterants or impurities which are present owing to the imperfect rectification in the processes of manufacture. In one Berlin printing-office, in which nearly half of the workmen who had to deal with the type forms showed symptoms of skin disease, the diverse cleaning fluids used were in every case objectionable. . . . Nearly all of the substitutes for oil of turpentine contain inferior benzin, which is decidedly toxic. Benzin products are said to be finding their way into cheaper grades of paints, and call for scrutiny from the point of view of danger to those who have to handle them. In the same Berlin printing-office a turpentine substitute used under the name of Fütterin was found to be a strongly alkaline, caustic fluid. Like ordinary pine-oils such stuff ought to be excluded entirely. Out of thirty-seven samples of these cleaning materials examined by Zellner and Wolff in Berlin, thirty-two, or 87 per cent., failed to meet a reasonable technical requirement for freedom from ingredients like benzin, lye, etc., unquestionably harmful to the skin. The health of the employees coming into contact with these objectionable fluids has made an immediate return to the utilization of high grades of oil of turpentine an imperative necessity. . . . . .

"In insisting on the exclusion of objectionable benzin from processes in which the skin is brought into contact with it, reference may be made to a few illustrative instances of skin damage caused by this liquid. Dr. Oestreicher, of Berlin, has seen eczemas induced by wearing gloves cleaned with benzin. He states that harmful effects have further been produced by cleansing the skin with benzin prior to operative procedures and by removing the remnants of skin plasters and salves by the application of the same organic solvent.

"The irritant action of the volatile oils, among which the turpentine-oil group is included, is presumably attributable to their volatility. They may cause redness, itching, and warmth owing to a local dilatation of the vessels. . . . Turpentine-oil is far less irritant than many of the more powerful ones."

LETTERS AND ART

A HINDU VIEW OF TAGORE

THE NEW NOBEL PRIZEMAN, it appears, has long been famous in India, both for his poetry and his beauty. The portraits that have appeared in the newspapers since the appointment have rather puzzled the beholder, because they have consisted mainly of peering eyes and flowing hair and beard. Basanta Koomar Roy, evidently another Bengali, writes in *The Open Court* (Chicago) about "his bright, black, magnetic eyes, chiseled nose, firm but gentle chin, delicate sensitive hands, his sweet voice, pleasant smile, keen sense of humor, and his innate refinement." All these are calculated to "make him a man of rare and charming personality." The welcome that the West has given this Eastern poet is no uncertain tribute. The writer in *The Open Court* records that at a recent banquet given Tagore in London the British literary men were lavish in showing admiration of a very unusual degree, "some even, in Hindu manner, touched his feet by way of salutation; others were disappointed in not being able to do so." Mr. W. B. Yeats is quoted as saying: "I know of no man in my time who has done anything in the English language to equal these lyrics." Family tradition, adds the Bengali writer, is but continued in the career of the poet:

"He was born in the illustrious Thakur, angliciced into Tagore, family which has loomed high in the horizon of the intellectual and social life of India ever since the tenth century. Among the Tagores are counted men like Prosonno Koomar Tagore, a landowner, a lawyer of great reputation, and editor, a writer on legal and educational subjects, founder and president of the British India Association; Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, undoubtedly one of the highest musical authorities in India, the founder of the Bengal Music School and the Bengal Academy of Music, and the author of many volumes on Hindu music and musical instruments; Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, a distinguished painter and an undisputed leader in the Hindu art revival; Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, brother of our poet's grandfather, a political leader and writer; Dwarakanath Tagore, the grandfather of the poet, a landlord, a founder of the Landholders' Society, a philanthropist, a social reformer, preeminently an agitator against the suttee, an ardent worker for the 'identification of the feelings and interests of the Indians with their government,' anxious to 'strengthen the bond which unites India with Great Britain.'

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THE MANY-SIDED RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The new Nobel prizeman is described as "a profound philosopher, a spiritual and patriotic leader, an historical investigator, a singer and composer, an able editor, a far-sighted educator, and a kind and considerate administrator of his 'Zamindary' estate." His father was one of India's spiritual leaders and intellectual giants.

"Debendranath Tagore, the father of the poet, was not a Maharaja (great king). He did not care to be decorated that way. Instead he was decorated by the people with the title of Maharsi (great sage). He was one of India's greatest spiritual leaders and intellectual giants. His godliness was contagious. Once a skeptic friend of his came to him and asked: 'You talk of God, ever and again of God! What proof is there that there is a God at all?' Maharsi pointed to a light and asked his friend, 'Do you know what that is?' 'Light,' was the reply. 'How do you know that there is a light there?' 'I see it; it is there, and it needs no proof; it is self-evident.' 'So is the existence of God,' replied Maharsi, 'I see him within me and without me, in everything and through everything, and it needs no proof, it is self-evident.'"

English appears to have been acquired by Tagore in his childhood. At seventeen he first visited Europe, and his letters from there "show his command over the Bengali language, his breadth of vision and keen sociological insight." His English prose style has few equals in India. We read further:

"Mr. Tagore's versatility is astonishing. To name a few of his activities and accomplishments: he is a profound philosopher, a spiritual and patriotic leader, a historical investigator, a singer and composer, an able editor (having edited four different magazines, *Sadhana*, *Bangadarsan*, *Bharati*, and *Tattwabodhini*), a far-sighted educator, and a kind and considerate administrator of his vast 'Zamindary' estate. But he is, above all, the poet

—the poet of love. Love flows from his heart, mind, and soul in a continuous stream, assuming all different forms in its windings from the gross to the spiritual, from the known to the unknown, from the finite to the infinite. He interprets love in all its multiform expressions—the love of mother, of son, husband, wife, lover, beloved, patriot, of the Dionysian, nature-drunk, and of the God-frenzied. Each and every one of these he portrays with his characteristic softness of touch that recalls the lyrics of Théophile Gautier, and with the exquisite felicity of Shelley and Keats. His verses carry within them an emotion which thrills, enraptures, and causes every fiber of a human being to ache with joy that almost stops the throbbing of the heart and draws tears to the eyes.

"Expression of love is so natural to him because of the fact that he has, like many other poets, passed through all the phases of love and life. Like the prose-poet Tolstoy, he has traveled from the worship of the senses to the quiet of sainthood. He understands the thrills of love, the romantic passion, the gloom of disappointment, the depth of despair, the profundity of quiet, and the ecstatic realization of 'being, intelligence, and bliss' (*sat, chit, anandam*).

"When the surging tide of youth overtook the young poet quite unawares, he, in the onrush, could see only love and romance. The same nature, the same people, the same life; still everything looked different to him. He was at a loss to know whether it was himself or the world that had changed; and it did not take him long to discover that as he changed first, so the world changed to keep in touch with him. Love was no longer a thing far off—something to be imbibed from without; but instead, it became a reality to be drawn out from within. It was no longer a fancy, but a thing tangible, that first overpowered him. Thus for a time he became an epicure and bon-vivant; fashionable dress—the finest of silk robes—delicious dishes, ardent romances, love lyrics, literary production, constituted his interests, tho there was always present in his subconscious self a strong undercurrent of spirituality which he inherited from his father."

LOVE IN MODERN NOVELS

THE NOVELIST of our grandfathers' day wrote of love as a lover might; the novelist of our day writes of it as a scientist would discuss a strange animal or a new disease. Eighty years ago, points out an editorial writer in the London *Times*, the novel, like the drama in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was too much concerned with love, "and it taught foolish girls to think of nothing but love and, worse still, of lovers." Jane Austen, in "Northanger Abbey," laughs at such readers as well as the novels they devour, and in her other books is a little shy of the whole business. In this *The Times* thinks she was in advance of her age, for "the novel of the present, if it has any pretensions to be good, is more curious about love than absorbed in it." We read:

"That, no doubt, is the main reason why we are less afraid of novels than our grandfathers were. They may be foolish or dull or even unpleasant, but at their worst they are seldom contagiously passionate. They do not pretend that love is the only thing in life, even when they display a prurient curiosity about it. Indeed they are often more eager to rob it of all romance than to make out that there is nothing else romantic.

"In this respect bad novels as well as good ones illustrate a change that has come over the novel generally, a change by reason of which it has gained credit and freed itself from the old reproach of frivolity. The novelist of the romantic past was, or appeared to be, himself possest by the passions that he described. He wrote of love like a lover, and, unless he was a great writer, he seemed to be a fool rushing in where poets might fear to tread. But the modern novelist writes as if he were more curious about the passions than possest by them, and, even if he is a fool, curiosity is his pose rather than ecstasy. He does not profess to be one who has learned in suffering what he teaches in inadequate prose, but rather a disinterested scientific observer who tells us what he has noticed about other men and women; and his plot is contrived rather to suggest criticism than to sustain excitement.

"Dickens, perhaps, was the first in England to take the critical attitude, but he was critical of institutions rather than of human nature. Our best novelists now, such as Mr. Wells or Mr. Bennett, are critical of human nature as well. Their object, when they write about love, is not to make the reader feel as if he were in love himself; and they do not assume, like the older novelists, that he knows everything about love that there is to be known. To them love is a strange and novel phenomenon to be observed and discust, not a delightful experience to be communicated to the reader. And their heroines are often ordinary young women whom they do nothing to make as wonderful to us as they are to the heroes. Rather they are interested in the fact that the heroes find them so wonderful; and it is this kind of scientific interest that they express and emphasize in their plot."

This scientific interest gives to the novel, as a form of art, asserts this writer, a peculiar quality of its own and a justification which it did not formerly possess. Further,

"One feels that the older novels, when they try to express passion, would be poetry if they could; for their medium, as a means of expressing passion, is manifestly inferior to verse. But for the expression of scientific curiosity prose is evidently the only possible medium. One may say, dogmatically, that works of art can not be made out of scientific curiosity; but it is safest not to lay down the law until all the facts are known, and at present the facts about the modern novel are not known. It is only in the making, and we should see what comes of it before we condemn it. Scientific curiosity is at any rate a most valuable ingredient in works of art, for without it they fall into sentimental prettiness and become more and more imitative of the art of the past. The novel, now because of its scientific curiosity, is at least not imitative. It is making new forms for itself as it is discovering new subject-matter. It may be that no English novel of our time is a masterpiece, that the best of them are experimental; but in every art periods of experiment come before periods of great achievement, and they are fruitful only when they are discoveries of new subject-matter. At any rate, our novelists now do not assume that everything is known about human nature that is to be known; and they do not merely spin ingenious plots out of past discoveries. Their art may be a lower art than poetry, but it is one that will perhaps provide new riches for the poetry of the future. It may not be all pure art and may lack much of the beauty of pure art. But we can not go on reproducing the beauty of the past; and, if we have the misfortune to live in a time when the older art is exhausted, we can at least do our best to prepare for the art of the future."

HOW TO TELL GOOD SONGS FROM BAD

WHISTLER, it was, who believed that nearly every American drawing-room had some bad ornament on the mantelpiece that "gave the whole show away." Whatever else was there to prove the fine taste of the possessor, this little telltale bit of bric-a-brac contradicted it. Apparently there is some such flaw in everybody's armor. "Men and women ashamed to be caught reading an illiterate novelette or examining a crude and vulgar oil-painting," says Gerald Cumberland in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), "unblushingly proclaim their liking for treacly messes that go by the name of 'drawing-room ballads,' or for piano valses that are sterile in thought and unctuous in melody." Since this is so, Mr. Cumberland doesn't leave us, like Whistler, to our fate, but proceeds to lighten our darkness as to what are the particular signs by means of which a vicious and vulgar song may be recognized:

"What distinguishes a great song from one that is merely good? How may a fine song be known? These questions are often asked; it is my intention to answer them in the present article. A fine song is almost inevitably associated with fine words. There are, apparently, exceptions in the music of Mozart, of Handel, and of many more so-called 'classical' composers, but there are very few exceptions among more modern musicians. Mozart's Arias, merely as music, are great in spite of the words to which the music is wedded; but one might quite legitimately withhold the word 'great' if the Arias be considered as songs. The words, in many cases, are rankly stupid, and as a song is neither words alone nor music alone, but a welding of both, a song obviously can not be regarded as

fine if the verses are beneath contempt. In every song, then, the poetry is of great and fundamental importance. If one comes across (as, of course, one frequently does) royalty ballads with meaningless words, one may quite safely dismiss the music as beneath contempt, no matter how 'pretty' the melody may be nor how seductive the harmony.

"But it frequently happens that noble verses are set to ignoble or stupid music. And here we come to the heart of the whole matter. The music of all good songs expresses not only the prevailing mood of the poetry, but it is an exact counterpart of that poetry in accent, in movement, in color, and in meaning. The musical phrase must fit the literary phrase with inevitable exactitude; its 'curve' must correspond with that of the literary sentence. In many tawdry songs, each musical phrase corresponds with each *line* of verse, no matter whether the conclusion of the line completes the sense or not; the result, of course, is sheer ineptitude and nonsense. Take, as an example, a verse from Synge's 'To the Oaks of Glencree':

> My arms are round you, and I lean
> Against you, while the lark
> Sings over us, and golden lights, and green
> Shadows are on your bark.

"The prosperous balladmonger would invent musical phrases for each separate line, punctuating it thus:

> My arms are round you and I lean.
> Against you while the lark.
> Sings over us and golden lights and green.
> Shadows are on your bark.

"It will be seen that, by adopting this method, the composer does not merely disturb the meaning of the words—he destroys it. Yet quite half the most popular songs of the last fifty years have been written on this principle. Needless to say, they are not songs at all; they are not even music; they are merely fatuous noise. That, then, is the prime essential of a good song: that the music shall express the words not only in mood, but in meaning also. If a song fail in this, it fails in everything."

Yet a song may accomplish all this and fall short of greatness. There should be a feeling that in one way, and one way only, can the words be exprest in music. Schubert's "Erl King" is cited as a case in point. Furthermore:

"The great song is always strange; its beauty is new; it comes to the ear as a surprize. There is not a familiar cadence in it; the musical phrase, once begun, is always completed unexpectedly; one's immediate anticipations are always being falsified. When a song repeatedly confirms the ear's prophecy, one may be sure that, whatever other qualities the music may possess, it certainly has nothing of that strangeness which is invariably associated with great work. The royalty ballad beloved of suburbia is full of musical *clichés;* the great song contains not a single one.

"The amateur in music is almost invariably afraid of big names. If he sees a song bearing the name of Schumann, or Schubert, or Brahms, his mind is at once made up, and he tells himself that the work must of necessity be great. But nothing could be further from the truth. Schubert wrote an immense number of worthless songs, and both Schumann and Brahms made errors of judgment and betrayed flagging inspiration. It is very easy to have too much reverence for genius, for reverence is apt to stultify the critical faculty and to compel it to accept what, under normal conditions, it would unhesitatingly reject. No lover of music should give his allegiance to any song until he can supply ample justification for his allegiance. Let him subject each song he hears or learns to the closest scrutiny, and reject it if it fail to fulfil the conditions of great music. An hour spent in a critical examination of a volume of Schubert will teach him far more than a wholesale acceptance of that composer's music.

"Some of Schubert's faults are sufficiently obvious. He will take a poem, for example, write a tune with pianoforte accompaniment for the first verse, and repeat precisely the same tune and accompaniment for each of the succeeding verses, no matter whether they express their meaning or not. I give his 'The Fisher' as an example. Here we have a poem of Goethe's consisting of four verses, each of which is different in meaning, and, to some extent, in sentiment from the remaining three. But does Schubert make any attempt to express this difference in his music? He does not. The music for all the four verses is, note for note, the same. Obviously, then, it is not a great song; nay, it may even be said to be a bad one, in so far as the music fails to interpret the words. Do I oppose my own judgment to that of Schubert? Most certainly I do. And if any amateur fails to do likewise he will pass his years making no intellectual progress, and cultivating a spiritual sloth and cowardice that will ruin the finest part of his nature. . . . . .

"It may be said, without reservation, that those who wish to form a sound musical taste would do well to ignore the typical drawing-room ballad altogether. When they can trust their own judgment they may safely make their own choice. But the great song-writers are just as attractive even to the untrained musician as the royalty ballad composers."

OUR SECOND-HAND ART

THE SAD DECLINE of fame once thought assured has just been witnessed in the case of one of the most prominent of the "precursors"—those artists of our mid-Victorian period who chose to adopt Europe. Hiram Powers was perhaps the foremost American sculptor of his day who elected to live in Rome instead of America. He is immortalized in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," if not by his own "Greek Slave." That work was one of the glories of its time and passed ownership for $11,000, we are told. The other day it was resold, at auction, and "knocked down" for $1,000. The apparent anomaly has set many people asking what it is in a work of art that places and maintains its money value for all time. The answer given by the sculptor, Mr. Gutzon Borglum, in the New York *Evening Post*, points out that "the loss of value shown in the sale recently of Powers's "Greek Slave" is a signal and remarkable demonstration of the passing of a myth:

"The first appearance of Powers's "Greek Slave" created a stir in the then comatose condition of esthetics in America. Its production in our semi-wilderness was little short of a miracle and it refreshed, like a cold douche, the Puritanical customs of the hour. The greatest merchant of the day, and perhaps the greatest advertiser, stept forward and secured this American-done *à la* Greek at, rumor tells us, a fair cost of $11,000—or what would be equal to $25,000 to-day.

"Why—the question should be fairly put and truly answered—did Powers's 'Greek Slave' in fifty years drop from such a value to $1,000, when Houdon's head of his daughter rises to $125,000, rumor also tells us, and throughout the country are marbles of various degrees of antiquity which cost and are valued at prices fabulous as compared to their original market value? There is a reason for this, and it is a real reason. Houdon's head is an original production; it is individual to the artist and the period; it is distinct and individual in the art of that period, and it has lived through the test of a century of criticism. The same must be said of every single piece of marble coming to us from the past if it survives and grows in value."

The great mass of what is termed and sold as art, continues the sculptor in mordant vein, "has no real value above a legitimate cost of production and reproduction, and 80 per cent. of art is reproduction and contains little new beauty, new point of view, new expression." But—

"A real painting, drawing, or marble is as new, as unique, as individual as an invention, which, of course, it is in fact. A work awakens in the beholder the same surprize that comes to us in experiencing any wholly new sensation, and its value lies in the depth and reality of that sensation.

"The charm and beauty of the art of Greece, of the art of Egypt, of the art of Donatello, della Robbia, Angelo, of the Goths, and Rodin are precious to-day because they were honest to the hour, were true in their reflection upon the life of their period. Donatello did not copy della Robbia, nor Angelo anybody. Phidias has no leader, nor is he the slave of a school, tho he has enslaved more than any other single influence in art. Rodin is alone, and whether we care for these men or not, their productions are individual, sincere, and bear reverence for the life of the hour in which they lived. Powers was the real Greek slave; his production was the reproduction of an accepted formula of art 2,000 years old.

"We have but to look about us to see how unimportant these Greek reproductions are. Our public buildings are covered with them, often better done than Powers's 'Slave,' yet they give us no individual place in the history of this century's art, and

they do not even interest the archeologist. Real Greek art has lost none of its charm nor market value, nor has the art of Rome nor Egypt. With each year the wonder of these long-gone people grows, but the collapse of Powers's 'Slave' shows us in a very real way that art must carry some reflection of the hour in which it is made, must be vital, individual, and documentary.

"There is another interesting point not to be overlooked here, and that is that far the greatest and certainly the most precious examples of sculpture in the world are in marble. If a sculptor has a subject especially dear to him, his one dream is to 'get it into marble,' and for one reason: to cut into marble a figure or group means to again find and reveal his thought in a finer medium, and if he is a real artist he will struggle with that marble as only a sculptor struggles with marble, for he labors to invest stone with thought and life, and this brings up another vital point touching the value of an art work. Marbles that have great value are cut *by the sculptor*, at least in their completion, and a sculptor should be constantly at hand when putting his creation into marble, for all creative work is constantly growing until it is completed, and, therefore, a marble figure becomes original if done by the artist. A creative man does not cut and recut a half dozen examples of any one of his subjects, simply because it is impossible for the creative mind to retramp its completed thoughts forever and maintain the freshness of the original impulse, and so, when you see, I would say, over two marbles of a kind, you may be sure some one other than the sculptor himself is cutting them. Powers is said to have cut four Greek slaves. It is easy to imagine how that figure, conceived in a worn-out and dead formula, should have further lost even its individuality by reproduction."

THE MAD KNIGHT IN OPERA

DON QUIXOTE LIVES perennially in art, in literature, in drama, and now in song. Massenet's opera on the theme of the mad knight was first produced in Monte Carlo in 1910 with the famous Russian, Chaliapine, in the title rôle, but it was sung for the first time in America at Philadelphia on November 15. The impersonator was Vanni Marcoux, the French barytone, who has sung the rôle more than one hundred and fifty times in Europe. *The Musical Courier* (New York) speaks of "his tall, gaunt figure, the gentle shabbiness of his attire, his haggard facial make-up, the nobility of his expression and demeanor, his rare power of eloquent gesture, and his histrionic force and sincerity united to present a picture which was irresistibly compelling and pathetic." Mary Garden appears to have been no less successful in her part of *Dulcinea*, and added "another striking characterization to her distinguished gallery of operatic portraitures." *Musical America* (New York) records, in addition, that the music is "peculiarly adapted to Miss Garden's voice," and "enables her to give the part something of real value vocally." Massenet's score offers "a continuous flow of melody, light, sometimes almost inconsequential, and not often of dramatic significance, but at all times pleasing, of an elegance that appeals to the esthetic sense, and in all its phases appropriate to the story." "Sketched rather briefly by Henri Cain from the voluminous romance of Miguel de Cervantes," the version is further indicated by *Musical America:*

"In the beautifully spectacular production that was disclosed at the local Metropolitan on Saturday is shown first a street in a Spanish town, before the house of *Dulcinea*; then a stretch of country landscape, with the revolving windmills, which *Don Quichotte* valorously attacks; the lair of the brigands, which the Don seeks in his determination to win *Dulcinea's* favor by recovering for her the stolen pearl necklace; the courtyard of *Dulcinea's* house during a fête, and the forests, where, broken of heart, alone with his faithful *Sancho*, *Don Quichotte* yields up his still uncomplaining spirit. All of these scenes are beautifully staged, particularly that of the windmills, and the final tableau, showing through the forest trees the dim blue, snow-peaked Sierras in the distance."

It is in the impersonation of the chief character that the opera made its principal impression. Marcoux had been seen as *Scarpia* in "La Tosca," but his new work called for a direct contrast of effects:

"His *Don Quichotte* is essentially a comedy portrayal, but presents a keen analysis of character and is imbued with an underlying vein of tenderness and pathos that obviates the comic effect of the poor old knight-errant's unconscious grotesqueness. Marcoux's make-up might be called a cross between *Mephistopheles* and *Svengali*. Of a slender figure, which he accentuates, he looks tall, gaunt, and ungainly; peaked of countenance, with parrotlike nose and sunken of cheek; clad in a semblance of armor and carrying an exaggerated spear

Courtesy of "Musical America."

VANNI MARCOUX AS *DON QUICHOTTE.*

His make-up is described as "a cross between *Mephistopheles* and *Svengali*," with "parrot-like nose" and sunken cheek.

nearly twice as long as himself, the Don is not a person to win admiration, and yet, so skilfully does Marcoux suggest the man's innate gentleness and nobility of soul that one bestows admiration and forgets to ridicule. Even the Don's hopeless adoration of the fair *Dulcinea*, who laughs him to scorn, inspires a pitying smile, and in the end, realizing the futility of his hope, having been thrust aside even after he had fulfilled the lady's wish and recovered the stolen jewels, thinking that her hand was to be his reward, his death in the lonely forest, accomplished with realism and accompanied by music written in Massenet's most sympathetic style, is tearfully impressive. Marcoux's costume and make-up have the authority of the illustrations of Cervantes's book in its early editions, and the scenes of the opera also in several instances suggest a reproduction of the sketches in the book."

Musical America adds:

"Massenet has set the simple and moving story to very effective music, music written more in the manner of his 'Jongleur,' 'Griselidis' and 'Cendrillon' than that of his earlier works. The note of passion is absent altogether from 'Don Quichotte,' even the love declarations of that swain to his *Dulcinea* being touched in the score with a certain pathos that seems to give them more exaltation than amorousness."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

KILLING THE CIGARET HABIT

IN CHICAGO they have a "clinic" where any one who wants to rid himself of the cigaret habit may go for treatment, and come away, according to an article in *The Continent* (Chicago), "with a positive dislike for tobacco." "Messenger boys of the loop district, schoolboys as young as four and a half years found by their parents to have the tobacco habit, young business and professional men, and women from the stage," says Mr. Herbert H. Smith, in this Presbyterian weekly, "are all in the growing throng which has been seeking the assistance of the Anti-Cigaret League to cure themselves of the desire to smoke." They are cured, we are told emphatically, "and so far as reports have been received by the officers of the League, the cure appears permanent." Before Dr. D. H. Kress took charge of this work, he had been an active worker in the Anti-Cigaret League, and had cured and counseled cigaret smokers in private practise. From this came the suggestion of the establishment of a clinic under the auspices of the League, and in its offices. From the first, it seems, "applications for help were very large."

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TREATING THE "DEMON" MESSENGER BOY.

"Tommy" Donnahue takes the "cure" from Dr. D. H. Kress while Miss Lucy Page Gaston of the Anti-Cigaret League assists.

"Men prominent in business who had been smokers for twenty or even thirty years have come to the office for assistance. Women who were afraid to confess the habit to their husbands have been given the assistance which has helped them to regain their former self-respect."

With all its wonderful effectiveness, the cure is simplicity itself. As we read:

"Its base is the chemical reaction of silver-nitrate solution with nicotin. This creates an unpleasant taste. The smoker who has previously rinsed his mouth with a diluted solution of silver nitrate might go far enough to put a match to a cigaret, but he is almost certain to say 'Bah!' and throw it away after the first puff or two. 'No more for me.' The effect is immediate. Dr. D. H. Kress, general secretary of the Anti-Cigaret League, who has forsaken his practise to devote a large share of his attention to this newly established work, does not claim credit for the discovery of this cure. The details of the mouth-wash were in fact published in 1908, but attracted little attention. Through the treatment of the cancerous mouth of a patient a number of years ago the attention of Dr. Kress was focused upon this chemical solution as an aid in taking away the desire for tobacco. He already had observed that habitual smokers are large consumers of tea, coffee, meats, and highly seasoned foods. He found that when a man limits his diet to milk, baked cereals, and fruits, desire for tobacco is very much lessened. Combination of attention to diet with the silver-nitrate mouth-wash constitutes the basis of the cure."

The news of this cure and its success has, says Mr. Smith, "inspired letters from every State in the Union and from foreign countries, bringing requests for details of the cure." So the campaign "which has begun so auspiciously in Chicago is to be carried to other cities of the country through clinics and special meetings." In Illinois the Anti-Cigaret League is also doing effective work in helping to enforce the State law against smoking by minors:

"In the six weeks after prosecutions were brought it is said that cigaret sales of one chain of stores in the loop district of Chicago fell off 10 per cent., which is the same as saying that sales decreased an average of 8,500 cigarets a day. Practically all of these previously had been sold to minors and contrary to law. The use of tobacco among schoolboys is also being diminished through special officers employed by the League who may arrest any one under 18 years of age seen smoking in a public place."

By means of an instrument adjusted to the wrist of a smoker, Dr. Kress, we are told, can generally tell "from the pulse beats as traced on a smoked paper" the extent to which he uses tobacco. The *Continent* article concludes with this up-to-date explanation of the harmfulness of cigaret smoking, especially for the young:

"Recent scientific investigation and examination of the smoke produced by the burning of a cigaret show that the nicotin of the cigaret is far less virulent than are the carbonic oxide and other products of its combustion. The loose structure of the cigaret is said to cause the production of this poisonous gas. Carbonic oxide thus enters the blood through the lungs, and the damage done is in direct proportion to the quantities inhaled. Acrolein is another of the drugs produced by the burning of cigaret paper. It is this that makes the smoke irritating. Acrolein in considerable quantities is extremely dangerous. It is said by doctors that the constant irritation of the nervous system of the young, especially by cigarets, causes restlessness and inability to concentrate thought."

WHEN MINISTERS GO WRONG

MATHEMATICALLY CONSIDERED, fewer ministers go wrong than members of other professions; but if we adopt the basis of what should be expected of the clergy, compared with other callings, then the percentage of delinquents might be counted larger. This is the assertion of "A Preacher" himself, and he goes on to note in *The Standard* (Chicago) that "there are few issues of the daily newspaper without at least a single item narrating the fall of a clergyman." He thinks, moreover, that "it would be hard to find a man or a woman who has not at some time in life become personally acquainted with a profest exponent of religious truth and high moral ideals who has demonstrated the depths of human depravity." Over and beyond these "journalistic annals," and "personal knowledge of gross faults," the "Preacher" thinks there is an indictment against the profession of a much more subtle character. Thus:

"It would be folly to deny that,taken as a class, ministers live lives as pure and as free from criminal or grossly immoral taint as any other class of persons. The indictment takes rather the form of a general impression, amounting almost to a conviction, that the minister does not have the clear-cut and high standards which the business world demands.

"Business men feel that there is something about the 'cloth' that makes its wearer a 'doubtful proposition' when it comes to square dealing between men. A prominent lawyer in Chicago said, only the other day, 'I dread seeing a clergyman enter my office; I do not want his business; he does not have the commercial honor of the man of affairs.' He went on to give instances of ministers who disregarded their business obligations and even ignored the sanctity of the oath at the bar of justice.

"It is a well-known fact among houses accustomed to extend credit that ministers are the slowest to pay and the most difficult from whom to collect. In the smaller towns it would be difficult to find a grocer without an uncollected account against some minister who had left the place. Over five years ago such a preacher boasted in his farewell sermon that all his bills were paid in the village, and he 'owed not any man'; he should have said that he had paid not any man, and some of his bills are still unpaid.

"A charitable organization in Chicago allowed a minister in a village nearby to become indebted to it. He promised to pay the small account at a certain date; but a year from that time, altho many letters had been written, the bill was unpaid. Nor was settlement made until this prominent minister on a good salary was sent a sight draft for the amount.

"A struggling professor in an eastern city consented to pick out a few books for a preacher up-state and to have them charged to his own account, being assured that payment would be made at once. The books were sent, but the cash never was forthcoming and, after a lengthy correspondence in which many excuses were offered, the professor had to count his loss as the price he had paid for a lesson in trusting the 'cloth.'

"Such evidence could be extended indefinitely. The facts back of it, with the many other instances of which these few are but slightly indicative, have produced the decided opinion in the business world that the minister is unreliable and that the ministry does not stand of necessity for admirable manliness.

"There are many exceptions. The manly, four-square ministers are the more noticeable because they are exceptional. There are still more ministers who are warmly admired by their congregations, but they are admired rather for professional traits and pulpit graces than for the rugged virtues that count on the street and in the store and office. On the whole, men of honor feel that to-day it is no honor to be entitled 'Reverend'; the average man looks somewhat askance at the clergyman."

The "Preacher" who takes so discouraged a view of his fellow preachers may do so from a hypersensitiveness, but he declares his point is proved when a minister leaves his profession and enters business. He finds there a strong prejudice against his past; it is regarded as unfitting him for work. Further:

"When such a man goes into an office, experience shows that he is likely to lack the qualities that make for trustworthiness in details in the individual and for harmony in a large force of employees.

"Now if the business of the minister is to teach the people how to live he ought at least to know how to do it himself. His principles are valueless if they will not stand the wear of daily life. Is the trouble with the teachings, with the message, or is it with the man himself?

"The first reason ministers go wrong is because they are men. They are not angels; they are not the reincarnated ideal saints that the sisters and the sisterly brethren like to think they are. Because they are men they have human frailties. But, while that does account for the fact that ministers steal and break the express commandments the same as other men, it does not account for the fact that they are held below par in commercial esteem.

"As a profession the ministry seems to offer a premium on the pretender, the impostor, and the hypocrite. So long as there are the intentional pretenders and the unconscious hypocrites in the Church they will enjoy the ministry of the pretender and hypocrite. So long as the churches say, 'There's nothing either good or ill but seeming makes it so,' the man who can succeed in fooling the people with appearances of virtues with saintly air and pious phrase will be the man who reaches the top of his profession.

"Then no mortal being can stand for long the fawning and adulation which the preacher is likely to receive, especially from foolish and emotional women. He is sure to come to believe that he is a superior being, one who either can do no wrong or can do only right. Steady feeding on flattery unfits him for sound counsel regarding his shortcomings; he gets into the habit of judging his own actions, not by any undeviating principles, but by the measure of praise they receive.

"There are peculiar temptations incident to the work of any man who appears to weak minds as a demigod on occasions, whose work makes unusual demands on his nerve forces, and who is obliged to work almost exclusively with women. There is not only the temptation to license in personal virtue coupled with opportunity in pastoral visitation; there is the tendency to conformity to feminine standards, so that the man becomes womanly and usually a poor kind of an old woman at that.

"Mere preaching puts a tremendous strain on a man's moral fiber. It is the habitual statement of duties and ideals which the preacher knows he does not reach and do. It is the expression of the phrases of character, not necessarily accompanied with their expression in living and doing. It results in the mental habit of considering a duty done as soon as it is declared. It exhausts the moral impetus in phrases. It makes the man act the lie."

The editor of *The Standard*, tho printing the "Preacher's" article, dissents from some of its positions. He denies that the preacher is under "a special and higher kind of moral obligation which ordinary people need not observe." The idea is at variance with "Protestant ecclesiology." Going on:

"That there are grounds for the charge of unbusinesslike standards no one will deny, but the physician and the teacher share with the minister this limitation which a professional life entails upon them. Saying that the minister is unbusinesslike is the same as saying that the sardine manufacturer is a poor sermonizer, or that a banker is not at home in the pulpit. In common with other learned professions, the calling of the ministry does not bring one into close familiarity with modern business methods. If it did, teachers, physicians, and ministers would not preponderate in the 'sucker' lists of promoters.

"Furthermore, 'one of the principal reasons for the disrespect in which the preacher is often regarded by the business world lies in the shamefully unbusinesslike manner in which the preacher has been treated in regard to compensation for his work.' This quotation, which is from the article in question, really points the gun away from the minister and turns it upon the business man, whose unbusinesslike methods in church support are really responsible for whatever of truth there is in this charge.

"Whenever a minister goes wrong, the average yellow journal will get twice as black in the face as it will over any other person of equal prominence. A cross-roads clergymen who runs away with his organist will get more attention than a congressman who goes off with his stenographer. The senile philanderings of a former United States Senator did not get a front-page position so often as did a comparatively obscure clergyman who a few years ago failed to get gold out of sea-water, but did get it out of the purses of customers who thought they had a 'good

thing.' Why? The answer throws a flood of light upon the question at issue. Because out of tens of thousands of ministers, all of them working under the obvious limitations and temptations to which the article makes reference, those who go wrong are so few that, when such instances occur, they are played up, because they are news. When a lawyer, or a physician, or a bank president, or a commercial traveler is found with the broken fragments of the seventh commandment on his person, it is no news, at least relatively speaking, and it is given an inside page. This is an unconscious tribute of the sensational press to the high estimate in which the clerical profession is in general held."

"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SUDDEN DEATH"

NOTHING in the history of man has brought the psychology of sudden death so vividly home, writes Mr. Gerald Biss in the London *Daily Mail*, as have motor-racing and flying. What does it mean, he asks, "to men who live with their lives in their hands and know it, such as airmen and racing motor-drivers—men who never know when at two miles a minute they will only have a fraction of a second in which to balance their books of life before they are hurled into eternity?" Percy Lambert, the automobile racer, whose recent death on an English race-track apparently prompts Mr. Biss's reflections, was once questioned on the subject after a previous narrow escape. He answered, "in his cheery way," says Mr. Biss, "Of course, one has to take pot-luck every time; but I've always had the luck so far." Under the influence of "the new philosophy, created by circumstances bred of the internal-combustion engine," this daring racer "deliberately placed the possibility of the 'pot' part in the background or wrote it off completely in his optimism." But,

"One can not but wonder over the psychology of that fraction of a minute—at the outside five seconds—in the sudden battle with death, when every instinct of self-preservation is suddenly called into play. One wonders how much thought a man can crowd into a three-hundred-yard skid at two miles a minute, a bare five seconds of concentrated action, mental and physical. Does he have time to set the house of his soul in order? Does he realize with sickening conviction that this time the car has got the better of the man and that he can not control it or bend it, usually so pliant, to his will? It would be interesting to know how long a man really lives in those five seconds of tense struggle, and how far and how fast he travels mentally; for, after all, actual time is only a comparative term.

"It is a point in the new philosophy unplumbed by past masters who lived under less strenuous conditions, by Plato, Aristotle, and the ancients, by Hegel or Schlegel, or by even the most modern of the cult. Accidents at high speed which do not end fatally, as a rule, prevent any lucid statement upon the subject by concussion, which is apt to efface the whole episode when memory returns, leaving the tablets of the mind bare with the happening entirely erased. The new philosophers often say that they would rather be killed outright than badly injured; but would they, if they actually had the option? The instinct to live is great.

"Charles Jarrott, who has twice been all but killed in motor accidents and once actually laid out for dead in an Irish farmyard with a sheet over him, overheard the doctors say on the more recent occasion two or three years ago that he would probably be blind. His feeling, he said, was that he did not care—he was so happy to be alive! Percy Lambert was full of the joy of life, as his cheery smile always showed, and he ever appeared the least nervous person on the track on such occasions.

"Hubert Latham was a totally different type of the new philosopher. The danger of the thing was the spice of it to his mind. I discust the perils of flying with him at the first big British meeting at Blackpool. 'Dangerous? Of course,' he said, with his very characteristic shrug of the shoulders, 'or where would the interest be?' Some of these new philosophers have premonitions, and some of them will not discuss the subject at all. Some of these men who live with their lives in their hands adopt the old 'eat, drink, and be merry' philosophy in view of the morrow's risks. The psychology of sudden death has never been so vividly brought home by anything so much as by motor-racing and flying."

There have been many instances—like the recent bichloride of mercury poisoning cases—when one has hours "in which to balance one's moral books and wonder if one has had the right philosophy of life or whether one has been on the wrong tack." Under such circumstances, says Mr. Biss—and he knows, for he has been given up by doctors and lived to fool them—"it is no laughing matter, but a profoundly serious study in psychology." And this brings him back to the query, What is the position of these men, aviators, motor-racers, and others "who deliberately live with their lives in their hands and know it"? This is as near as Mr. Biss can come to answering the question:

"It seems to me that they must in a sense live to die, and be constantly stock-taking morally and balancing the ledgers of their lives, and that the net result of it must tend not only to their own good but to the common weal as well. Thus they face death fearlessly and philosophically after reiterated introspection; but the key to the whole psychology of the subject is whether in that climactic five seconds it is brought home to them with conviction whether their philosophy rings true or not. Surely it must make conscience travel at a million miles a minute and a man think quick. The secret of those five seconds reducing the human factor to a fraction in chronology, with that swift leap into the 'great perhaps,' is unfortunately as much a riddle as the question of whether consciousness lasts after death, which the French medical profession made such a practical effort to solve in 1864, when their notorious colleague, De la Pommeraies, deliberately endeavored by the aid of the guillotine to assist the famous Velpeau by arranging to give a signal after his head had fallen into the basket of sawdust, but unfortunately with very indeterminate results. Seneca tells us that we should endeavor to die without fear, and Montaigne says that one of the greatest benefits good living confers is a contempt of death. Surely these new philosophers should logically tend to all-round betterment by their constant handgrips with death. Or does familiarity in the majority of cases breed contempt? The best psychology of life is equally the best psychology of death, and Robert Louis Stevenson has happily summed it up in his 'Requiem' in one line, 'Glad did I live, and gladly die.'"

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES—A warning against the consequences of a too vociferous demand for the teaching of sex hygiene to children is issued by *The Advance* (Chicago), which believes it to be one of the dangerous aspects of the "epidemic of sex consciousness" now prevailing. Tho it admits the "real need of something in this direction," the Congregationalist weekly wishes to remind its readers that "the attempt to secure instruction on sex hygiene in public schools constitutes one more effort of parents to shirk their God-given responsibility." It says:

"No well-meaning maiden lady, giving blushing lessons out of a text-book, no imported lecturer with exaggerated ideas of sex consciousness, can be any proper substitute for fathers and mothers, and these may do great harm. We have no doubt of the good intentions of most of the people who are behind this movement, but we have grave doubts of the practical wisdom of many of them. If a father or mother refuses to do his or her own duty, and turns it over to school-teachers and paid lecturers, it were better that a millstone were hung about the parent's neck."

Moreover, *The Advance* has

"more than a doubt concerning the wisdom of too much instruction on this question at the present time. This is not the best time in the world's history to pass judgment on matters of this character. As some one has remarked, 'Just now it is sex o'clock in literature.' There is a morbid sex consciousness. God has his way of teaching through the reticences of life as certainly as through the screaming stark-nakedness which sometimes parades itself in the disguise of purity.

"It is not by thinking purity that the mind becomes pure. There is real danger in brushing the bloom off the cheek of modesty.

"This is no defense of prudery, nor of ignorance, but it is what we believe to be a timely warning."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

CHILDREN'S BOOKS—FORTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST

IN the following list of forty of the year's best juvenile books, omissions do not necessarily mean that the omitted books are not worth attention, but rather that space is limited. Many books fail to deserve condemnation; but at the same time are not so excellent as to require special mention. The aim here has simply been to find among the many a few that can be well recommended as deserving of the Christmas-giver's attention.

Arthur, Ella Bentley. Sonny Boy's Day at the Zoo. Illustrations by Stanley Clisby Arthur. Small 4to. Pp. 64. New York: The Century Co. 90 cents.

The whole scheme of this book is novel. The writer of the verses and the taker of the pictures have a little boy who is on speaking terms with all the animals at the Bronx Park Zoo. The camera has caught this little fellow standing before the cages of his friends intent on fathoming their innermost secrets as they pace up and down before the iron bars. That the little fellow sometimes had fears that the bars would not be strong enough to hold the fiercest of his friends is very well indicated by his hesitation before the lion's cage. But on the whole his pictures indicate perfect confidence that they would not eat him if they were free. The book is an excellent pictorial guide to "Star" places at the Zoo.

Baker, Emilie Kip. Stories of Old Greece and Rome. Pp. 382. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Had we the deciding vote in every Board of Education we would adopt a general rule that all children should be made familiar with mythology at an early age. In our efforts to keep education practical we are letting slip much that will serve us culturally in later years. Mythology is ignored in many schools. This book by Emilie Kip Baker is an admirable guide and is published in a form that gives it the appearance of a good reading book. The author has compiled a suggestive appendix which may be taken as a sort of literary guide to mythology. The plan of the book is to be commended. It is judiciously illustrated with reproductions of old statues and paintings.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. The Junior Trophy. Pp. 309. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

As usual, Mr. Barbour does not fail to include ample sport in his school story for the year. The Juniors, headed by the heroic "Kid," rebel against the exactions of the upper-class men, and four of them organize a secret society to maintain their rights. They win their standing, and then the society takes upon itself a new mission. It offers a silver trophy to the school. Most of the story deals with frantic efforts on the part of "Kid" to earn ten dollars as his contribution. He undertakes the agency for cough drops, and finally, after getting himself into devious troubles, saves a train from wreck. As a reward, a meager purse is collected for him, and he lives up to his promise. The story shows haste in composition, but there are evident those popular touches which indicate Mr. Barbour's thorough knowledge of boy nature.

Boylan, Grace Duffie. The Pipes of Clovis: A Fairy Romance of the Twelfth Century. Illustrated by Emily Hall Chamberlin. Pp. 258. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

With an easy style and a certain charm the author tells a story, half historical and half fairy, of a forester's son who possesses the power to win over, through the magic of his pipes, the animals of fields and woods. But he has not yet been able to draw forth from these pipes the music which will bring to him all the horses far and near. Then he captures a wild horse with fairy shoes, and discovers the magic sounds he most covets. Clovis is a twelfth-century boy, and his king is threatened with invasion by the Huns. All is told simply and with a certain semblance of truth. The story is interesting to the finish.

Canton, William. A Child's Book of Warriors. Illustrated by Herbert Cole. Pp. 319. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

The scope of this work is very well indicated in the first verse of a rimed dedication:

> "For you who love heroic things
> In summer dream or winter tale,
> I tell of warriors, saints, and kings,
> In scarlet, sackcloth, glittering mail,
> And helmets peaked with iron wings."

The old English and the saga spirits are very well commingled. The narratives of kings and Roman emperors will have interest for many readers of fourteen years. The heroes are not generally familiar. The style is old in flavor and maintained with the dignity and rhythm revealed in ancient manuscripts. The end papers typify the warrior character of the book.

Cox, Palmer. The Brownies' Many More Nights. Pp. 144. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

The Brownies are an institution like "Chatterbox." They are whimsical, clever, and funny without being vulgar or viciously mischievous. They never grow any older, and they never vary. They always guarantee their good faith by an introductory card which tells how they work and sport while weary households sleep. During the course of years, other Brownies have joined the ranks, such as the Rough Rider, Buster Brown and his kindred, but they have not succeeded in wiping out the quaintness of these little men. They are equal to any occasion and are ready for any invention.

Dawson, Sarah Morgan. A Confederate Girl's Diary. Pp. 441. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

If girls are looking for a human document—one with plenty of real heart throbs and uncertainties—this record of a girl's life during the War should come to them with forceful truth. The circumstances under which it was published are charming. Mrs. Dawson's descriptions are graphic, and emotional, but they are real. Except for the omission of certain names, the book now given to the public is the same in contents as the faded diaries found by her son in the attic of his home at the time of his mother's death. The scenes are chiefly laid around Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Eaton, Walter P. The Boy Scouts of the Dismal Swamp. Pp. 304. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1 net.

We warned Mr. Eaton last year that he would readily fall into the series class as a writer for boys. And now there is no gainsaying the fact that he is dyed in the wool. For this new Boy Scout narrative—a continuation of "The Boy Scouts of Berkshire"—introduces us to the doings of some of the characters made familiar in the first book. When all is told, Mr. Eaton is using fiction solely to inculcate the methods and ethics of the scout movement. The slight characterization is enough to give the book a healthy spirit of sport and adventure. Geology and forestry peep perceptibly forth from the pages. Mr. Eaton's book will find a sale; there are numberless boys who devour all books on the scout movement. We should like to see a real piece of fiction from Mr. Eaton's pen of the sort that boys like, without any propaganda motive back of it.

Fenollosa, Mary. Blossoms from a Japanese Garden. 4to. Pp. 60. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

This book is in every way artistic. It accomplishes admirably and with feeling what it sets out to do: to tell of the customs of Japanese children. The verses are written with the simplicity of Stevenson, and the color plates, themselves examples of Japanese art, are beautifully reproduced. Play, humor, child philosophy, local atmosphere and custom all find their way into these simple jingles. The book will please many a grown person and afford many moments of pleasure in the twilight hour when grown-ups should take breathing time to read to the juvenile part of the household.

France, Anatole, Boutet de Monvel. Girls and Boys. 8vo. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.25 net.

There is nothing but praise to bestow on a book so charmingly illustrative of the facts: first that one must have a genius for drawing pictures, and second a genius for telling stories. Both of these conditions have been met by Boutet de Monvel and Anatole France. The scenes from the country and the town are described in simple text, feelingly translated by some silent collaborator. The pictures are expressive of the moods so exquisitely hinted at by M. France. The publishers seem to have heeded our long-raised cry to import whatever Boutet de Monvel has done for children; he is a prince among illustrators. All his pictures reproduce like water-colors, and all display a sympathy with the awkward dreaminess of childhood.

Fry, Emma Sheridan. Educational Dramatics. Pp. 69. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. When Mother Lets Us Act. Stella G. S. Perry. Pp. 146. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents net. Plays for the Home. Augusta Stevenson. Pp. 181. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

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any books on the subject are eagerly sought. Mrs. Fry had something to do with the Children's Educational Theater. She is now the director of the Educational Players. Hence her handbook on dramatics will give ample suggestion to the teacher contemplating a school play. In this small brochure the play element is wisely and briefly conjoined with life experience and expression. Many suggestions are given which will be serviceable if put into practise. In the second volume mentioned above, theory is applied. It tells how to make statues, and how to give tableaux, shadow plays; how to manage revels, pageants, and festivals. It suggests good acting stories, good acting poems, songs, and dances. The third volume advances still further; it dramatizes incidents from Grimm, Æsop, Andersen, and the Arabian Nights, giving a minimum of dialog—only what is essential to carry the story. The author of the last-mentioned volume, in her preface, says: "From an educational point of view, the acting of plays by children is beneficial in two ways: first, it develops natural expression in the voice; second, it gives freedom and grace in the bodily attitudes and movements which are involved in reading and speaking." But another thing that "play acting" does is clearly indicated in the verses written by Miss Parry:

"I acted to-day the part of an Elf
Who was ever so helpful and kind;
And I liked it so much that I said to myself
When the acting was done, I will *be* like that Elf,
For it makes me so glad in my mind."

Goss, Warren Lee. The Boys' Life of General Sheridan. 8vo. pp. 318. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50.

Mr. Goss tells in complete manner the story of the active and varied career of General Sheridan. He enters very minutely into different battles, such as Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, and Cold Harbor, and for the clearer understanding of the reader includes among his illustrations some of the battle plans. The "rebel" element is too often dwelt upon, however, and justice is hardly done to the strategy and tactics of the enemy. Otherwise the book adequately fulfils its purpose.

Grinnell, George Bird. Blackfeet Indian Stories. Pp. 214. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. $1 net.

A very attractive cover design and an equally attractive atmospheric frontispiece introduce this volume of real Indian stories. The author was wise not to load his book with any details of an ethnological character. He tells simply the stories as they have been passed down traditionally from generation to generation, and tells them with an amount of directness which has good effect. The book closes with a description of how the ancient Blackfeet lived.

Hall, A. Neely. The Handy Boy: A Modern Handy Book of Practical and Profitable Pastimes. Pp. 396. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., $1.60 net.

We always feel somewhat abashed when we read such a book as this. For we are told at the beginning that a handy boy becomes an accurate worker. So we go through the index to find how much of all this we can do and find that there is precious little we know how to do. Every year a book on this order comes to our desk, telling us how to turn our boys' energies to usefulness about the house. When we are done examining the recommendations, illustrated and explained by means of text and six hundred pictures and diagrams, we feel as tho our education had been wofully neglected. Manuals of this sort are full of wise and new hints; they are up to date and every year have to have something new added to them. The handy boy seems to have his hand in everything of a mechanical nature. It is a positive saving to have a handy boy in the house.

Herrick, Christine Terhune. My Boy and I. 12mo, pp. 278. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1 net.

This is a book of advice for mothers, written by a mother who has had ample opportunities to study the growing needs and interests of boys. We should hate to have our weaknesses and virtues extolled in a book, were we the son of Mrs. Herrick. But nevertheless, we must give her credit for showing a great deal of sanity in the guidance of her son through all the years that include kindergarten, school, college, and early manhood. Cobbett's "Advice to Young Men" is a priggish sort of book—one always presented to boys by devoted uncles who have had their day and want to appear wise. Mrs. Herrick's book is not such a theoretical treatise. It does contain some sound advice. The book is not for children, but about boys for grown-ups.

Irving, Washington. Tales of a Traveler. Pp. 235. Illustrated by George Hood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

We relish the sumptuous volumes issued by the publishers for the holiday season, and among them this may be accounted one of the richest. The illustrations are ambitious in their color scheme, the print is large, and the margins are generous. Besides which the stories are as refreshing as ever they were. The new *format* only enhances the zest with which we renew our acquaintance with Irving. And to those who are here introduced for the first time to the various adventures, we promise a treat as rich and varied as the physical features of the book. It is an addition to any library, let alone the children's bookshelf.

Johnson, Clifton. A Book of Fairy Tale Bears. 16mo, pp. 184. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

If there happen to be any children in your house who are especially devoted to fairy tales dealing with bears, here is a book that will please them immensely, for it has nothing to do with any other heroes than bears. The volume is just the gift for a youngster of five. It is small and can easily be put under the pillow at night. The stories are taken from folk-lore, and are short enough to be read before going to bed. La Fontaine, Grimm, and the American Indian contribute to the volume, while there are also bear stories from Russia, Norway, England, France, and India. It is a rich collection for such a little book at such a small price.

Johnston, Annie Fellows. Miss Santa Claus of the Pullman. Illustrations by Birch. 12mo, pp. 172. New York: The Century Co. $1 net.

Barring a little too zealous moral tone, this simple story will please youngsters of seven. Stepmothers might consider it a special plea for their benefit, for during the course of the narrative, Will'm, the hero, learns that his "new" mother does not make him unhappy as he expected she

would. And he is prepared for this pleasant surprize while traveling on a Pullman with a girl for companion who is richly endowed with the Christmas spirit. Naturally, Will'm and his sister speak of her as Miss Santa Claus, and when she leaves them she has accomplished some excellent missionary work and incidentally left behind her some presents to delight the hearts of the little travelers. There is a kindly motive to the story—a not too brilliant but a gentle tale for the nursery.

Kipling, Rudyard. The Jungle Book. Octavo, pp. 331. Illustrated in color by Maurice and Edward Detmold. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

The one mistake made in the manufacture of this sumptuous volume was to allow the beauty of wide margins to be invaded by a green border decoration on all the pages. We have seen annotated editions of Shakespeare with a few lines of text amid a sea of comment. We do not like to read our Kipling, especially such masterpieces as the Mogli stories, in a confusion of green ink. The intentions of the publishers are excellent, and one thing they accomplished well right at the beginning. Never have we seen a more appropriate cover design—one richer or more promising of what to expect within. The type is clear and beautiful, and the sepia plates are striking.

Lang, Andrew. The Strange Story Book. By Mrs. Lang. Edited by Mr. Lang. Pp. 312. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

A picture of Andrew Lang graces this last of a long line of children's books. Twenty-five years ago he planned the first of the series, and the rainbow volumes have proved an event every year since then. It may be that Mrs. Lang will continue the work, for she has already written much under the editorial guidance of her husband. There is much of an ethnological character in "The Strange Story Book." Looking at the variety of stories through a variety of times, we wonder how these two could have had the patience to ferret out so much that might have remained buried. Children like the novelty of the volumes.

Maeterlinck, Madame Maurice. The Children's Blue Bird. Illustrated by Herbert Paul. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

A charming-looking book has here caught our eye, Madame Maeterlinck's prose narrative of her husband's famous play. No one could help not going further than the delectable cover design of this holiday issue. Artistically and typographically "The Children's Blue Bird" deserves warm recommendation. But we are not quite reconciled to the retold version, wherein much of Maeterlinck's own text is served up to us in shortened conversation.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. Story-Telling Poems. Pp. 384. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Miss Olcott confesses that story-telling poems develop and feed the poetic instinct of children. More than that is done. Poetry at its best fires the imagination. We are perfectly willing to let the instinct take care of itself provided the imagination is cared for. There is much in this judicious little volume to satisfy the fundamental hunger of the boy or girl at the Christmas tree. The ground plan is avowedly educational, but the form will not scare children on that account. A subject-index furnishes a key to the ethical content of the volume. The foreword is addrest to the story-teller. The book is a

(*Continued on page* 1125)

IT IS PRETTY NEARLY TIME TO GET THE NET ON THIS WHOLE BACK-TO-THE-LAND BOOM. "This serial is not the usual rhapsody of the first summer back on the land, with the intelligent city feller as his own hero, beating the country people at their own game. On the contrary it aims to show how difficult the country game really is, and what mistakes the would-be farmer will fall into. I have had my eye upon country readers too, and am writing from their point of view even more than from that of people who are all lit up by books on Three Acres and Liberty. What I am after is the truth, indicated by the word *net* in the title." This is what the author says of his story, *BACK TO THE FARM—NET*, an unusual serial without a line of love-making in it. It begins in January in *The Country Gentleman*.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1123)

good anthology arranged according to deeds of right and wrong. We find many old favorites. There is a wide range from Percy's "Reliques" to Arthur Guiterman. Apart from the child interest, the story-teller should welcome such a compilation.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. The Arabian Nights. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

It is encouraging to have Miss Olcott's assurances that the text of Lane's "Arabian Nights" was changed only where she found it necessary for the better understanding of children. She selected the Lane version because of its epic treatment and its dignified style. Three of the stories included will, so the editor claims, be new to most young readers. We have in mind many editions of the "Arabian Nights" during the past few years, among them the volume edited by E. Dixon from the Galland Text, and the Kate Douglas Wiggin edition illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. Neither of these contains "The Story of the City of Brass," "The Adventures of Hassan of Balsera," or "Caliph the Fisherman." No better, no more conscientious guide could be found than Miss Olcott.

Quiller-Couch, Mabel and Lilian. The Treasure Book of Children's Verse. Illustrated in Color by M. Etheldrada Gray. Pp. 336. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2 net.

Anthologies always have their specific uses, and this one seems to have been judiciously compiled and arranged under artificial headings. The collection is up-to-date, since it contains examples of the work of Alfred Noyes. This is an altogether delightful-looking book except for the color insertions which destroy the dainty effect. For the pictures, rather overcolored as they are, are themselves mounted on dark paper. Looking at the leaves from the side, there is a resemblance to a rather flat layer cake. Nevertheless the book is a treasure and will have a sale.

Rackham, Arthur. Mother Goose. Gathered and illustrated by. 4to, pp. 262. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

There is always room for another Mother Goose, especially when such an agreeable artist as Mr. Rackham is the sponsor. We find that every new edition unearths some version of a familiar jingle with which we were not familiar. Mr. Rackham confesses in his introduction that he gives the form he knew when a boy. A glance through his index of first lines delights the eye. For there are small line-drawings of some of the pictures given to us later in larger reproduction. The majority of the illustrations are in black and white. The color plates, however, are full of charm and delicate tints.

Rostand, Edmund. The Story of Chanticler. Adapted from the French by Florence Yates Hann. Illustrated by J. A. Shepherd. 4to, pp. 144. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

The adapter of Rostand's play has justified her work by the freshness and delicacy of her accomplishment. We must confess that we enjoyed this retelling quite as much as the original. This is largely due to the fact that the narrative is not written down, that it contains all the satire of the play, and all the human quality of its La Fontaine spirit. Where it excels for young people is in the simple directness with which the strictly literary embellishments of the drama are discarded, with no harm to the story and with no detraction from its charm. In fact if grown people will take the trouble to compare this book with the play, they will find how excellent the translated passages are.

Scott, Sir Walter. Ivanhoe. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Octavo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50 net.

We are glad to notice this reprint in a form wholly in accord with our belief that Scott is not more read these days because the old editions are forbidding-looking. While Mr. Smith is not the artist best suited to the task, he has succeeded in adding dash and delicate color to a story which every boy and girl should read. The publishers have wisely clothed the book in a cover design that is worthy of it. Where can we find such historical romances as Scott has written? Certainly not among the Christmas books of this year. We cheerfully recommend this volume.

Skinner, Ada M. Children's Book of Christmas Stories. Edited by Asa Don Dickinson and. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

From its cover to the very end, this little book is pervaded by the Christmas spirit. The quaintness of the Leech frontispiece sufficiently assures us that the old-time charm of the festal day is not entirely lost. These stories come to us guaranteed as having brought pleasure to thousands; there are many familiar friends in the table of contents. The book was compiled to fulfil a want felt among librarians for some anthology to satisfy the Yuletide demand. Christmas stories have been written since the world began, so it seems to us. It would have pleased us had the editors given an additional list of Christmas stories.

Smith, E. Boyd. The Railroad Book. Illustrated. Oblong. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

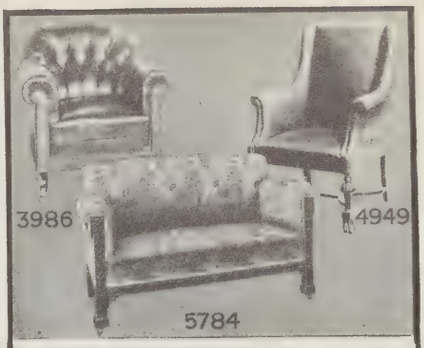
There never was a boy yet who was not gript spellbound by the railroad. Nursery carpets are worn threadbare by the shuffling of feet in imitation of engine noises. The publishers of Mr. Smith's "Railroad Book" therefore will find a ready audience for this pictorial guide to the mysteries of train land, from the engine-shed, through the most modern station to the boundless prairies. Dining-cars, conductors, porters, flagmen—the whole world of travel—are pictured and storied in these oblong pages. Mr. Smith's color work is characteristically pale and literal.

Spyri, Johanna. Heidi. Translated by Helene S. White. 8vo, pp. 433. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50 net.

This is one of the first stories read nowadays by children. The libraries all attest its widespread popularity. Many editions are on the market, but this one seems to be ideal for a holiday present. It is a German classic written by an author who has done many other stories still to be translated into English. It recounts the adventures of a little girl who lives with her grandfather in the Alps. The present edition is fully illustrated. Here is a story to be strongly recommended.

Stevens, D. K. Ballads of the Be-Ba-Boes. Pp. 102. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Usually when we meet with a book that exploits in verse the escapades of odd little



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people like the Brownies or the Be-Ba-Boes, we place our whole dependence for interest on the pictures which are full of detail. But this is not the case in the present instance. Tho the drawings made by Katharine M. Daland are clever, the ballads by D. K. Stevens are even more striking. They are filled with constant surprizes of incident and rime, and certain ironical touches make them as true as they are amusing. There is a spontaneity of wit that comes with the freshness of Lewis Carroll. It is to be hoped that we shall hear further from D. K. Stevens.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. Kidnapped. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Pp. 289. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. $2.25 net.

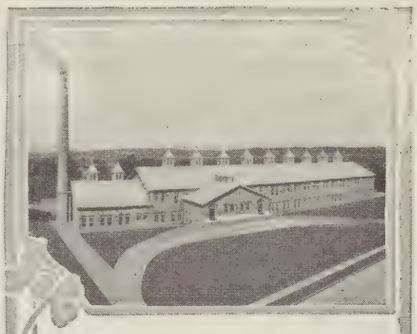
Children must have their *editions de luxe* and many grown people will just as warmly welcome a reissue of Stevenson's "Kidnapped" in form companionable with last year's sumptuous edition of "Treasure Island." There is nothing new to be said about this "pennydreadful" except to remark upon the dramatic color plates done by N. C. Wyeth. They are full of action and thoroughly in accord with the adventurous character of the story. The whole imaginative quality of Stevenson is successfully depicted. If possible the artist has put additional life into the book. We wonder whether such books, so rich in *format*, encourage parents to hang a bookshelf in the children's room? They should.

Strang, Mrs. Herbert. The Rose Fairy Book. Illustrated by Lilian A. Govey. Pp. 304. New York: George H. Doran & Co. $2 net.

Except for the mounting of the pictures on a dark background, here is indeed a regal feast for the young mind. Fairy tales are fairy tales in whatever form served up, but when they come in a regal volume they seem all the better. Some of the tales have been newly translated from the original. All of them have been written with especial attention to the requirements of the young reader. But alas, we no longer recognize our beloved Little Red Riding Hood since it was shorn of the thrill at the end! Why will editors think they are doing wisely when they take the strong element from fairy tales? There are mothers who will not have children frightened by what they call the "terrible." Every change made by Mrs. Strang only serves to make us doubt the "authenticity" of her book.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Book of Indian Braves. Illustrated by George Alfred Williams. Pp. 184. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

A child who loves Indians will immediately be drawn to this book first by its telling cover design. There are seven chapters dealing with as many heroes: Powhatan, Osceola, King Philip, Joseph, and Sitting Bull, and others. History is skilfully blended with narrative, and the true Indian atmosphere is maintained. Now that the Indians as a race are no longer free, their leaders assume heroic proportions. Only recently some of the best-known living braves visited New York to unveil a monument to the American Indian on Staten Island, and there was a mythical touch to their presence. So in this book, Mrs. Sweetser succeeds in viewing them as distant objects in our civilization. Her understanding of their nature will give many a boy a thrill of pleasure.



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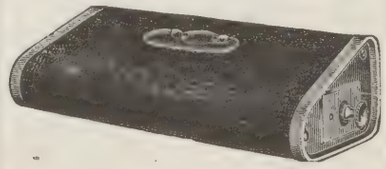

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Swift, Jonathan. Gulliver's Travels. With an introduction by W. D. Howells, and more than one hundred illustrations by Louis Rhead. 8vo, pp. 350. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

W. D. Howells, in an introduction to this edition, calls "Gulliver's Travels" one of the supreme books, despite changes in literature from age to age. Personally, we have just read it over and we tingle as much as we ever did in days gone by. Perhaps we see more of the Swift satire than of yore, but the fundamental adventure quality of the story, the large and small proportions of the folks—all these characteristics remain unstaled and just as stimulating to the imagination. The present issue is one in a splendid series. Bearing the same *format*, we have previously reviewed "Robin Hood" and "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby" and "The Swiss Family Robinson." "Gulliver" is equally as welcome. It is illustrated by Louis Rhead in heavy line imitative of woodcuts.

Taggart, Marion Ames. Her Daughter Jean. Pp. 332. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.50.

Miss Taggart is loath to leave the family she has been writing about for these seven years. And indeed we can readily understand how she has grown to like that wholesome group which is the product of her fertile imagination. We have had occasion before to laud this writer's ability to make the domestic story attractive through her skill in drawing interesting characters who are thoroughly human. The story might almost belong to the "Six Girls Series," but it is separated from that series by dealing with a generation removed, when the girls are in the middle age of life. Jean has all the simple qualities of her forebears, and her sacrifices, her heartaches, are described with the freshness of the first volume.

Thurston, I. T. The Torch-Bearer: A Camp-Fire Girls' Story. Pp. 253. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Mrs. Thurston has spun out a creditable story on the theme of camp-fire girls. Naturally a book of this character has to champion the cause very emphatically and drive home again and again the noble principles upon which the organization is founded. The one consuming fault with such propaganda literature is that it overstates, and makes the effects of the movement crowd one upon the other in too artificial a manner. The girls in this book are all natural as far as the camp-fire girls idea will allow, but they grapple with their weaknesses too self-consciously. In style and in spirit Mrs. Thurston succeeds admirably as a champion of the cause.

Verrill, A. H. Harper's Wireless Book. Pp. 185. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

This is a serviceable and concise book, telling how to use wireless electricity in telegraphing, telephoning, and the transmission of power. Especially will it appeal to young readers, for the author has been zealous to record the doings of young operators in the field. Ever since the *Titanic* disaster and the *Volturno* fire, we have come to regard wireless as the greatest invention of modern times. Marconi seems to be carrying his ideas even further. Important as it is, we may regard wireless as almost a young man's special care. Mr. Verrill's book will be eagerly read. After finishing it, there is good reason to believe that many a boy will be

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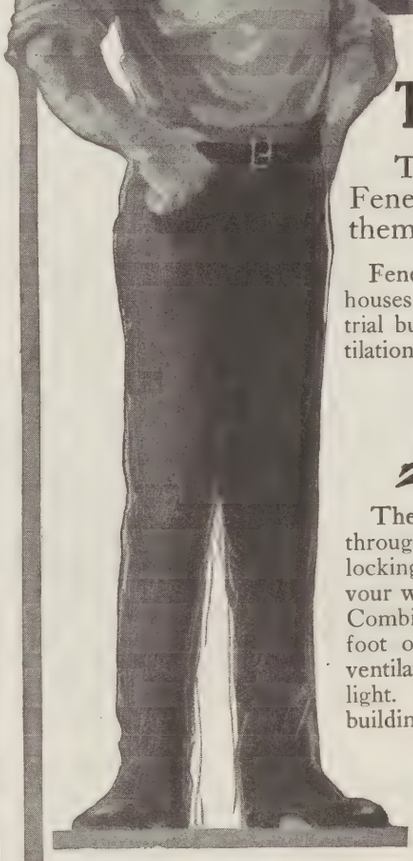

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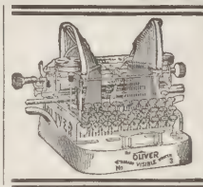

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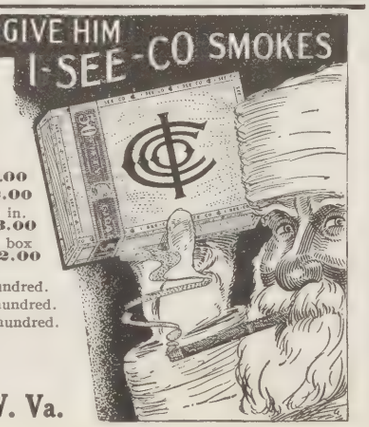

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inspired to look into wireless as a possible vocation. The manual is fully illustrated.

Verrill, A. Hyatt. Harper's Book for Young Naturalists. Pp. 382. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

Now that the boy-scout idea is controlling the boy world, every practical guide ever written finds ready welcome. The Harpers have done much to add to the literature of practicality, and this year they add one more book to an already large list. The boy is always on the lookout for the latest, the easiest, and the least expensive methods of experimenting, whatever his tastes. How many young naturalists will peruse eagerly the present "guide to collecting and preparing specimens, with descriptions of the life, habits, and haunts of birds, insects, and plants." Doubtless many a boy will know exactly how to skin a mammal and how to mount it after carefully going through chapters of Mr. Verrill's lucid explanations.

Wells, H. G. Little Wars. A game for boys. 4to, pp. 180. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20 net.

Last year we had occasion to express unalloyed pleasure in reading Mr. Wells's "Floor Games." This year his "Little Wars" arouses equally our enthusiasm. Supporters of the Peace Society will never countenance such a perfect manual of warfare, but we welcome it as a novel activity, and one that could be put to more than an imaginative test. Military strategy and tactics require keen wit and acute analytical powers. Many a nursery floor will be turned into a battle-field, once the code of warfare, as worked out by Mr. Wells, is mastered. We can imagine Napoleon feasting on such a diversion.

BOY SCOUT AND CAMP-FIRE GIRL BOOKS

Burgess, Thornton W. The Boy Scouts on Swift River. Pp. 336. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $1 net.

The author believes that in the woods the unexpected happens at any moment. This story deals with a canoe cruise, and tells how a bull moose—not a political one—acted queerly. Boy Scout principles are applied in nearly every chapter.

Comstock, Harriet T. Camp Brave Pine. 12mo. Pp. 398. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.25 net.

Mrs. Comstock chummed with a camp-fire organization in Poughkeepsie. The consequence is her story is filled with natural color and enthusiasm. Her girls are healthy, and zealous upholders of the movement. The story is well written and borders on the romantic in places.

Eldred, Warren L. St. Dunstan Boy Scouts. 12mo. Pp. 335. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

This is the fourth volume in the St. Dunstan Series. Here the Boy Scout movement is brought in contact with school life.

Fitzhugh, Percy K. For Uncle Sam, Boss, or, Boy Scouts at Panama. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

Naturally the Canal Zone would figure this year in juvenile literature. Amid exciting adventure, the hero incidentally learns a great deal about the Canal and about Isthmian history.

Hawkes, Clarence. The Boy Woodcrafter. Pp. 224. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co.

It is quite the fashion these days to dedicate books to the Boy Scouts. Publishers and authors believe it insures a sale. But did they know that the Boy Scouts have a Book Doctor who recommends books after rigorous examination? This is not meant to throw any doubt upon the sincerity of the volume herewith mentioned, which tries to awaken the enthusiasm of the naturalist in every boy reader who happens to pick the book up.

A Sherbet is made tasty and delightful by using Abbott's Bitters. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Hornibrook, Isabel. A Scout of To-Day. Pp. 290. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Even the women writers are alive to the benefits of the Boy Scout idea. Mothers recognize that here is a movement which furnishes things for idle hands to do—hands that otherwise might be up to mischief. The author shows the good effect of the work in every-day life.

Otis, James. Boy Scouts in a Lumber Camp. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

The title tells the story, except the fact that the locality is in the Maine woods.

Spears, Raymond S. Camping on the Great Lakes. Pp. 372. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

The fourth in a series which will be read with avidity by all boys interested in life in the open. There is a plot, of course.

Wilson, John Fleming. Tad Sheldon: Boy Scout. Pp. 231. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1 net.

Stories of adventure along our coast.

A FEW HISTORICAL TALES

Bedford-Jones, H. Flamehair, the Skald. Pp. 310. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.20 net.

A tale of the days of Hardrede. It is a Viking story of saga proportions.

Curtis, Alice Turner. A Little Maid of Province Town. Pp. 212. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. 80 cents net.

A pre-Revolutionary story in which a little maid's father is held under suspicion. But fortunately for the patriotic tone of the volume he is at last found to be a staunch fighter for liberty.

Knipe, Emilie B. and Alden A. Beatrice of Denewood. 12mo. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

The sequel to last year's "Lucky Sixpence." Many incidents in the latter part of the American Revolution are dealt with in this book. The style is agreeable.

McIntyre, John T. In Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Pp. 195. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. 75 cents net.

This author believes in fictionizing biography. He has written other books in which boys accompany historical figures in various adventure. The present volume contains a sketch of Boone as the final chapter of the story.

Tomlinson, E. T. The Boy Sailors of 1812. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

This book was evidently written as a memorial of the centennial of Perry's Victor··. Dr. Tomlinson may be trusted to give an amount of information in an interesting narrative.

Tomlinson, E. T. The Young Sharpshooter. Pp. 390. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

A story of the Peninsula Campaign in 1862. A timely volume in view of the recent war anniversaries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Claxton, William J. Lessons from Nature's Workshop. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1 net.

Nature talks for children, which may result in sharper eyes and quicker understanding of sounds and habits.

Davis, Charles G. Motor Boating for Boys. Pp. 86. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents net.

The frontispiece shows some very small boys at work. But the directions and descriptions herewith given will interest even older boys who are looking for sport on the water.

Dole, Nathan Haskell. The White Duckling, and Other Tales. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1 net.

A new edition of the Russian Fairy Book, with excellent illustrations by the Russian artist, Bilibin.

Foley, James W. Boys and Girls: A Book of Verses. Pp. 240. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

A mixture of clever and bright verses and jingles which have appeared in the newspapers and magazines. Some are suited to girls and boys; some are not. But the volume as a whole will please the family entire.

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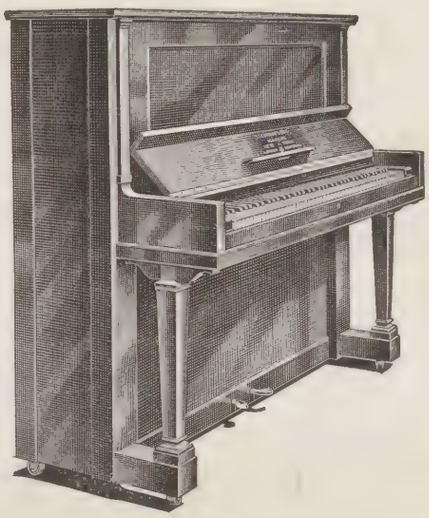

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Fraser, Chelsea Curtis. Every Boy's Book of Handicraft, Sports, and Amusements. Pp. 695. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $2 net.

This volume holds a great richness of suggestion. Every possible activity in boy life is considered. The book is printed on thin paper. It is an encyclopedia on how to do things and how to have a good time.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50 net.

A reprint of this classic is always welcome.

Holland, Rupert S. Historic Adventures. Large 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Co. $1.50 net.

A suitable book for a boy who is interested in American history adventures. Do you know how the Mormons came to settle Utah? Other questions of like character might be asked which Mr. Holland answers entertainingly.

OTHER NEW BOOKS—SERIES

Altsheler, Joseph A. Apache Gold. Pp. 383. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

A story of our strange Southwest.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Around the End. Pp. 319. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

Another rattling story by the man who can write them so easily. Football is glorified on the cover design and in the story.

Camp, Walter. Danny Fists. Pp. 286. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

There is a manly tone to Mr. Camp's stories. There is certainly a tone of authority when he comes to treat of football.

Day, Holman. The Rainy Day Railroad War. Pp. 257. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

This story was originally published in *The Youth's Companion.*

Deland, Ellen Douglas. Country Cousins. Pp. 312. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents net.

A city girl has a year in the country while her parents are in South America on a diplomatic mission.

Kirkland, Winifred. The Boy Editor. Pp. 231. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

A story full of healthy energy and right doing.

Peattie, Elia W. Annie Laurie and Azalea. Pp. 295. Chicago: Reilly & Britton. 75 cents net.

Wesselhooft, Lily F. Laddie: The Master of the House. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20 net.

The story of a dog.

NEW VOLUMES IN SERIES

Quirk, Leslie W. The Freshman Eight. Pp. 295. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20 net.

The second in the Wellworth College Series.

Channon, Frank E. Henley on the Battle Line. Pp. 314. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

One of a series in which American Boys take part in Indian Uprisings instigated by a famous emir.

Dudley, A. T. The Half-Miler. Pp. 332. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

The ninth volume in the Phillips Exeter Series.

Kilbourne, Capt. C. E. An Army Boy in the Philippines. Pp. 351. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

This is by the author of "An Army Boy in Pekin." Books of this pattern are cut after a design; they carry atmosphere.

Pansy. Four Mothers at Chautauqua. Pp. 408. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Half fiction, half propaganda, this story gives the reader fictionized information about the summer center of culture and instruction. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Ray, Anna Chapin. The Responsibilities of Buddie. Pp. 266. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The third and last of the Buddie books.

Scott, Gertrude Fisher. Jean Cabot in the British Isles. Pp. 327. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

This is the second volume in a series.

Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter and the Runaways. Pp. 301. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

Dave Porter has existed for nine years!

CURRENT POETRY

NUMEROUS as are the books of good verse at hand, we feel that we must temporarily postpone the consideration of several of them in order to make somewhat extensive quotations from a remarkable volume just published by the John Lane Company. It is called "Bread and Circuses," and the author's name is Helen Parry Eden. So far as we know, it is Mrs. Eden's first book, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best first book produced in many a year. Mrs. Eden's child-poems (she writes much about a certain delightful "Betsey-Jane," aged three, who evidently is her daughter) have the understanding and tender whimsicality that make "A Child's Garden of Verse" a delight, and she writes of things spiritual with the devout artistry of Crashaw.

"Effany" is a beautifully human poem. We commend it to the attention of the *English Review* school of intense young "realists."

Effany

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

When elm-buds turn from red to green,
And growing lambs more staidly graze,
And brighter nettle-tops are seen
Along the hedge-rows' rambling ways;
When leaves unclose where late the hail
Rustled in naked hawthorn twig,
April comes laughing up the vale
And Effany comes round to dig.

Aloof among her nursery toys,
From her high casement Betsey sees
His vellum-colored corduroys
Stirring behind the apple-trees.
Clutching her trowel, she descends,
With unimagined projects big,
For Effany and she are friends,
And she helps Effany to dig.

Deep in the flowering currant-rows
The robin twitters gentle mirth
Where Effany with Betsey goes
Triumphant o'er the new-turned earth;
And the wind wanders out and in,
As doubting which it loves the best—
The grizzly stubble round his chin,
Or her beruffled golden crest.

His coat, lined with carnation red,
Hangs in the plum-tree's forked boughs,
Till sun is low and the day sped
And Betsey called into the house—
He scrapes his spade, her trowel she;
She looks and lingers, loath to start,
With little earth-bound feet to tea;
He takes his coat down to depart.

Half musing on the little maid,
He trudges toward the coming night,
Stooping beneath his shouldered spade,
To where across the curtained light
With leaves upon its fiery fold
His wife's thin shadow falls alone—
For she and Effany are old
And all their little ones are gone.

Many writers of religious verse take Francis Thompson for their teacher, and they are wise to do so. But Mrs. Eden needs to go to no poet of our generation

(*Continued on page* 1132)

Cadillac
Standard of the World

Cadillac again awarded the Dewar Trophy

Europe's highest Motor Tribunal pronounces 1914 Cadillac mechanical achievements to be the greatest of the year, demonstrating the advancement of the industry

In our first announcement of the 1914 Cadillac, and its two-speed direct drive axle, we said:—"The Cadillac is about to endow the motor car with A new element of efficiency, A new quality of luxury, A new source of economy."

After several thousand purchasers had received demonstrations of the truth of this prediction, we said in a later announcement:

"Motoring as you know it, and motoring as the owner of a 1914 Cadillac knows it, are two distinct and different things."

And we added, that the Cadillac owner was enjoying luxuries to which you must remain a stranger as long as you did not drive a Cadillac.

But we did not dream when we wrote the words, that so distinguished an endorsement as the second award of the Dewar Trophy was close at hand.

You will recall that the first award of the Dewar Trophy to the Cadillac pronounced it the most thoroughly standardized car in the world.

In the test, three Cadillac cars were entirely dismantled, all of the parts thoroughly mixed, and eighty-nine parts removed from the heap and substitute parts provided.

The three cars were then re-built into perfect running condition from the haphazard heap—wrenches and screwdrivers being the only tools necessary.

Standardization was defined to mean in this test—as it always has meant—that every Cadillac part was exactly like every other part of its kind.

It did not mean nearly like it or almost like it, but absolutely like it, down to the one-thousandth part of an inch, where that degree of accuracy was essential,

In other words, that there was complete interchangeability, perfect alignment of parts and units, perfect harmony in their operating relations with each other, and a total absence of ill-fitting joints and bearings.

The Cadillac is the only car which has ever passed this tremendously significant test of what constitutes standardization; and the award to the Cadillac was the only one ever made upon such a test.

And that fact lends especial significance to this second award of the same trophy to the same car, but from a new angle of analysis.

It is one thing to feel sure that your manufacturing principles are sound and scientific.

It is another, and a more pleasant thing, to have that fact almost universally appreciated by your own countrymen.

THE DEWAR TROPHY

The Royal Automobile Club, which conducts the contests for the Dewar Trophy, is the most conservative tribunal of its type in the world.

The Dewar Trophy is the motor classic.

It is awarded for the most distinguished achievement of the year, demonstrating the advancement of the industry.

It takes into account manufacturing principles as well as performances.

Sir Thomas Dewar, when he instituted the Trophy, had it in mind to seek out, each year, the car of super-excellence.

So the awards are as disinterested, and as scientific, as the awards of the Nobel Prize in a totally different field of endeavor.

We may all of us feel justly reinforced, therefore, in our good opinion of this splendid American car, the Cadillac.

We may feel that its virtues have not been overstated.

We may all feel that these announcements have not overdrawn the advantages of the latest Cadillac development, the Cadillac two speed direct drive axle.

It was not merely the point-by-point performance of the car over give-and-take roads for a thousand miles.

It was not merely the certainty and the endurance of the electrical devices in self-cranking, lighting and ignition.

It was not merely the remarkable record of 17.17 miles per gallon of gasoline (notwithstanding repeated stops and starts in testing the electric cranking device).

It was not alone the astonishing record of more than 1,000 miles per gallon of lubricating oil.

It was not only that the two-speed direct drive axle was a material factor in making possible these results; and that it gave to the word "luxury" a new meaning as applied to motoring.

It was not only the perfect record in the shifting of the rear axle gears from high to low and vice versa 520 times, by means of the electric shifting device.

No, the Dewar Trophy was awarded to the Cadillac for the second time—and the Cadillac is the only American car which has ever received it, and the only car in the world to which it has ever been awarded twice—because the Cadillac is the Cadillac, because it is what it is, and because it does what it does.

But it is gratifying in the extreme to have the approval of your own nation reinforced by an international verdict.

You, as a Cadillac owner—present or prospective—can take just pride in this second award of the Dewar Trophy.

It is more than a Cadillac achievement—it is a tribute from high sources to American skill and to American engineering initiative.

Because the Cadillac proved itself to be the car of all-around super-excellence as a complete entity.

Because it proved its dominant characteristics to be those which make most for all-around constancy and serviceability.

Because, as we have said, no other car rides or drives like the Cadillac.

Because, in fact, it is the Standard of the World.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Christmas Greetings

Let a box of Huyler's carry your holiday greetings to each of your friends. It is as full of the Christmas spirit as the holly and mistletoe, and its message is universally understood and appreciated.

Huyler's

Bonbons Chocolates

Special Christmas Baskets
Plain or trimmed, imported or domestic, any size.

Assorted Chocolates
The supreme pound package — an ideal gift box.

Beverly Chocolates
With the slightly less-sweet flavor.

Assorted Nut Chocolates
Specially selected, whole nut meats dipped in chocolate.

Sold by Huyler's sales agents (leading druggists everywhere) in United States and Canada. If there should be no sales agent near you, please write us.

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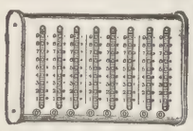
Frank DeK. Huyler, Pres.

Ask for Huyler's Cocoa and Huyler's Baking Chocolate at your grocer's



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TINDALE MUSIC CABINETS

A real ornament to the music-room, and an easy, practical means of keeping music *instantly accessible* and free from damage. No more time lost hunting for that missing piece.

Style E, as illustrated, will accommodate 700 pieces. It is 40 inches high and 18 inches wide. Mahogany, $29. Early English Oak or Fumed Oak, $25. Other designs and sizes from $15.00 to $95.00.

Write today for Folio of Designs No. 24

Tindale Cabinet Company
Salesrooms: No. 1 W. 34th Street, New York

CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 1130)

for instruction; such a poem as "Sorrow," for example, is comparable only to the immortal songs of Richard Crashaw and Robert Southwell.

Sorrow

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

Of sorrow, 'tis as Saints have said—
That his ill-savored lamp shall shed
A light to Heaven, when, blown about
By the world's vain and windy rout,
The candles of delight burn out.

Then usher Sorrow to thy board,
Give him such fare as may afford
Thy single habitation—best
To meet him half-way in his quest,
The importunate and sad-eyed guest.

Yet somewhat should he give who took
Thy hospitality, for look,
His is no random vagrancy;
Beneath his rags what hints there be
Of a celestial livery.

Sweet Sorrow, play a grateful part,
Break me the marble of my heart
And of its fragments pave a street
Where, to my bliss, myself may meet
One hastening with pierced feet.

Could any living writer except Mrs. Eden make a poem out of a child's Ark? We think not. James Whitcomb Riley might attempt it, but he would find it difficult to surpass the exquisite grace of these lines.

The Ark

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

Vainly, my Betsey, to the weeping day
You sing the rime that drives the rain away;
And from your window mourn the patient trees
Buffeted by the peevish Hyades.
Come, let us shut the lattice, do you slide
From your old Ark the gaudy-painted side
And let the enlarged captives walk about;
For tho a deluge be at work without,
Secure within we've no concern for that,
And all the nursery is Ararat.
Not on the rug—a space of oaken boards
A firmer footing for the crew affords,
Softly, my Betsey, lest your fervor harm
The extreme frailness of a leg or arm—
Poor limbs, so often and so rudely tossed
And rattled down, no wonder some be lost
Beyond the aid of glue! What skill did cram
Into the hold vermilion-hatted Ham
And Shem with the green top-knot and the slim
Contours of Japheth, Noah (somewhat grim
With buttons) and his consort after him!
The wives are at the bottom, dear; but now
Come the black pig and terra-cotta cow,
Three foxes, this a purple collar round
His rigid neck proclaims the faithful hound;
The birds are not so nice, tradition fails
To account for such a quantity of quails,
But the old weary crow that flew and flew
Away from Noah has come to you.
Where is the dove? For if my memory speak
The truth, there *was* a dove and in his beak
The olive-leaves he plucked upon the day
When, as you know, the waters ebbed away;
Who perched on Noah's window with pink feet,
And without whom no Ark is thought complete,
Where is the missing dove? For now I see
Standing or prone the whole menagerie,
And the rain's stopt without and all above
Beams the benignant sky; and still no dove,
Of the same beautiful fact the feathered proof!
Why here—upon the ripples of the roof—
Here is your truant painted, to abide
When Shem and Ham are scattered far and wide,
And all the beasts are broke, to brood with furled
Pacific wings over the new-washed world.

Bed-Exhaustion is the bane of patient, nurse and physician.

To overcome this discouraging feature all sorts of expedients are tried—because "getting well" is difficult without rest and sleep.

The WALLACE
ADJUSTABLE Bed

ministers to the body by providing continual change in position. This is done mechanically, without touching the patient. It is most substantial in construction, very simple and sanitary. Is indorsed by doctors and nurses and used by all well-equipped hospitals.

If you would actually minister to the sick and suffering, see that they are provided with a

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Install a Wallace Bed in your favorite hospital. What better form of endowment? Our plan of selling enables everyone to own a Wallace Bed.

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Wallace Adjustable Bed Co.,
3826 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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an admirable handbook for all women entering married life. Revised to date by DOCTOR CHAVASSE.

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Pin a dollar bill to this advertisement and mail to
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JUST two or three strokes on this fine stone hone, each time you shave, give your razor a barber's edge—and it's as easy as stropping, if you use the

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(For Safety or Ordinary Razors)

Two or three strokes take hardly a second because no time is lost wetting this hone—it's used "dry." This little honing makes less stropping necessary, hence better shaves in less time. Turn over the hone-side and you turn up the strop-side. Two razor needs in one—$1.00 at your hardware or tool dealer's, otherwise sent direct prepaid.

"*Pick a Pike.*"

FREE Send your dealer's name and 4c. (for packing and mailing) for our Pike India Vest Pocket Stone—*not* for razors but for pen knives, ink erasers, office use, etc., also our famous book "How to Sharpen."

PIKE MFG. CO., 184 Main Street, Pike, N. H.

Here is a charming sonnet. Our one adverse criticism of "Bread and Circuses" is that it does not contain as a frontispiece a portrait of Betsey—and of Betsey's mother.

The Moon

By Helen Parry Eden

Playthings my Betsey hath: the snail's cast shell,
Pebbles and small unripened pears; she dotes
On gentle things with furred or feathered coats,
A bunch of keys, a little brazen bell;
But none of these enticements please so well,
Nor pouring tea nor sailing paper coats,
As the rare moon that of an evening floats
In anchorages inaccessible.
On frost-bound nights a portly yellow moon
She kissed her hand to him before she slept,
The slim white stripling of an afternoon
In summer, still she longed for him and wept
Seeking to coax him down an elder wand,
For once, that she might hold him in her hand.

Miss Scheffauer starts out as a realist in these lines (from the London *Spectator*), but she is a romanticist at the end. There is a lovely picture in her last three stanzas.

Noon in the Pleasure Gardens

By Ethel Talbot Scheffauer

Rough clods of red-earth newly turned
For wilting, new-set plants,
And where the jack-o'-lanterns burned,
Strange little paths and slants.

Chocolate papers, red and gold,
Bright orange wrappers torn,
Half cigarets some novice rolled,
Lie in the grass forlorn.

The little stage is ringed about
With gaudy lantern lights;
The garden's glamour is put out
With the last lamp o' nights.

Yet—patience, till the day be dead,
Till sunset bury it,
Until in blue and green and red
The fairy lamps are lit;

Until the Chinese lanterns swing
Wavering in the wind,
And the cool winds of evening bring
Night from the hills behind.

Then music binds the spangled night
With spells and wizardries;
And lovers take their shy delight,
Whispering in the trees.

Beautiful are the gardens then,
The faint lights swing above,
Like fireflies in a fairy glen
Whose young seigneur is Love.

From *Munsey's Magazine* we take this pleasant little song.

At the End of Day

By Wanda May

Oh, love, good night! The deepening shadows blend
With daylight's gold; the silvered moonbeams wend
Their way to light our world till dreams descend.

Oh, love, good night! And may life's shadows blend
With youth's bright sun till evening falls, and then
Love's glory light thy pathway to the end!

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles

The Kodak Gift Case

A quality and richness that will appeal to the most fastidious.

CONTAINING:

Vest Pocket Kodak, with Kodak Anastigmat lens. Hand Carrying Case, of imported satin finish leather in a shade of soft brown that is in perfect harmony with the deep blue of the silk-lined container.

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FOREST HOME FARM SAUSAGE
Made from the choicest cuts of yearling pigs and flavored with pure spices and home grown herbs. It's absolutely pure and the most delicious sausage you ever tasted. Wrapped in 1 lb. parchment packages and shipped in 5, 10, 20 or 50 lb. boxes.
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Forest Home Farm Hams from yearling pigs cured by an old Southern process. 30c a lb.
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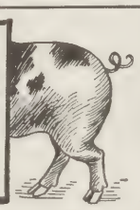

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Congress Cards would make appropriate gifts to your card-playing friends. Original art designs in as many as ten colors and gold.
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IN CUT GLASS; in rock crystal; and in engraved crystal glass—nothing but Libbey will meet your wants.

It is recognized as the world's best, the world over.

Look for the Libbey nameplate engraved on every piece.

A Libbey dealer in each city

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HALSEY THERMOSTAT HEAT REGULATOR

A neat, compact bronze placque—lies flat against the wall. Automatically keeps an even temperature, saving fuel and care. Most reliable in action, simplest in construction. No electric batteries, contacts or motors to get out of order. No winding—*generates its own wonderful power from room temperature. Gradually* operates the dampers of any heater direct from thermostat.

$16.00 delivered complete, including all appliances for installing

Why pay more for complicated mechanisms that are less reliable and effective?

Time attachment $5.00 extra. Raises temperature to 70 degrees in the morning. Thermostat holds it at 70 degrees all day long.

Write for descriptive booklet "D." It is free.

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You may forget—It can't forget

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BEILIS'S OWN STORY

THE graphic stories of prison life in Russia by Tolstoy and other famous authors may be accurate in most of the essentials, but they can not be like narratives from a person who knows from experience what it means to be incarcerated as a religious or political suspect in one of the Czar's jails. The novelists do not exaggerate, however, they only write in a less intimately personal vein. Proof of this fact is found in Mendel Beilis's story of the persecution that he was subjected to pending his trial at Kief on a charge of killing Andrew Yushinsky, a Christian boy, to get blood for sacramental purposes. Beilis talked with a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* shortly after his acquittal. He said:

In March, 1911, the body of the Yushinsky boy was found in the brickyard where I was employed. I had been busy all day and did not pay much attention to the discovery, in fact it was not until the day of the funeral that my attention was really brought to the case. On that day a friend of mine, Mr. Zacharchenko, who owns the house where Vera Cheberiak lives, said to me: "Mendel, I have just been to the funeral of the Yushinsky boy, and while there I saw a lot of handbills distributed and they said that the Jews had killed the boy."

Even then I did not pay much attention to my friend's words and forgot the matter entirely until some three months later.

It was then that the local Prosecuting Attorney called at my house and examined the premises thoroughly. He also went to the brickyard and carefully went over the works and grounds. He went away without saying anything to me. Two days later a number of spies, drest as tramps, came to my house. They behaved like animals, talked about ritual murder and tried to frighten me in numerous ways. It was then that my friends began to tell me that Vera Cheberiak had been telling everybody that I had murdered the boy.

Some time elapsed before I received another visit from the local Prosecuting Attorney. He examined the house again and finally asked me why I did not have a mazuza (Jewish talisman). I told him that as I worked in the brickyard, where a lot of Christians were employed, I could not very well be strictly orthodox. He then left.

On July 22, 1911, I was awakened at 3 o'clock in the morning by a noise, which I thought at first was the explosion from a cannon. Finally I heard a terrific knocking at my front door and I hastened to open it. When I did so I was greeted by a sight which frightened me nearly to death. Right at my door were a lot of policemen and behind them was about a regiment of soldiers, while the prosecutor was standing beside me.

He said, "Are you Mendel Beilis?" and when I said I was, he said, "You are under arrest." I asked for what, but I received no reply. I was trembling like a leaf and

Xmas 1913

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50¢

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makes a man's whole year merry—saves time and temper every day. Try it and see! Choice of 12 beautifully designed gift boxes. At stores or postpaid, 50c.

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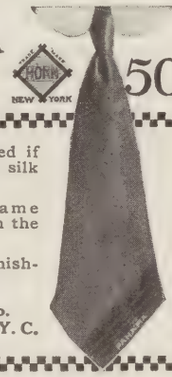

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Look for the name "Panama" woven in the edge of each scarf.

Sold at all good furnishing shops.

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Two grades of lead—medium and hard. Take your choice—at any stationer's.

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No 1735 Mephisto COPYING MADE BY L. & C. HARDTMUTH IN AUSTRIA

my wife was fainting, and the children were crying and running about trying to hide, for they were terribly scared. I remembered they told me to dress and that I was to be taken to prison.

I was put in a cell away from the other prisoners, but about an hour after I reached the prison I heard a boy crying and sobbing something. After listening for a few minutes I recognized that it was my son David, then eight years old. My heart almost stopt beating and I pounded my head against the wall of my cell in my grief.

A few minutes later the governor of the prison came to my cell and said "the little son of Vera Cheberiak says that he was playing with the Yushinsky boy in the brick-yard and your son says he was not. Your son is a big liar and that is why he was arrested."

The Governor refused to listen to my explanation. Finally I began to cry and ask him why I was in prison. The only answer I received was that I would be sent to Siberia if I did not tell the truth.

The man left me alone, and for several hours I could hear my boy crying, and at each sob my heart bled. All I could do was to think of my unfortunate family.

The next morning I rang the alarm-bell in my cell, and the Governor came. He said, "Well, Beilis, so you want to make a confession." He either mistook my motive in ringing the bell or was trying to frighten me. I told him that I had nothing to confess, and asked him what he wanted me to confess. He did not answer this, and I then told him that he could do whatever he chose with me, but for God's sake to have pity on my David. I told him that if he killed David the blood would be on his head, but the Governor only laughed. However, he later sent David home in charge of a policeman.

I was full of joy and thanked God, for I believed he would help me through my trouble.

Several days later the Prosecuting Attorney asked me, "Is it true that the Jews require blood for the Passover cakes?" I told him I did not know of any such law. It was not until seven days later that I was informed of the hideous nature of the charge against me.

A few days later I was ordered removed to the chief prison, and as I was being taken through the streets by two policemen one of them noticed that I was half starved and stopt and bought me some pears. He told me that altho he was a Christian he knew I was innocent, but said the only thing I could do was to go to prison. . . . . .

At the expiration of eight days, I was taken to another cell where there were thirty men—all murderers or burglars. They also knew all about my case. A majority of these men said they believed me innocent, but there were a few who said I was guilty. It was here I received my first beating. My feet were cracked and bleeding from the nails in the rough prison shoes and I sat down on a bench near another prisoner. He hit me a stunning blow in the face, bringing blood to my mouth. I began to cry from the pain and the prison governor appeared and when he saw the lump on my face asked me what was the matter. I told him I had been hit, and he asked

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Each spring end and bracket is fitted with a bronze bushing. The shackle bolts are hardened, ground and lubricated. Road vibration causes them to move slightly in these bushings which wear slowly, and are cheaply replaced. If properly lubricated by grease cups provided, the parts will never need replacement during the life of the truck.

A Dallas, Texas, owner says: "One of the little things I like about my Baker Truck is the spring shackle bolt construction. I have just replaced two springs on one of my . . . trucks, for the holes in the ends had worn oblong and nearly through. All the shackle joints are loose as the holes are worn large. This in less than 4 years' time."

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The Baker Motor Vehicle Co., Cleveland

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The Literary Digest

A Perfected Picture Machine for Home Entertainment

The foremost lens makers of America have solved the problem of satisfactorily projecting enlarged pictures from the pictures *themselves* as well as through lantern slides.

Bausch and Lomb HOME BALOPTICON

Shows colored pictures, photo prints, type matter or solid objects, such as coins, minerals, etc., with a clearness and brilliancy heretofore impossible except with lantern slides.

Shows Type Without Reversing. With no other popular priced instrument can you project written or printed matter without the extra expense of a reversing mirror. You will realize how this increases the opportunities for pleasure and entertainment.

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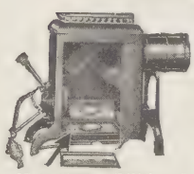
Scientific Illumination. The fact that the Home Balopticon is equipped with one of the famous B & L *achromatic* lenses and that years of laboratory experiment are behind its wonderful system of illumination and reflection, accounts in a large measure for the superior clearness and brilliancy of its pictures.

Another advantage is that each outfit includes two adjustable picture holders and an aluminum coated wall screen which makes the image many times more brilliant than can the ordinary sheet.

That this is the best of all home picture machines will be apparent if you compare demonstrations with any other similar projector at any price. At photographic dealers—not toy stores.

***For lantern slide users** the Home Balopticon can be supplied in a model combining lantern slides with opaque pictures giving instant interchange between the two.*

"Fun—and Better" *Free*



Note the possibilities of the flat object holder

A book about the possibilities of original home entertainment with the Home Balopticon. If you doubt that this picture machine is to the eye what the talking machine is to the ear, send for this book and read how the Balopticon can be used for pleasure and profit in scores of different ways.

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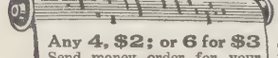

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who did it. I pointed out the man and the governor knocked him down, and then he asked the prisoner why he had hit me. The man replied that he hit me because "he killed a Christian child." I was then transferred to another cell, where there were but twelve men.

A month later Beilis was taken before the prosecutor, who informed him that several black hairs had been found on the pants which had belonged to the Yushinsky boy. Another official tore out a handful of hair from Beilis's head and beard. The prisoner was told that the hair was to be examined, and he was then put back in his cell. To continue:

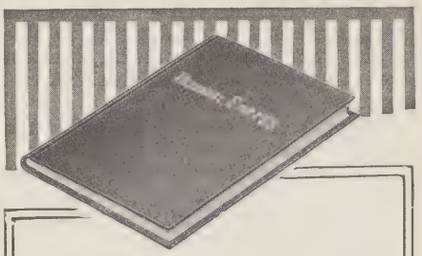
During all this time I had not heard a word concerning my family. A few days later a prisoner named Kasatskenko offered to smuggle a letter to my wife. I was frightened lest I should be discovered, but I wrote a short note asking how she was and telling her that I was alive and all right. A few days later I received a reply saying they were well. Kasatskenko then suggested I write another letter, but as my glasses had been taken away I told him I could not see. He offered to write what I dictated. I learned later that he wrote an entirely different letter from the one I told him to, because he was a spy. As a result of this letter I was put in a solitary cell, measuring four by three yards.

It was terribly cold and damp in there, and the only furniture was an iron bench and iron table. There was a tiny window near the top of the cell, but I could not even see the sky through it. I could not sleep that night, for I was nearly dead from the cold. I walked to and fro in the little cell until I must have fallen to the bench exhausted. I was kept in that cell for ten months and suffered terribly, especially during the winter months. My one longing was to see the sky, but this was impossible.

At length one of my feet became frostbitten, and I was taken to the hospital, where I spent a month and a half. At the end of that time I was returned to the little cell. It was at this time that I was first told I had been indicted for the murder of the boy. I read the indictment several times, and finally came to the conclusion that my case was not entirely hopeless, for I knew that I was perfectly innocent and that no evidence existed against me. From then on my hopes began to center on the acquittal.

After some days I was called before the governor of the prison, where I saw Margolin, the lawyer to whom my wife had appealed for help. I was fearfully excited when I saw Margolin, but he quieted me by saying that he had gone through the indictment carefully and had come to the conclusion there was no evidence against me. He promised to see me through my trouble.

He also promised to secure permission for me to see my wife and children whom I had not seen for eighteen months. My heart beat with joy when, several days later, I was taken to the room where the prisoners are allowed to see their friends. It was a large room in which were a number of wire cages in which the prison-



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ers were placed in order that they might not reach their friends.

A few moments after I was locked in one of the cages, my wife and children were led to the visitors' door. I thought my heart would burst with happiness, but my joy quickly turned to anguish as I noticed my wife's appearance. She was deathly pale and looked many years older than when I saw her last. Neither of us spoke a word, and for a time it seemed as tho I must faint. I stood staring at my wife while I shook with horror and the tears rolled down my face. Finally, the prison governor broke the spell by saying: "Go on, Beilis, don't lose any of the precious time. You will only have a few minutes."

I shall never forget those few minutes. I noticed my brother, who was with the party, was wearing blue spectacles, and when I inquired the reason he removed them, and I saw his eyes were red and swollen. He told me they had become so through crying for me.

One incident of that meeting stands out clearly in my mind. Another prisoner was in the next cage to mine, and his wife was visiting him. Presently I heard her say to her husband, "Tell the Jew next to you that all the town knows he is innocent, and with God's help the real murderer will be discovered." I started to thank her, but the governor stopt me.

One Friday, I remember the day well, Lawyer Margolin informed me the trial had been postponed. This was a terrible shock, and in despair I fell to the floor on the cell and implored him to hasten the trial, for I felt that if I were to be kept in prison much longer it would be better for me to die at once. He told me to have courage, and said the postponement was caused by one of the experts being taken ill. As soon as I heard the word expert, I realized the trial was going to be very complicated and that religious questions would be involved. With this my hope of being acquitted failed somewhat.

About this time Margolin secured permission for me to see one member of my family each Sunday. The sight of my wife and children, who took turns in visiting me, was the only thing that kept my spirits up. I fell into deep despair a few weeks later when these visits suddenly stopt. I begged the prison governor to allow me to see my family, but it was not until after the special prosecutor of the Ministry of Justice at St. Petersburg visited the prison that I obtained permission for these visits to be renewed.

Several weeks later the same prosecutor came to the prison and read me the new indictment which had been found against me. It was several hundred pages long and took him two days to finish reading it. I studied the document most carefully for a week, and while I found many names mentioned in it, I only found my name on the last page, very near the end.

The indictment was so full of untruth that it affected my mind and I was not able to concentrate my thoughts upon the real facts of the case. Had it not been for the Bible, which was allowed

(*Continued on page* 1143)

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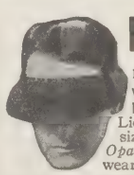

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE PROFITS OF THE 'FRISCO SYNDICATES

ONE of the notable outcomes of the 'Frisco Railroad receivership has been an investigation in St. Louis by the Interstate Commerce Commission of certain profits made by the syndicates that promoted subsidiary railway lines and then sold them to the parent company. Rumors that such profits were wrongfully made by officers of the company set in soon after the receiver was appointed. It is declared by the New York *Evening Post* that on the face of the evidence now submitted these profits, which reached the comfortable sum of $7,403,000, "mainly accrued to officers and directors of the 'Frisco company." The writer says further in detail as to the evidence brought out in St. Louis:

"Perhaps the most interesting example of how these subsidiary lines were sold to the 'Frisco was obtained in the testimony dealing with the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico. That 510-mile line, which extends the 'Frisco from Galveston to Brownsville on the Mexican border, was promoted and constructed by the chairman of the 'Frisco board, and several other directors.

"C. W. Hillard testified that he and the other directors, together with a number of 'Frisco officials, had each made a profit of 75 per cent. on the money advanced to the company that built the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico.

"In the defense of the chairman and his associates, it might be argued that the 'Frisco acted wisely in buying the Brownsville extension, and that the value of that extension had been fairly appraised. The answer to that argument is that, if the smaller road was a desirable acquisition for the 'Frisco, the 'Frisco should have been allowed to build the line with no profits to directors who acted in the capacity of both buyer and seller; also, that the acquisitions in question admittedly bankrupted the property on which they were unloaded.

"When the Interstate Commerce Commission made its report in 1907 on the results of the Alton investigation, it was pointed out in detail that the history of the company was 'rich in illustrations of various methods of indefensible financing,' and it was then added:

"By way of justification or excuse, we are told that the methods of the financing of railroads which prevailed in the year 1900 are now obsolete, owing to a higher degree of conscientiousness among financiers.

"'Frisco acquired control of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, not in 1900 but in 1910."

These disclosures have been widely commented on in financial circles. Indeed, they have made their impress on many readers not directly related to the world of finance. It is believed that labor agitators, socialistic writers, and in general, smaller patrons of the railroads will derive from them new ammunition in their unfriendly attitude toward the roads. The New York *Times* remarks that the profits "are apparently admitted by some of those who made them." Moreover, the record as it stands shows that certain directors of the 'Frisco, "in effect voted themselves large personal profits out of the treasury of the company whose management was entrusted to them, by the stockholders." So long as the testimony thus far produced, stands undisputed, it must "carry its own condemnation." The management have not only wronged the 'Frisco road, but have done a visible and great injury to all the railroad interests of the country. In the dealings now laid bare, officials of the road "stood upon both sides of the transaction and thus played directly into the hands of the demogogic assailants of corporations." The disclosures come at a most inopportune time—a time when railroad managers as a whole "are most desirous of winning and holding the confidence of the public by the integrity of their acts and by faithful compliance with the law," and when they are called upon to defend before the Interstate Commerce Commission their appeal for an increase in freight rates.

It is recalled by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* that one of the attorneys of the 'Frisco system, at the time of the appointments of a receiver for the system, roused himself into a state of "splendid indignation," when arraigning society for "crushing the railroads between the millstones of rising wages and rigid rates." His remarks have now, says this writer, "a grim humor." The man has shown himself, not only a devoted attorney, but "a comedian as well." From the evidence this far submitted this writer finds "something very like a breach of trust in the precipitate buying of branches and connections for which the 'Frisco had no immediate need, and for which the management knew they could pay only with the greatest difficulty. In these acts they have done an injury "to the cause of all railroads in the court of public opinion," and have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

WORDS OF CONFIDENCE FROM GOOD QUARTERS

Most observers still find in many parts of the country signs of a recession in business, particularly in iron and steel. While these facts are not questioned, careful observers believe that conditions are the result of causes destined within a reasonable time to disappear. One of these is the readjustment made necessary by the new tariff, another delay in the passage of the Currency Bill, still others the financing required by the Balkan War, and uncertainty as to the outcome of the trouble in Mexico. The Boston *News Bureau* quotes "a capitalist," as saying that while business is contracting, this is merely what Wall Street "foresaw six months ago." In other words, what the country itself now sees, the stock exchange saw then. This capitalist believes that readjustment in industrial enterprises "should be over very soon." Hence, in a short time, the stock exchange will "begin to discount business recovery and improvement in things generally."

The writer in the *News Bureau* believes this view is not alone the view of the man whom he quotes, but that it is shared by many other financial experts. In fact, most big men in Wall Street "have substituted for their pessimism of a month ago a moderate degree of hopefulness." They place much reliance on the "brighter outlook for sound currency legislation," and begin to feel that in due time the railroads will be permitted to advance rates. Coincident with these views were printed on November 22, by *The Odd Lot Review*, remarks made to its representative by Horace White, the veteran newspaper editor, who was chairman of the Hughes Investigation of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. White said:

"The Stock Exchange will recover. The present situation which is confronting brokers and Wall Street generally is a reflection of industrial and business conditions. We are witnessing one of the downward sweeps of the pendulum. The direction will change in time. The public will come back into the market and brokers will again see the record of transactions on the floor equal and probably exceed the figures made at the height of the last period of general public interest in the stock market.

"The real cause of the present financial unrest is a comparatively simple matter if you do not go too far back. There is a scarcity of capital throughout the world. More demands are being made for money than it is possible to supply. The asking and refusing scares both the investor and the business executive. In fact, they are both in danger of getting the impression that conditions are more serious than perhaps is the case.

"War and the threat of war are largely responsible for the scarcity of money. The Balkan troubles extinguished many millions of capital and the atmosphere which has enveloped Europe since those events has not been reassuring. Practically every government on the other side of the Atlantic has been straining every resource to build navies and to strengthen armies. The difference between the present available supply of capital and an amount of money sufficient to satisfy all reasonable demands of legitimate business enterprise would be speedily adjusted if the excessive appropriations which governments have been demanding for armaments should cease. And I believe that the time is near at hand when we can look for more rational behavior among nations."

Sir George Paish, editor of the London *Statist*, now on a visit to this country, is credited with views similarly optimistic as to the outcome of the present situation:

"The United States is enjoying a large measure of solid prosperity, notwithstanding the relative failure of the corn crop, uneasiness as to the effect of the tariff on industry, the comparative scarcity of money, and the difficulty in making new issues of capital. At present the paucity of business in New York, as in London, is confined to Wall Street. Bankers are doing a great business, and are earning large profits. Altho in a few directions factories are somewhat less active than they were, on the whole they are fairly active and are giving good returns, while wages and consuming power were never higher or greater.

"There are, however, signs that the activity of trade is becoming less pronounced, and especially the new orders for iron and steel and locomotives and machinery are not as plentiful as they were a few months ago.

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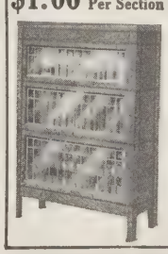

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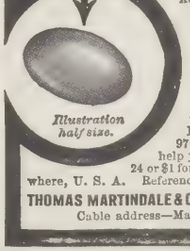

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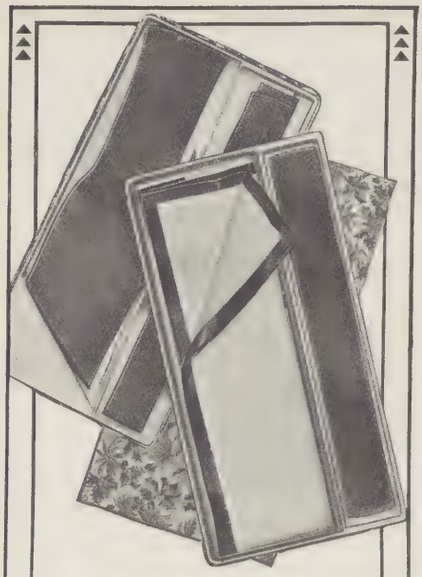

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HOW PROFIT-SHARING IN "STEEL" HAS RESULTED

It is now eleven years since the Steel Corporation established for the benefit of its employees a profit-sharing plan. At present, upward of 40,000 employees have taken either preferred or common shares of this company. The average price they paid for the preferred was $98.32; it has since been above 120, and is now a few points above par. During the eleven years that the plan has been in operation, subscriptions were received from employees for 313,188 shares of preferred, the market value of which at present is about $33,000,000.

Shares of common stock were not offered to employees until 1909. The shares taken in these years have averaged in cost to employees $62.75; they have since been quoted about $90, but are now several points below the average cost. The total shares of common taken by employees is 139,965, the present market value of them being $5,500,000. In case none of the stock thus taken by employees has been sold, or forfeited, the total value of shares of both classes held by employees would be approximately $38,500,000. It is a fact, however, that a certain percentage of this stock has been forfeited, in one way or another—by cancelation of subscriptions, by leaving the service, or by sales in the open market. Just how near the present holdings come to an apparent total of $38,500,000 in value has not been made known. *The Wall Street Journal*, from which the information here summarized has been taken, prints a table showing the number of shares of preferred and common taken by employees in each year and the prices they paid:

	Pfd. Shares		Common Shares	
	Taken	Price	Taken	Price
1913.....	34,551	$109	25,793	66
1912.....	30,619	110	30,735	65
1911.....	19,229	114	29,119	70
1910.....	24,672	124	.....	..
1909.....	18,000	110	15,318	50
1908.....	30,621	87.50	.....	..
1907.....	27,032	102	.....	..
1906.....	28,909	100	.....	..
1905.....	17,973	87.50	.....	..
1904.....	32,519	55	.....	..
1903.....	48,983	82.50	.....	..
Total...	313,188	*98.82	100,965	*62.75

* Average price paid since profit-sharing plan became operative.

The writer discusses the interesting

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A combination of macerated wheat, nuts, fruit, and other wholesome corrective foods. Possesses all the organic vitality your blood and nerves demand. Supplies the necessary nourishment and mineral salts to restore health and keep you in health. Will aid digestion and give you a natural, normal appetite. Prolongs life. Conserves health. Makes life worth living.

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THE GOODMAN CIGAR

A clear Havana cigar, usually sold two for 25 cents, during the holidays for 7 cents; $7.00 per hundred. A cool, fragrant, delicious smoke. Every one guaranteed. You will enjoy this cigar. Get them for your holiday presents. They make fine Christmas gifts. They will give more pleasure than other gifts. If dissatisfied, return the box at our expense, no charge for those smoked to prove the quality. Quality must be right. A clear Havana cigar 7 cents. You judge.

GOODMAN CIGAR CO.
18 W. Eagle Street **Buffalo, N. Y.**

question, to what extent in dollars and cents have the employees of the Steel Corporation benefited through this profit-sharing plan. In order to make this clear, he takes an employee whose salary has been $1,090, or less, a year, with the privilege to subscribe for one share of stock each year, and says of the results to him:

"In 1903, when the profit-sharing plan became operative, he paid $82.50 for his one preferred share; in 1904, $55; in 1905, $87.50; in 1906, $100; in 1907, $102, and in 1908, $87.50, an average of $85.70 a share.

"The profit-sharing plan provides that if the subscriber keeps his certificate and remains continuously in the service for five years he shall be entitled to a share in addition to a special allowance of $5 a share annually, compensation derived from the following sources: (*a*) Cancelations of subscriptions. (*b*) Transfer of certificate from name of subscriber, whether intentionally or otherwise; thus passing the benefit to the employees' pool. (*c*) Others leaving the service, or failing to resume employment when requested.

"In 1908 the profit-sharing plan had been in operation five years, and the employee received his first return from sources (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*). It amounted to $65.04 on the one share of his stock. In addition, he received on his one share of stock during these five years dividends at the rate of $7 a share a year, or $35, and a bonus of $5 a share annually, or $25. In the five years the pool or 'kitty' netted him $65.04; preferred dividends, $35; and regular bonuses, $25, a total of $125.04, on one share of stock for which he had paid $82.50. Including the dividends paid since then, he has received from that one share of stock, purchased in 1903, a total of about $160, or nearly double the amount paid for it. The only charge against it is the interest of 5 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. But as the stock must be paid for in three years, the loss in interest on deferred payments is very small.

"Returns on preferred stock purchased in the first year the plan was in operation were much larger than returns on purchases in other years. The bonus of $65.04 paid in 1908 (five years after the plan was inaugurated) was largely the result of unsettled conditions in 1903–1904, when the preferred dropt to 50 and frightened many employees into forfeiting their shares. The special bonus in 1909 on the stock, purchased in 1904, amounted to only $19.10 a share, or $45.94 less per share than in 1908.

"The special bonus disbursements each year, from 1908 to 1913, inclusive, on stock purchased each year from 1903 to 1908, inclusive, were as follows:

Year	Bonus from St'k Forfeited, etc.	Year St'k was Purchased	Paid for Stock
1913	$25.55	1908	$87.50
1912	22.55	1907	102.00
1911	21.35	1906	100.00
1910	16.80	1905	87.50
1909	19.10	1904	55.00
1908	65.04	1903	82.50
Aver. per share.	$28.40	Av. price pd.	$85.70

"From the above table it will be seen that the average price paid for preferred stock in the six years was $85.70, and the "kitty" realized an average of $28.40 a year, making the actual cost per share (exclusive of preferred dividends and the regular $5 annual bonus), $57.30. Deducting the bonus of $25 for five years would bring the cost per share down to $32.30, which makes the present return on his investment 21.7 per cent annually.

"This year, subscriptions were received from 36,119 employees for an aggregate of 34,551 shares preferred and 25,793 shares of common. Under the plan there is a

Registered Trade Mark *Established Half a Century*

Christmas Handkerchiefs

For Christmas Gifts, Handkerchiefs are always appropriate and welcome. They're one of the things of which one can't have too many. A dignified and acceptable gift in these can be picked out at any price from 25c to $100 each.

Our Holiday assortment, which is now ready, comes from Armenia, Madeira, France, Spain, Switzerland, and Ireland, each nation contributing the kind of work which it does best.

We pack all Holiday purchases in dainty boxes bearing our spinning wheel trade mark—which is a guarantee of quality. We deal only in absolutely pure linen. Prices range as follows:

For Women

Hemstitched, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1.00 and up.
Embroidered Initials, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.
Embroidered, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.
Lace trimmed, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.

For Men

Hemstitched in all weights and sizes, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, $1.00 and up.
Embroidered Initials, 25c to $1.00 and up.

For Children

Hemstitched, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 25c.
Embroidered, 15c, 25c and 50c.

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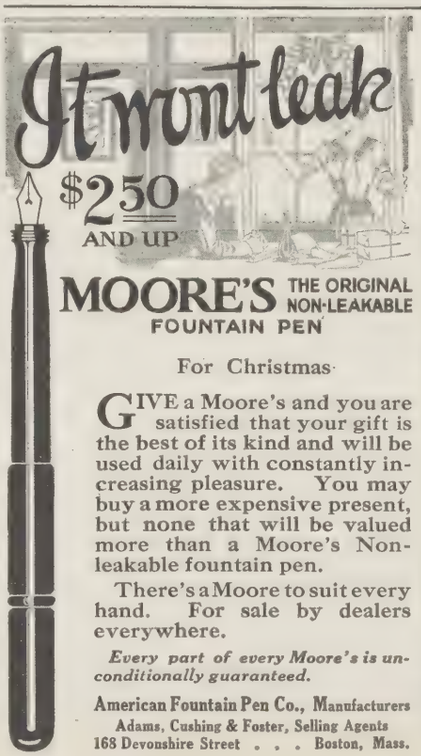
James McCutcheon & Co.
5th Ave., 33d & 34th Sts., N. Y.



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GIVE a Moore's and you are satisfied that your gift is the best of its kind and will be used daily with constantly increasing pleasure. You may buy a more expensive present, but none that will be valued more than a Moore's Non-leakable fountain pen.

There's a Moore to suit every hand. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Every part of every Moore's is unconditionally guaranteed.

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Adams, Cushing & Foster, Selling Agents
168 Devonshire Street . . . Boston, Mass.

Hammer plain steel— Then hammer Witt's!

Then you'll know why the ashman's hardest knocks can't dent or batter Witt's Can and Pail, why they outlast several of the ordinary plain steel kind. Witt's is made of heavy galvanized steel with deep corrugations 29 times stronger than plain steel. Special tight-fitting lid makes Witt's fire-, dog-, and odor-proof. Three sizes each of can and pail. Write for booklet and name of Witt dealer in your town.

THE WITT CORNICE CO.
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Look for the Yellow Label

Witt's

WITT'S Can and Pail

Inkstands with Personality

Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx have a personality all their own — their friendly, good-natured, smile-and-the-world-smiles-*on*-you faces are mental cocktails for the man who writes.

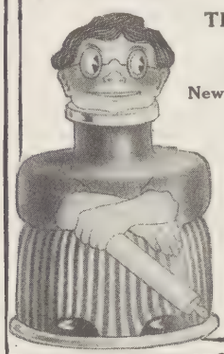
But you'll find Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx are temperamental little wizards unless you use Carter's Inks in them. Any other kind gets their respective "goats." That's because

CARTER'S INKS

are the smoothest, most intense, most lasting. They do not fade or gum the pen point, they are always of just the proper consistency.

The mission of the Carter's Inx is to carry this message to Bookkeepers, Business Chiefs, Purchasing Agents, Authors, Statesmen—everybody who thinks *big* thoughts and makes important records.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx are at home with all the best stationers, and may be secured for adoption with a purchase of a given quantity of Carter's Inks or Adhesives.



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FOR XMAS

bonus of $3.50 per share annually for the common stock, as compared with $5 paid on the preferred.

"No subscription shall exceed 25 per cent. of an employee's salary or wages. Employees receiving annual salaries of $1,090 or less may subscribe for one share of preferred stock; from $1,090 to $1,816, two shares, and so on until a maximum of 15 shares for an employee drawing between $19,756 and $33,790 annually is reached. An employee drawing a salary of $495 annually, or less, is entitled to subscribe to one share of common; $495 to $1,100, two shares, and so on up, until a maximum of 24 shares for an employee drawing between $19,387 and $32,340 is reached. In 1912, 15,349 men receiving less than $800 a year, 20,096 employees receiving from $800 to $2,500 per year, and 1,501 employees receiving over $2500 per year were subscribers."

PREPARING FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

From inquiries made by *The Wall Street Journal* the conclusion is reached that improvements now under way in North American seaports from Canada on the Atlantic all the way around to Alaska, by way of the Panama Canal, involve "an expenditure of not less than $100,000,000." That sum includes commitments already made, or under consideration, and Federal appropriations. Following are details brought out by this inquiry:

"For public harbor improvements at Boston the State Harbor Commission has at its disposal $9,000,000 for improving terminal facilities; $3,000,000 worth of bonds have already been sold, and another $3,000,000 is to be marketed in the near future. While the opening of the Canal was an important factor in this outlay, the possible canal needs are only part of a larger plan for increasing Boston's share in the foreign trade of the country, both by land and by sea.

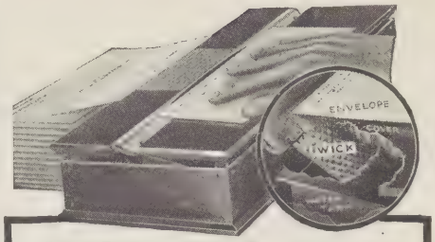
"At New York the port improvements with the Canal in view are likewise part of the general policy under which the Board of Estimate has set aside $15,000,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, of bonds representing self-sustaining dock properties. This does not, of course, include the allotment of $9,400,000 by the State of New York for canal terminals at this port, in connection with the improved barge canal connecting the lakes with the seaboard.

"Philadelphia has been developing her port resources more or less consistently by the deepening of the Delaware, and otherwise. Baltimore has planned a bond issue for harbor improvements, according to the report of the Chamber of Commerce, with special reference to increase trade from the opening of the Canal. Large areas of suitable water-front in their relation to manufacturing developments are receiving consideration.

"Norfolk has under discussion some financing with the Canal in view, but has not as yet taken any definite steps.

"On the Gulf, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans are losing no time in strengthening connections and providing for needs. New Orleans has in contemplation an issue of $3,000,000 of dock and warehouse bonds for the building of a cotton warehouse and terminus as a means of maintaining the prestige of New Orleans as a cotton-exporting emporium.

"Galveston's position in common with other Gulf ports leads its authorities to expect increased demand on their accommodations for cotton as soon as Japan and China can get direct access to primary ports by way of the Canal."



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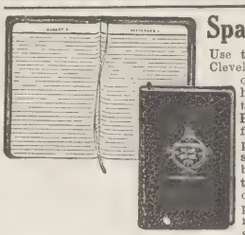

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Use the diary praised by Grover Cleveland, Admiral Dewey and other eminent men. Now in homes and offices throughout the world.

Huebsch's **YEAR BOOK** for 1914 is an attractive, low-priced diary, made in various sizes, in cloth and leather binding. Make notes of things to be done and consult it daily. It serves the double purpose of a reminder and a record. AN IDEAL GIFT, suitable for both sexes and all ages. These selections represent excellent value:

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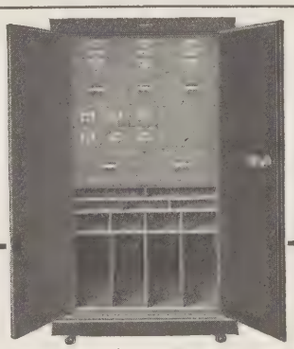

Red Hot Evidence!

Evidence that will convince the most skeptical as to the fire protection afforded by

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was furnished by the recent destructive fire of the Western Cabinet & Fixture Mfg. Company's factory in Kansas City. THE SAFE-CABINET which stood on the second floor and contained important business records fell into the basement when the building collapsed. For five hours it lay in the roaring fire. Yet, when opened, its contents were found to be uninjured.

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A healthy baby is a good baby every time. Your baby will never be fretful if you keep it free from digestive troubles by using Holstein Cows' Milk.

Babies flourish and grow strong on Holstein milk because it is so much like breast milk—the food to which Nature has adapted the little stomachs of infants.

In Holstein milk, as in human milk, the cream or fat is divided into minute uniform globules less than half the size of those in common milk. So when Holstein milk reaches the stomach it acts just as human milk does. It forms small soft curds, flaky and easy to digest.

Holstein cows are large, healthy, full of vitality, exactly the kind of cows you would expect to give the most wholesome milk.

Holstein milk costs no more than ordinary milk. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and we will help you secure a supply. At all events send for our free literature, it's full of good points about Infant Feeding.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
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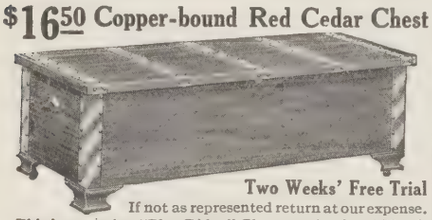
$16.50 Copper-bound Red Cedar Chest



Two Weeks' Free Trial
If not as represented return at our expense.

This is a genuine "Blue Ridge" Chest, made of real North Carolina Red Cedar and bound with 2-inch copper bands studded with round head colonial copper rivets. It is finished in the natural color, hand rubbed and polished. It will protect your furs and other garments from moths, mice, and insects and impart a fragrant sweet perfume to them, instead of the horrible smell of moth balls or camphor. It is also a very handsome piece of furniture. Size 40 x 19½ x 15. Shipped direct to you from the factory. Catalog free.

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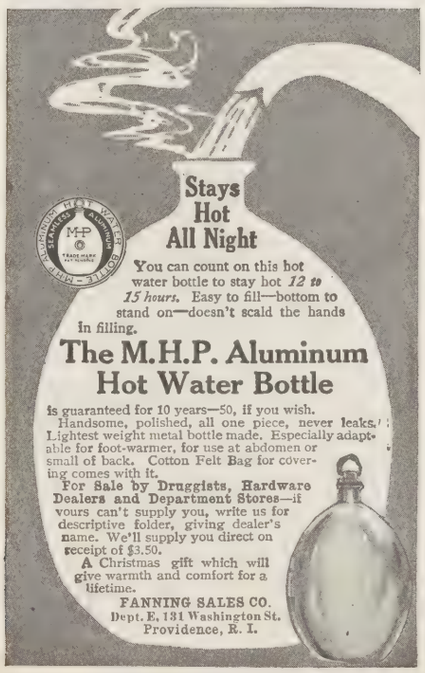
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You can count on this hot water bottle to stay hot 12 to 15 hours. Easy to fill—bottom to stand on—doesn't scald the hands in filling.
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is guaranteed for 10 years—50, if you wish. Handsome, polished, all one piece, never leaks. Lightest weight metal bottle made. Especially adaptable for foot-warmer, for use at abdomen or small of back. Cotton Felt Bag for covering comes with it.
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A Christmas gift which will give warmth and comfort for a lifetime.
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Dept. E, 131 Washington St.
Providence, R. I.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1137)

me, and which spoke to me like a voice in the wilderness, I believe I should have gone insane.

About this time another prisoner was put into my cell. He was a Pole who had just been sentenced to eighteen years in Siberia. I saw at once that he was a man of the better class, and highly educated. From the first moment he entered the cell he talked about nothing but his innocence and the great injustice done him. I tried to comfort him, and told him the tragedy of my own life. He listened intently, and when I had finished he replied:

"Altho I am a Pole and a Christian I have lived among the Jews for years, and I know their religion, lives, and habits, also their secrets. And I know there is no such thing as ritual murder among them."

I thanked him with tears in my eyes, and a great friendship grew between us.

One day he was called before the prison governor, and when he returned I saw he was greatly excited. I asked the cause and he replied that while he did not wish to upset me he must tell the truth. He said he was called to the governor's office, where he was questioned by several high officials. The first question was, "Are you a Christian?" The Pole answered that he was, and he was then told, "As you are a Christian you must assist us to solve the murder of the Yushinsky boy by one who drinks our Christian blood." The Pole said he was very anxious to help, but he did not see how he could.

"Perhaps Beilis has told you he committed the murder," said the governor. "You are with him day and night, and perhaps his conscience has pricked him or maybe he talks in his sleep."

"I have listened very carefully," said the Pole, "and the only thing I have noticed are the bitter tears of the Jew. I am convinced my cellmate is an innocent man."

"You were not asked that," yelled the official. "If you want to, you can get evidence from a sleeping man as you can not get it from a single living soul awake."

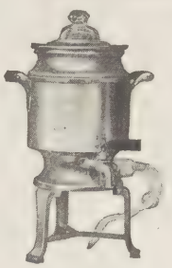
Two days later the Pole was taken to Siberia, and I shall never forget our farewell.

The greatest joy I had felt since being imprisoned came three weeks later when the prison superintendent came to my cell one morning and told me that the hour of my trial was approaching. My prison clothes were taken away and the old blue suit, which I had not seen for two and a half years, was given to me, and I was told to make myself comfortable. The superintendent spoke so kindly that I could hardly realize that he was the same man who had previously treated me so abominably. He looked at me and evidently read my thoughts, for he said, "The truth will soon be known, and I see by the papers that there is no evidence against you, and that every one believes you will be set free. In that hour I want you to remember me kindly.

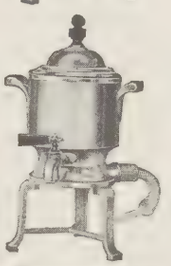
When I was led away by the soldiers I shall never forget my feelings as the great iron door in front of the prison swung open and I saw for the first time

Electric Heated UNIVERSAL Home Needs

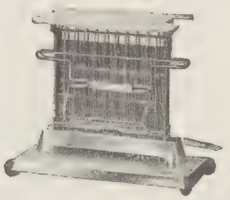
For Christmas Gifts



Coffee Percolator
$10.00

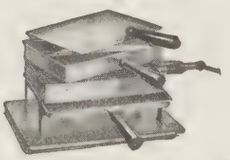


Tea Ball Samovar
$9.75



Toaster
$4.00

Chafing Dish
$15.00



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See that the Brand
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This is the well-known trade-mark of Browne-Morse Quality Filing Cabinets. It carries an interesting message to the thinking man.

Browne-Morse Filing Cabinets fully meet the requirements of any business. Whether its needs are large or small, the Browne-Morse lines will supply them. Let a business grow as it will, Browne-Morse Cabinets keep pace with its growth.

Browne-Morse Cabinets

In quality Browne-Morse Filing Cabinets are unexcelled. A man buys a cabinet now, and another in ten years. The second will not put the first to shame—for Browne-Morse equipment is built to last. Every piece is made with as jealous care as if it were the only one to be produced.

Browne-Morse filing equipment seems to put new life into a business. The man who sits at a "Desk with Brains" is at the focus of his business and can inspire and direct its every move. His mind is relieved of the burden of detail and he devotes his energy to the higher problems. Such a business pulsates with life—and grows!

Write for information about the "Desk with Brains" and other Browne-Morse equipment. Learn why it has been adopted by so many rapidly growing businesses.

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An absolutely original design, worked out in finest velvet-velour, the hat-material of the hour. Stitched brim, silk lining; silk band—with bow at back. Colors: Dark Brown; Black; Dark Gray; Dark Green. Easily worth $3. We charge $2 PREPAID. Money back if you don't like it. Order now—simply state size and color and enclose $2. **Write for "1913 Fall and Winter Style Book"—FREE**

FRENCH CO., 253 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

after many long months the glories of the sky and the sunshine. I was quickly hustled into the prison van, and the sight of so many people, for a crowd of men, women, and children gathered to see me, frightened me. As I was driven through the streets I looked through the small grating in the side of the van and saw crowds of young men and young women students from the university, as well as hundreds of other persons who cheered and waved their hats as I passed by. When the crowd prest too close about the van the Cossacks drove them back with whips.

At last we arrived at the court-house and I was taken from the van. As I was led up the steps to the trial-room I said to myself, "God, oh, God, show them the truth and defend me!" With these words I went forward to face my accusers.

A CLEVER OREGON GIRL

MISS FERN HOBBS, private secretary to Governor Oswald West, of Oregon, was sent to Washington the other day as a missionary to convert Congress to the notion that it ought to adjust a number of tangles between the State and national governments in connection with the titles to public lands. She is said to be the first woman to represent a State government in such a capacity. Usually, high-priced lawyers are hired to do work of this kind. Miss Hobbs is a lawyer herself, but she regards lobbying for her State at the national capital as merely a part of her secretarial duties. When she arrived in Washington she immediately conferred with Senators Chamberlain and Lane, of her own State, and arranged for conferences with Secretary of the Interior Lane and the Congressional Committees with which she would have to deal. Knowing how to handle difficult political affairs has given her a considerable reputation in the Pacific Northwest, according to a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, who tells about her uphill struggle to a position of distinction:

Miss Hobbs's salary as the Governor's private secretary is $3,000 a year. She was appointed to that place last June, having previously been the Governor's stenographer.

In addition to being one of the highest-salaried women in the public service, Miss Hobbs can lay claim to another distinction for one in her position—youth. No other woman, and probably but few men, has attained such an important position in the course of twenty-seven years, which is her age.

She is decidedly a self-made woman, having fought her way up the ladder of success, carrying burdens at times that would have discouraged a less determined person.

A few days after she took her new position as private secretary to Governor West, she was admitted to the practise of law,

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after having just been graduated from the law department of Willamette University in Oregon. It was a laurel won by dint of hard work and a spirit that does not falter. She studied law while other young women attended parties, balls, and theaters. Yet she is young, girlish, and a jolly companion. There is nothing long-faced or old-maidish about her. She is pretty and is popular at the Oregon capital. She is one of the "boys," and by her close friends is called Hobbs, without any prefix.

She was born in Nebraska. At the age of six her parents moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where she lived for twelve years and finished the high-school course.

Then her father met with serious financial reverses and she came to Oregon to make her own way in the world and help support her brothers and sisters. For a time she was a governess in the home of J. Wesley Ladd in Portland. But she wanted to get out in the commercial world, so she bought a typewriter and a book on stenography and in spare moments mastered them.

It was not long until she was the private stenographer for the President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., of Portland, in which the Ladds were interested. While there she had what she says was the most trying experience of her life. As confidante of the president of the institution, she went through the storm of a bank failure and investigation. And it was the loyalty, pluck, and spirit displayed during those turbulent weeks that opened the way for her to win her $3,000 position.

All this time she was stenographer in the bank she also kept house for her younger brother and sister, both of whom she put through school, and on the side studied law. Her ambition had not been satisfied with the attainment of stenography.

When the trust company failed there was on deposit in it a large sum of the common school fund of the State. Governor Chamberlain appointed Ben. W. Olcott, new Secretary of State, to represent the State in the investigation of the bank's affairs. When Olcott reached the intimate papers and documents of the company's head, Miss Hobbs, who was then employed as stenographer to the bank's receiver, did not hide her dislike of the man who was trying to find something wrong with the transactions of her former employer. Her dislike of him and her loyalty to and spirited defense of the bank caused Olcott to take particular notice of her.

One day he met Judge Martin L. Pipes, her law tutor.

"What do you know about that little girl with the light brown hair in your law class, Judge?" asked Olcott.

"The one with the glasses?"

"Yes."

"I don't recall her name," said Judge Pipes, "but I know she is one of the brightest students in my class. She knows more law now than half the lawyers in Portland."

When the bank investigation was over, Miss Hobbs secured a position with the Ladd Estate Co., one of the wealthiest corporations in Oregon, and Olcott, a little later became campaign manager for Oswald West, candidate for Governor.

West was elected, and shortly before the time for him to take office Olcott asked him if he had any one in mind for his

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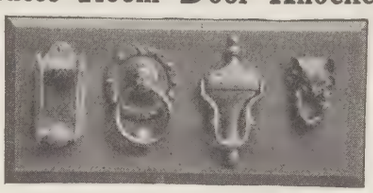

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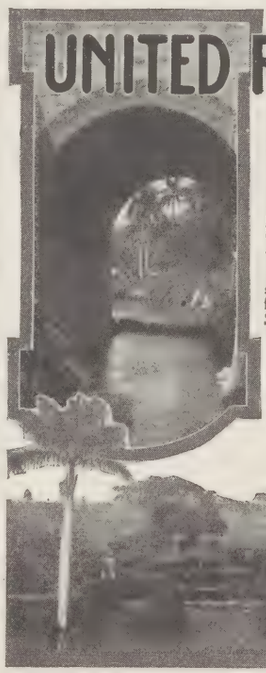

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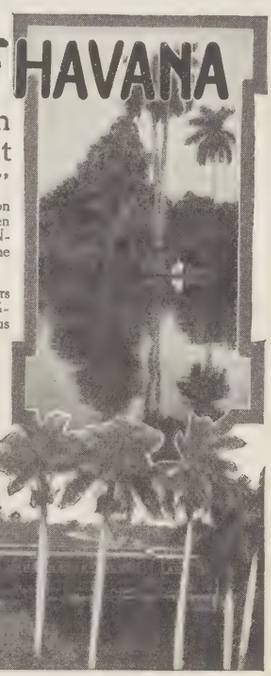

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private stenographer. The Governor-elect had not.

"I know a girl who will fill the bill in every particular," said Olcott, who sent for Miss Hobbs and introduced her to the Governor on the day he took the oath of office in January, 1911.

In the three years Miss Hobbs has been with Governor West her ability and courage have been put to some severe tests. When, a year ago, the Governor launched a State-wide antivice crusade, it became necessary to open an office in Portland, where the fight finally centered. He sent Miss Hobbs to take charge of it and act as his official representative. We read on:

As the fight waxed warm the Governor himself spent much time there. Scores of men and women from the submerged world and representatives of the saloon interests sought him on various pretexts, and it was Miss Hobbs's duty to be present at every interview, as the Governor refused to see any of them alone. When the Governor was at the capital Miss Hobbs directed the campaign of law enforcement.

Several months ago, when the State legislature was in session, there was bitter strife between the Governor and the organization leaders in the Assembly. As the end of the session drew near, there was much speculation as to what measures the Governor would veto. The leaders decided to adjourn the legislature for five days, then return and pass the vetoed bills over the executive's head. It happened that Saturday of the last week of the regular session was a holiday. The Governor locked up his office Friday evening and dropt from sight; so did his employees. Saturday morning, when the legislature wanted to deliver some bills to the executive, a frantic and futile search for the Governor was begun.

The next Monday morning Miss Hobbs was the only person to appear at the executive offices. The legislators stormed the place. Demands were made for the Governor's return, then for information as to his whereabouts. But the law-makers might as well have besieged a sphinx.

Alone, except that she was in constant communication by wire with the Governor, Miss Hobbs weathered the legislative storm, which reached its crest when both houses of the Assembly passed a resolution authorizing a forcible entry into the Governor's offices with the accumulated bills, and which resolution was literally carried into effect by the President of the Senate.

Miss Hobbs is a student of details; she keeps her mind on her work, and Governor West says he has never yet put a job up to her which she has not been capable of handling.

"Some of my girl friends have asked me what I am going to do with all my salary," she said recently. "I'm not going to spend it on clothes and a good time; it's going to pay the mortgage. When that is out of the way then I will be free to do just as I please."

She was in favor of woman-suffrage during the campaign which brought success to that progressive measure, but played no prominent part. However, she lent aid to the cause and helped to bring success. She has stanch friends among the leading women of the State, who recognize

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in her a satisfactory affirmative answer to the question if woman is fit for important political positions.

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Some see in her a possibility for the Governor's chair, when the time for a woman's guiding hand in the executive office arrives.

HUNTING THE PORPOISE

NOWADAYS the playful porpoise, little known to landlubbers except as a gamboling, glistening creature that amuses itself by leaping from one wave to another, is hunted as systematically as the whale used to be. For a long time the blubber of the porpoise has been valuable for the oil it contains, but only of late has its body been known to contain a lubricant of unusually fine quality. It seems that fishermen have discovered that the lower jaw of the porpoise yields an oil that is peculiarly fitted to serve as a lubricant for watches, clocks, and chronometers, and from no other source can an oil of the requisite qualities be obtained. The industry is carried on by a special class of fishermen along the Atlantic coast of this country, who are busy during the cooler months, because it is then the porpoise puts on its winter underwear in the form of a thick protective layer of fat, which makes the work more profitable than in summer. The New York *Sun* tells the story:

A few years ago nearly a quarter of a million clocks just out of their makers' hands went wrong. It was not merely that they lost time, but they actually came to a full stop and would not work at all. There was no question about their skilful fabrication and assembling. The whole trouble was due to an imperfect lubricant, and a goodly sum of money and much time were spent before those clocks were in running order and fit for distribution. From this may be appreciated the value of the contribution which the porpoise makes to the daily life of mankind.

For years the porpoise was taken principally as a side issue in other fishing. The increase in the demand for the oil led to the creation of a business having for its sole end the capture of porpoises in large numbers and under circumstances that could be controlled to meet commercial demands.

Harpooning had previously been the method of taking them, but this had many drawbacks. An oil refiner in New Bedford learned that the Turks on the Black Sea used drag-nets to land the native porpoise when swimming near shore in quest of certain small fish upon which they feed. This was a practise unknown here, and conditions were not identical, but that clever Yankee believed that the facilities could be adapted to suit the requirements. From New Jersey to Florida are now

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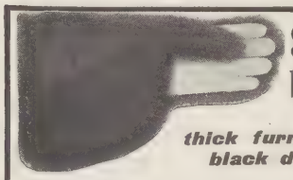

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scattered fishing stations organized by that refiner of the old whaling city, and from November to April they are busy seining porpoises as they pass up and down the Atlantic shore-line. Porpoises can be caught at other seasons, but in winter they are fattest and furnish the best and most profitable yield.

To the uninitiated the fat of the body and the fat of the lower jaw appear much of a kind, but the oils produced from them are radically different in their characteristics. The oil from the body fat is worth in the raw state about 40 cents a gallon, while a like quantity of the yield of the jaw pans and the marrow of the jaw-bone brings $10. The blubber, or body fat, of a large porpoise furnishes from five to six gallons of oil, and the lower jaws of a fish of the same size give probably about two quarts on an average, and this quantity is greatly reduced before the various stages of refining have made the oil fit for the market. When ready for sale to watch- and clock-makers the oil is worth nearly double its value in the raw or unrefined condition.

The equipment at each fishing station consists principally of the boats and the special nets designed for the work. A working unit is composed of four boats and a mile of seine. The seines are heavy and exceptionally stout, and it is something of a task to handle them properly. The boats are a cross between a skiff and the fishing dory of Newfoundland and our own down-East coast.

It is not possible to put out after the porpoises from sheltered points; the boats have to be launched right into the surf and carried safely beyond the danger-line of the tumbling breakers. Loaded with its quarter of a mile of net, it is a hard task to shove one of these boats through the broken water near the beach. The most fruitful porpoise-hunting station is close to Cape Hatteras, and it is well known what hazards lurk in the waters of that part of the coast of the Carolinas.

Because of the risks run and the skill required in this occupation the crews are recruited from local fishermen who are perfectly familiar with the coast and are quite at home in the surf. They must have clear heads, steady nerves, and the ability to act quickly. The surfmen are ever ready for their work when a school of porpoises draws near, provided the sea gives them half a chance, and it takes but little imagination to grasp something of the excitement and the peril of their occupation.

The habit of the porpoise is to swim in schools within a mile or so of the shore, very close to the beach when feeding. When they are near the beach it is possible for fishermen to intercept their course and drag them ashore after they have stranded in shallow water. Tho simple to describe, catching them is a difficult job. *The Sun* goes on:

Sometimes the sea is so smooth that the fish detect the presence of their foe soon enough to go scurrying off at great speed. Again, the waters may be so troublous that prompt handling of the nets and the interception of the approach-

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ing school become impossible. Perhaps one or more of the boats may be swamped before getting clear of the breakers, making further successful efforts at the time out of the question, or the porpoises may be swimming too far off shore to be reached with a fair chance of drawing them to shallow water before they can get away.

There are many times when the efforts of the fishermen are fruitless, and days may pass without a single porpoise putting in an appearance. Sometimes a haul will net less than a dozen; perhaps the surfmen may land half a hundred; and there have been occasions when more than double this number have been reached at a single try. As several thousand must be caught during the season to supply the annual consumption of oil for this country, it is easy to understand why there are stations for this work located along the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey to Florida.

Porpoises vary from six to twelve feet in length, and the biggest of them weigh fully a quarter of a ton. Their speed in frightened flight and their beautiful leaps above the water's surface tell of their great strength; and one can easily picture the task involved in drawing the heavy seines with the added burden of a goodly number of these excited mammals making their utmost efforts to break their way to freedom.

The porpoise is the largest denizen of the deep caught by seines within the waters of the United States, and for excitement the nearest approach is the taking of the tunny in the waters of Europe. As soon as the porpoises are stranded in shallow water, the fishermen rush in among them, taking good care to avoid the slashing sweep of their powerful tails, and hook them so that they may be dragged high and dry upon the beach. Strange as it may seem, the fish are not infrequently drowned or suffocated before they can be pulled ashore. This is because they can not breathe properly when resting on their sides or their bellies.

No time is lost after these graceful creatures of the sea have been landed in stripping them of their fat. The head is severed from the body, and the precious tissue of the lower jaw and cheeks is tried out separately from the body blubber. The reason for this is that the two oils are quite unlike as lubricants, and haste is needful in order to prevent the fatty tissue from becoming rancid before rendering. Rancid fat seriously affects the final product, and seemingly trifling conditions bear importantly upon the ultimate suitability of the lubricant.

At the fishing stations the oil produced is essentially raw or crude by comparison with the finished article and contains a good deal of foreign substance which must be removed before the stuff is fit for the market.

As soon as the oil is received by the refiner it is heated gently in order to complete the cooking process begun by the fishermen at the seining stations. Up to this point man has done his work, and now time and Nature take up the task. The oil is allowed to rest for eight months and is exposed during that time to the clarifying effects of the sun and also to the influences

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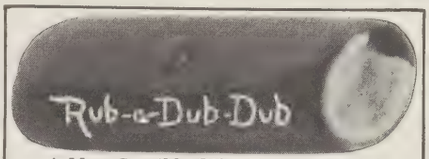

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A BLIND LEADER OF THE BLIND

THE old adage about the blind leading the blind has been proved wrong in one case, at any rate. When William I. Scandlin became blind six years ago it was generally taken for granted that his career was ended. But that was because his acquaintances did not know how resourceful a man he was. Mr. Scandlin has proved that one may be completely blind and yet, figuratively speaking, see more clearly than most of us who have eyes. He has made the darkness bright for himself and bright for many others. The key to his success is the idea that we others are handicapped in our work for the blind because we must work "from the outside in," whereas he has the advantage of helping "from the inside out." Kathleen Norris tells about him in *The American Magazine:*

Mr. Scandlin was in early middle life twelve years ago—a prosperous business man, a prominent member of various clubs, and the father of a growing family—when his sentence fell upon him. He had nearly six years in which to grow reconciled to blindness and to helplessness and dependence, as he thought. All the schemes in his busy brain, all the activities of his full days must be resigned, one by one. No more casual glancing at the clock, at the newspaper headlines, at the faces of friends, no more of the spring greenness, the busy noontime streets, the theater, the club. Life was over for William Scandlin, or at least the best of life.

Perhaps he quailed before the years, but those who know him even a little know that it was not for long. When he was sure that blindness must be, he gave up his work and his offices and devoted his failing sight to the learning of what might fill the years to come. He bought a typewriter and worked seriously at short stories. He studied enunciation and address, with lecturing in mind. All the while the light was steadily going, and whatever he did was made incredibly difficult and tedious by the ever increasing handicap of his failing sight. Mrs. Scandlin, who is as extraordinary a figure as her husband, put her eyes and brain and hands, her courage and trust, tirelessly at his disposal. Together they began the new life, and they began it hopefully, as they had years before begun a different new life together.

Mr. Scandlin wrote an extraordinary number of short articles and stories and sold nearly all of them, not at very large prices perhaps, but with enough return to encourage him very much. He stopt writing only when his lecturing became too absorbing; the lectures were an instant success. It was through these that he first came to know Miss Winifred Holt—the wonderful woman whose whole heroic life is devoted to the cause of the sightless—and the great institution she has built, of climatic heat and cold. Then it is strained or filtered through suitable fabrics further to cleanse it.

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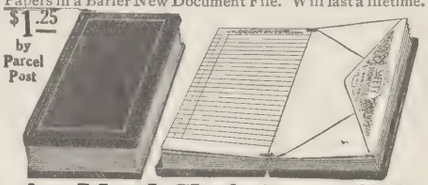

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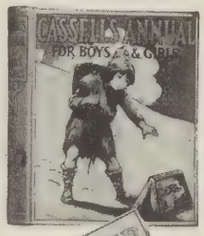
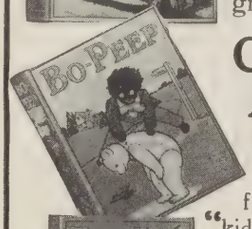


Here are new books designed to amaze, to amuse, and to CULTIVATE growing minds.



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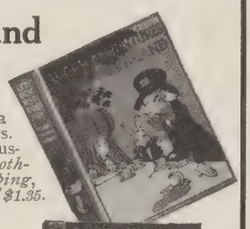
Do-Well and Do-Little



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Beautiful edition with 8 colored plates and 112 other illustrations. *Bound in Cloth, $1.00 net; by mail $1.1h.*

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the Lighthouse for the Blind, in East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

Before the new Lighthouse was built, last year, Miss Holt and Mr. Scandlin were in daily consultation, and perhaps it was this combined knowledge, from the outside in and from the inside out, that has made it what it is, truly a shining tower whose light reaches to the city's darkest places. Surely that person was blind who designed the hallways with their rounded openings, the stairways with chain-guards at top and bottom, and a balustrade running up the center, and the great porchlike cement and iron fire-escapes that stand out twenty feet from the building.

When we went to the Lighthouse we were told that Mr. Scandlin was at a board meeting, but in a few moments he joined us, an erect, rosy, splendidly vigorous man who made his way as confidently as we did through the halls. He piloted us everywhere, touching electric buttons for lights or for the elevator, pointing out every beauty of detail, introducing us to the blind girls at their looms, and the blind men busy with basketry.

In the hour or two that we spent at the Lighthouse, he was constantly interrupted. Mr. Scandlin was needed to straighten out a matter of house business, was wanted to meet visitors, was wanted at the telephone, was wanted in his own office to meet and advise the heartsick young father of a family whose eyesight had recently been lost through a factory accident. He is president of the Blind Men's Club, he superintends the census office, he makes endless calls upon the city's blind in their own homes, and travels all over the State in their interest, sometimes being entirely alone, on trips of several weeks' duration. He arranges for the monthly concert that is given for the blind in the King's County Poorhouse, a concert, by the way, that is enjoyed by several hundred of the State's charges who are not blind. He is constantly planning and experimenting, and when he talks of the great work that has already been done and the greater changes that the near future will bring for the blind his face fairly radiates content, and you find it hard to realize that only a few years ago he had to meet one of the heaviest blows that ever falls to the lot of man.

Some weeks ago, in the Lighthouse, Mr. Scandlin explained the method of writing and typewriting, and exhibited the establishment to a lady who was heartsick over her son's impending blindness, and quite unaware that her guide could not see.

"Ah, but Mr. Scandlin!" she wailed, when she was going, "you find this work very inspiring and delightful, but you are not afflicted! You can see!"

One may imagine the twinkle in his eyes as they met hers.

"That is very true, madam," he answered gravely; "as you say, I really know nothing of the affliction of blindness!"

Sartorial Wonder.—" Son."

" Well, dad? "

" Did you pick out that suit of clothes of your own accord or is it a part of the hazing you have to go through with ? "—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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Alfalfa pays surely and easily. It ripens quickly, cuts five or six crops a year, and sells for good prices. All conditions are favorable to it, and there's a demand right at home.

When you get to producing fruit, then you will be making the big money. The fruit here is of high quality, and you can put it onto the market early when prices are highest. Salt River Valley cantaloupes and strawberries reach the market in early March and bring $400 to $800 an acre. Oranges, peaches and olives take longer to come into bearing, but the results are worth the waiting, especially when you have these other crops to market meanwhile.

Sugar beets are money getters. They produce a heavy tonnage here, with high sugar content, and the premiums paid increase the profit.

Chicken raising and dairying pay well, and you will understand why when you see the prices Arizona miners pay for butter, eggs and poultry.

The Roosevelt Dam not only gives you water for irrigation—making crops certain—but the development of the electric power furnishes your light and power, and ultimately is expected to pay the entire cost of maintenance.

This is a valley of homes, with schools and churches. Land with water rights cost about $100 an acre, but you will agree such land is worth it.

If you want to know more about the "Salt River Valley" write for our new Arizona folder. I'll be glad to answer specific questions, also tell you about the Homeseekers Excursions, the first and third Tuesday of each month.

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2339 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department).

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Good Control.—"That man has a wonderfully well-trained memory."

"Yes. He can make it remember anything he chooses."—*Washington Star.*

A Side-step.—BIX—"Can you lend me $5 for a month, old boy?"

DIX—"What the deuce does a month-old boy want with five dollars?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Riddance.—"So Miss Biffers is married at last?"

"Yes."

"And who is the happy man?"

"Her dear old dad."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

The Other Way.—"So the Youngweds have separated. I suppose it was because he couldn't support her in the style to which she was accustomed."

"Say, rather because she couldn't accustom herself to the style in which he could support her."—*Boston Transcript.*

Diplomatic Move.—"What makes you so anxious to send Three-finger Sam to the legislature? He isn't so very popular."

"No. We citizens of Crimson Gulch figured that it would be a great savin' to the general community to get a poker-player like Sam located somewhere else."—*Washington Star.*

The Answer.—Father, teaching his six-year-old son arithmetic by giving a problem to his wife, begs his son to listen:

FATHER—"Mother, if you had a dollar and I gave you five more, what would you have?"

MOTHER (replying absently)—"Hysterics."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Hardly Begun.—"Your society started out to decide a number of questions of great scientific importance."

"Yes. We arranged to consider the manifestation of the psychic impulse in protoplasmic life and the molecular energy developed by the prismatic transmutation of light-waves and kindred topics."

"And have you done so?"

"No. We've only been in session a week. We haven't yet decided the question of who's boss."—*Washington Star.*

Three Requests.—A *P. M. G.* reader sends us the following little story—certainly one of the best of its kind:

To the great god Buddha came the representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish religions, to pay him homage. Buddha, very flattered, told each of them that if they would express a wish, it would be fulfilled.

"What do you wish?" he asked the Catholic.

The answer was "Glory."

"You shall have it," said Buddha, and turning to the Protestant, "What do you wish?"

"Money."

"You shall have it."

"And you?" This to the Jew.

"I do not want much," quoth he; "give me the Protestant's address!"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Overlooked.—A bridegroom is a person who spends a lot of money buying himself a wedding-suit that nobody notices.—*Dallas News.*

Easy Way.—KNICKER—"The Administration wants to starve Huerta out."

BOCKER—"Then it should bring him to New York and make him buy eggs."—*New York Sun.*

Both Behaving.—MRS. WOMBAT—"Mah husban' ain't been arrested in twenty-five years."

MRS. COOPLEY—"Mine's up fo' life, too."—*Puck.*

Dickering.—"Ordered your winter coal yet, old man?"

"Ordered it? I'm not in a position to order it. But I'm making overtures for it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Weepy.—"How was the matinée, Felice?"

"I have never before enjoyed a play so much. Just look at this handkerchief! It's soaked with tears."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Getting It Straight.—"After all," said Kwoter, "it's a true saying that 'he laughs best who laughs last.'"

"Not at all," replied Wise. "The really true saying is: 'He laughs best whose laugh lasts.'"—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

False Alarm.—"What's this?" asked the dictator, nervously, as the courier handed him a document.

"An ultimatum."

"Another ultimatum? Then it's all right. I thought maybe they were trying to start something."—*Washington Star.*

Going.—During revival meetings in a Western city placards giving notices of the various meetings, subjects, etc., were posted in conspicuous places. One day the following was displayed:

Subject—"Hell: Its Location and Its Absolute Certainty."

Thomas Jones, barytone, will sing "Tell Mother I'll Be There."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Learning Fast.—When little Willie's mother opened the door to the vicar her face beamed with joy and welcome, in spite of the fact that it was washing-day.

"This is a real pleasure, sir," she began. "I've been waiting to thank you for the good you've done our Willie by your evening classes. Home's as different again since he attended the plumbing and gas-fitting class!"

"This is, indeed, gratifying—very!" said the vicar. "Now, what improvement have you noticed especially in little Willie of late?"

"Well, he's arranged our penny-in-the-slot gas meter so that we get our gas for nothing. You see, he's moved it from the scullery to outside the front door, sir."

"But you still have to put your pennies in the slot, my good woman!"

"Ah, but you see, sir, before he put the meter in the road our Willie wrote 'Chocolates' over the slot!"—*London Answers.*

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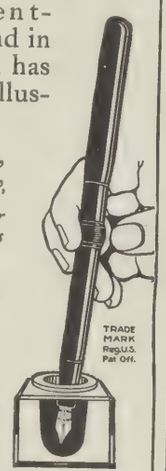

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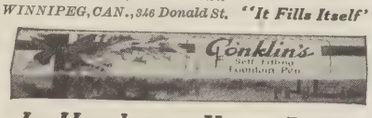

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 21.—Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the shoguns, who for ten months was the "uncrowned ruler" of Japan, dies in Tokyo.

November 23.—A final estimate gives the wheat crop in Russia as 873,751,000 bushels, which exceeds last year's crop by more than 200,000,000 bushels.

November 24.—The British Government asks the Admiralty, War Office, and Board of Trade for reports on the question of the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel.

November 25.—German women present a petition to Parliament asking for suffrage in the Empire.

General Villa's army at Juarez defeats a force of Mexican federals who attempt to retake the city.

November 26.—The British superdreadnought *Warspite*, which is to cost $14,000,000 and will be the most formidable battle-ship afloat, is launched at Devonport, England.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

November 20.—The National Conservation Congress adjourns after adopting resolutions, as amended by Gifford Pinchot, denouncing water-power monopolies and declaring for public ownership.

November 21.—The Department of Justice decides to make a thorough investigation of the cold-storage situation throughout the country, with a view to ascertaining if there had been a combination in restraint of trade resulting in the increased cost of living.

John H. Marble, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dies.

November 25.—Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President and Mrs. Wilson, is married to Francis Bowes Sayre.

Democratic Senators in conference agree to have no Christmas recess unless the Currency Bill is passed by December 24.

GENERAL

November 20.—It is reported that textile operatives in New England will receive a general wage increase of 12½ per cent., effective December 1.

November 22.—The antislavery bill which was passed recently by the Philippine Assembly is ratified by the Philippine Commission and is now a law.

Fourteen deaths and 175 serious injuries are the figures given for the football season.

November 24.—Thirteen public utilities have been purchased by Wisconsin towns, under a new law which empowers municipalities to take over such plants at will, the aggregate valuation of those bought being $2,400,000.

A mysterious aeroplane fall kills two army lieutenants at San Diego, making a total of 15 in the Federal air service who have met death.

E. M. Holland, one of the best-known American actors, dies at Cleveland.

November 25.—Governor Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina, frees 100 convicts in order that they may eat Thanksgiving dinner at their homes. One is pardoned and the 99 paroled during good behavior.

Fourteen thousand employees of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., go on a strike.

W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, dies suddenly in Washington, following a stroke of apoplexy.

An Undesirable.—The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary lung powers. One day baby's brother, little Johnny, said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.

Johnny was silent for a minute, and then he went on:

"I say, ma,"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for slinging him out, do you?"—*Tit-Bits.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

In connection with the LEXICOGRAPHER'S answer to "F. P. A.," of Detroit, Mich., in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, dated October 11, a correspondent points out that the form "Jacques" does not occur in "As You Like It," but that there the form is "Jaques." He adds that "the pronunciation of 'Jaques' is not, as you imply, 'Jay'kweez.' In Shakespeare's own pronunciation it was probably 'Jakes,' and according to the traditional stage usage 'Ja'kwes' or 'Jaq'wes.'" Reverting to the pronunciation of this name (Jaques), that commonly heard on the stage is jay'kweez; the Shakespearian pronunciation has been rendered jak'wez (*a* as in *at* and *e* as in *pen*). The pronunciation "jakes" is that with which the LEXICOGRAPHER is himself most familiar.

"R. Q. K.," Springfield, Ohio.—"What is the meaning of the word *sabotage* which we see so frequently in the papers?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines the word as follows:

sabotage, n. [F.] 1. The act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad-ties. 2. By extension, the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. 3. Hence, any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; also, the act of producing it; plant-wrecking.

It is derived from the French word *sabot*, a wooden shoe, and is pronounced sa-bo-tazh' (both *a*'s as in *arm*; *o* as in *obey*).

"M. R.," Bellevue, Pa.—"Who were Agnes Surriage and Harry Frankland'?"

Sir Harry Frankland, or more fully Sir Charles Henry Frankland, was some time consul-general in Portugal. His story forms the groundwork of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's ballad of "Agnes," which is told more correctly by Elias Nason in his "Sir C. H. Frankland, or Boston in the Colonial Times," published in 1865.

Sir Charles Henry Frankland, who was collector of the Port of Boston, was born in Bengal, India, May 10, 1716. He died at Bath, in England, January 11, 1768. On the death of his father in 1738 he was offered the governorship of Massachusetts and the collectorship of the Port of Boston. He accepted the latter office, and in 1741 he went to Boston accompanied by Sir William Shirley, who was given the former.

While on a visit to Marblehead for the purpose of erecting fortifications, Frankland became interested in a young girl of sixteen who was scrubbing the floor of a tavern where he stayed. This was Agnes Surriage, who was possest of great beauty and wit. Frankland obtained the permission of her parents to have her educated. In 1752 he retired to his estate at Hopkinton, Mass., which he had bought in 1751 and lived there in great luxury with Agnes Surriage. In 1754 he returned to England on account of the contesting of the will of an uncle, through which he had become beneficiary, and he took Agnes Surriage with him. But his relatives treated her with disdain and Frankland left England on a continental tour. While in Lisbon, Portugal, he was buried under the ruins of the house of Francesco de Ribeiro during the earthquake that occurred there November 1, 1755. Agnes Surriage rescued him and shortly afterward he married her. He returned to England with his wife, who as Lady Frankland was most cordially received by his relatives, and in 1756 they both went to Boston, where Lady Frankland was welcomed in the best society of that city. Subsequently (1757) Frankland resigned and became consul-general in Portugal, but in 1763 visited Boston and spent some time at Hopkinton. Later he returned to England and went to Bath, where he died. In 1887 Edwin L. Bynner published a novel entitled "Agnes Surriage," of which Lady Frankland was the heroine.

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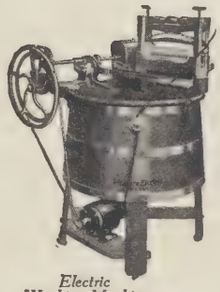

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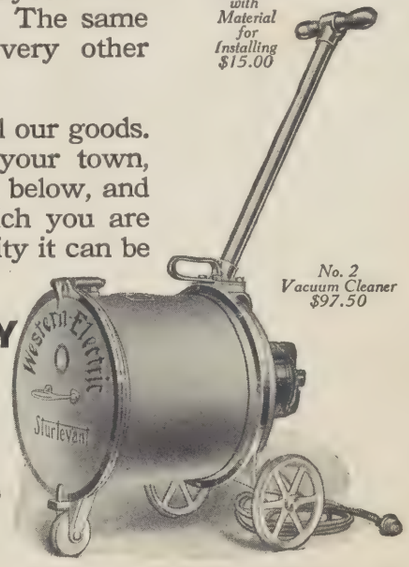

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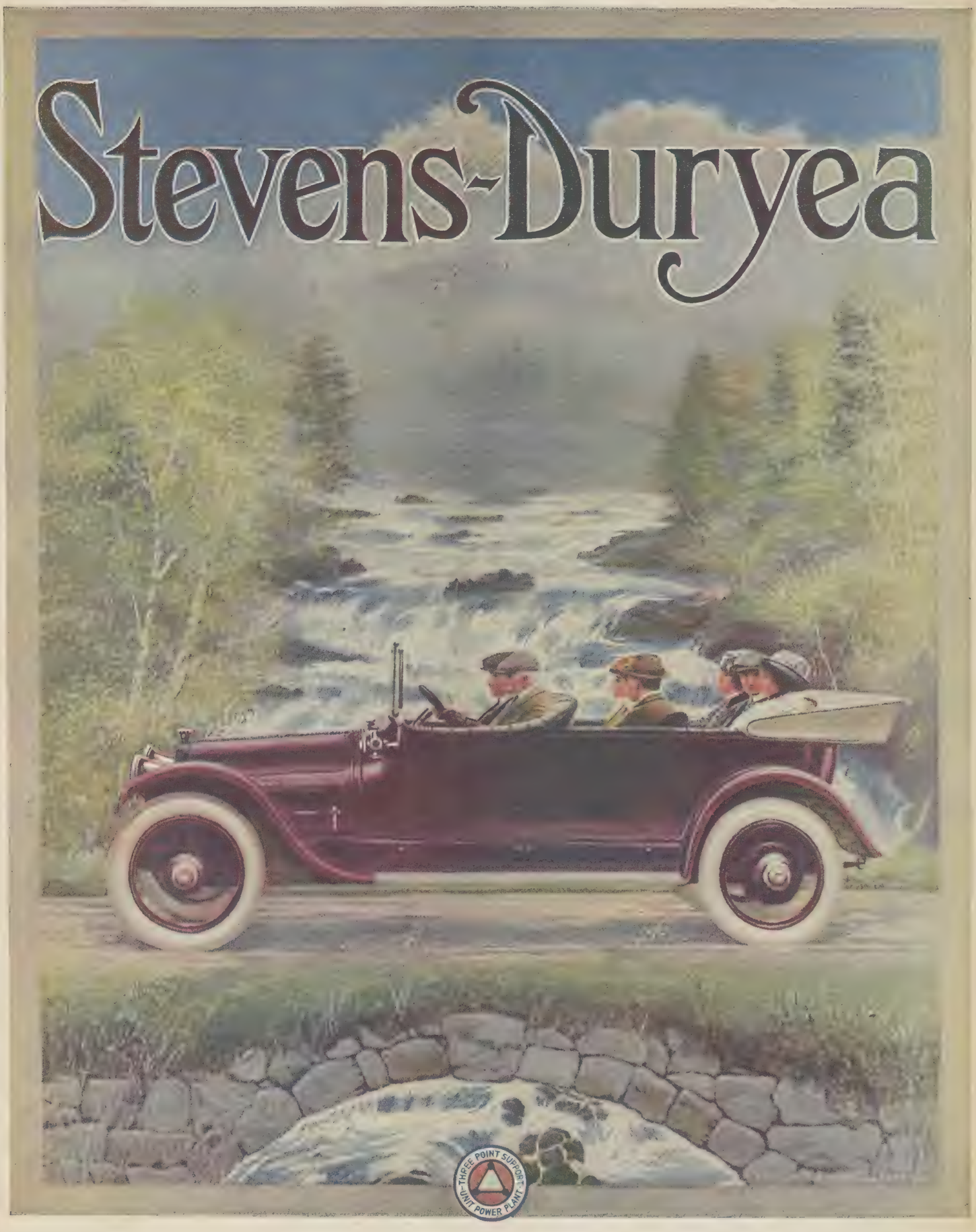

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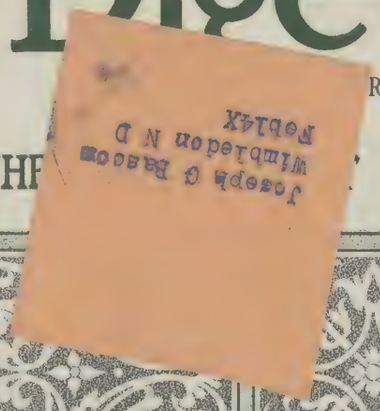

ISSUE OF

December 13, 1913

Topics of the Day
Foreign Comment
Science and Invention
Letters and Art
Religion and Social Service
Miscellaneous

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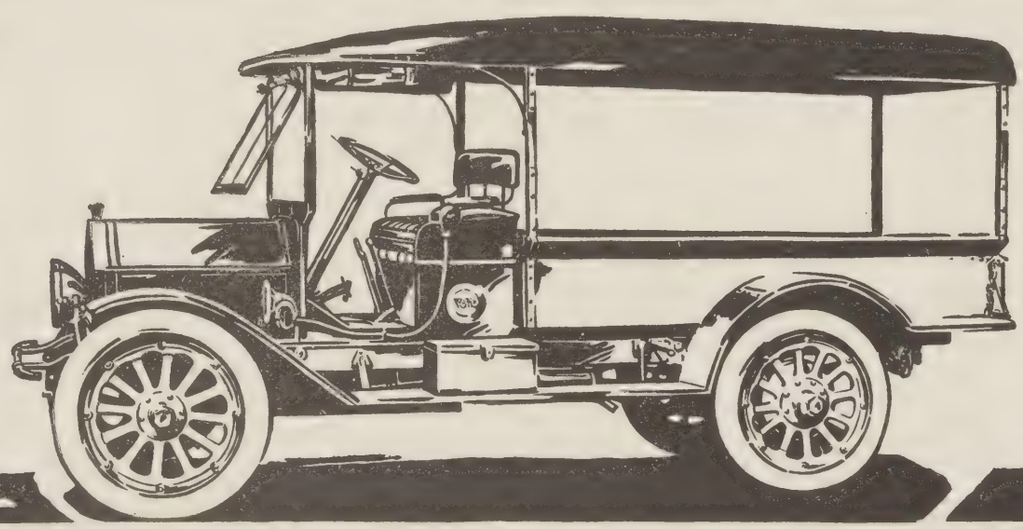

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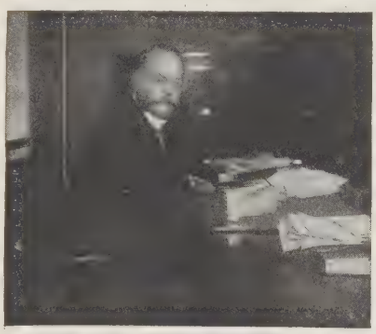

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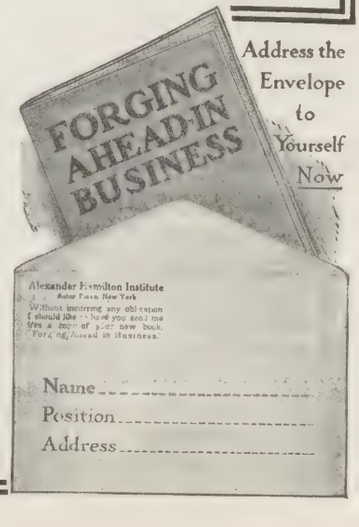
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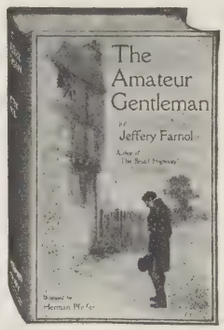

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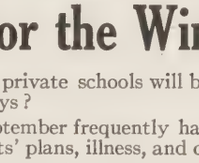

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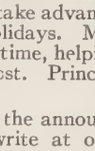

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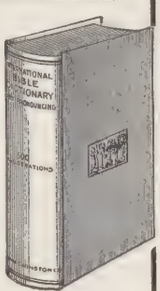

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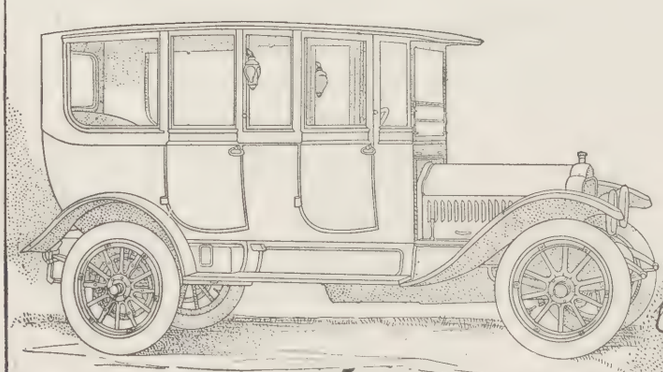

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VOL. XLVII., No. 24 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 13, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1234

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS RECEIVED

THE "CENTRAL SUBJECT" of the deliberations of the present session of Congress, declares the President in his message, will be legislation "to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented." Nevertheless he reserves his specific antimonopoly recommendations for a special message at a later date, realizing, the Washington correspondents suggest, that to turn the glare of the spot-light on this many-sided subject at the present moment would distract the attention of Congress and the country from the Currency Bill, which now holds the center of the stage. So, in the absence of an explicit antitrust program, the passages which arouse most discussion in the press are those relating to Mexico and to presidential primaries. The message as a whole, the correspondents tell us, was received by the joint session of the two Houses with a cordiality and enthusiasm that lend support to the rumors of an "era of good feeling" among the political factions in Washington. From the leaders on both sides come tributes to the broad statesmanship of the President's address.

But while the Democratic leaders in House and Senate are willing to cooperate on the legislative program laid before them, "already it is evident," remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that the great annual appropriation bills will delay for many weeks most of the constructive legislation Congress is called upon to enact." This also is the prospect as it appears to Mark Sullivan, Congressional expert of *Collier's Weekly* (Prog.), who, despite rumors that the Senate will pass a currency measure by December 20, predicts that serious debate on the Currency Bill will probably not begin until after Christmas, and the bill, in all likelihood, will not become a law until March." "This will mean," adds Mr. Sullivan, "that Congress will have been in session without interruption for one year, from April until April, and will have passed only two important measures"—the Tariff Bill and the Currency Bill. "The time of the two Houses has been deliberately wasted in the belief that the exclusion of other measures from discussion would hasten action on these two Administration measures, but it has not done so," remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which declares that "each branch was without business the greater part of the time, waiting for the other or the committees to act on the measures the President was pushing." Returning to Mr. Sullivan's account of this "impossible situation," we are reminded that the special session occupied eight months (beginning April 7), and are assured that during this period "nineteen-twentieths of the time of the 435 members of the Lower House was spent in inefficiency and idleness." This dissatisfaction, however, is apparently not shared by the President, who concludes his message with a reference to his own pleasure in "cooperating with this Congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncomplaining concentration upon the business of legislation."

Editorial efforts to characterize the message as a whole are generally complimentary and even eulogistic, dwelling especially upon its briefness, its clarity, and its broad grasp of the subjects discust. "It heartens, it animates, it stimulates—it soothes," declares the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which rejoices that the dominant note is one of confidence. "It is neither a call to arms, an apology, nor a challenge," remarks the Newark *News* (Ind.), but "just that sort of a statement which the head of a great business might issue to his associates in the enterprise regarding the coming year's program and policies." But "it's lacking in definiteness," complains the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), and the New York *Journal of Commerce* speaks of the President's "calm, conciliatory, and rather non-committal" survey of the nation's affairs, and observes that "the message is so suave and smooth and cheerful that one finds it hard to complain of its lack of real analysis or discussion of anything." "For the reason that he does not commit himself to detail, he leaves little chance for dispute," thinks the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), which nevertheless finds the message "reassuring."

"There is but one cloud upon our horizon," reports the President, "and that hangs over Mexico." He then proceeds to discuss the Mexican situation in a few outspoken paragraphs in which some papers, like the New York *World* (Dem.), discover a "new American doctrine," while others, like the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), can find "just no policy at all." Declaring that "there can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood, on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States," the President goes on to say:

"We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because

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in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. . . . . .

"Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the Constitution of the Republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling, and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distrest Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions."

It is in his declaration that "such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the United States,"

THE MEXICAN CACTUS.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

which constitutes itself not only the friend but the champion of "constitutional government in America," that the New York *World* discovers the "new American doctrine." We read:

"Exactly ninety years to a day after James Monroe in a message to Congress defined the Monroe Doctrine, Woodrow Wilson in an address to Congress defined the Wilson Doctrine.

"The former was designed to protect the Latin-American republics from European colonization. The latter is designed to save these republics from recurrent anarchy. . . . . .

"As the Monroe Doctrine was aimed at the Holy Alliance, so the Wilson Doctrine is aimed at the professional revolutionists, the corrupting concessionaires, and the corrupt dictators of all Latin America. If language means anything, it means that so far as this Administration is concerned the United States will not recognize the constitutional authority of Latin-American governments established by usurpation without the free consent of the unintimidated inhabitants thereof. . . . . .

"If the United States is to guarantee the integrity of Latin-American countries, they must in turn maintain a kind of government that will not forever threaten peaceful relations between the United States and the rest of the civilized world. If we are to protect their territory, it is right that we should demand that they protect their own institutions."

Championing constitutional government in America, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is in line with the doctrines of the fathers, and in the long run will prove to be the principle to tie to." Also "it explains the basis upon which President Wilson is proceeding as to Mexico and the other neighbor countries."

While many papers agree with the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) that the President's confidence in his policy of "watchful waiting" is "probably justified," others, like the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), see in it only a "dangerous optimism." In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* we read:

"The policy of 'watchful waiting' is no policy at all. If President Wilson was set upon overthrowing Huerta he ought to have been prepared to put some one in his place who would have accepted the Wilsonian principles. But it is now entirely apparent that the President had no definite policy whatever. His interference has brought about a carnival of blood and thunder, with no assurance of anything better in sight. For should Huerta be driven out by Villa or by some other rebel chieftain, in what respect would Mexico be better off? President Wilson does not know. He merely 'hopes' that all will come out right; 'hopes' to see constitutional order restored 'by the concert and energy of such leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.' . . . . . .

"'Watchful waiting' coupled with a 'hope' for the best—that is the Wilson policy, which is just no policy at all. And all the world holds its sides and laughs."

"Who are the leaders to whom the President looks for the restitution of constitutional order in Mexico?" asks the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.), which continues:

"Are they to be found among the Carranzas, Villas, Zapatas, or any of the bandit chiefs whose men have been killing prisoners, violating women, and looting and burning cities, towns, and villages in the name of the 'constitution'? . . . . . .

"No one familiar with the Mexico of to-day can discover among the fierce and unscrupulous soldiers and spoilers who will command the country when Huerta's Government is crusht any sign of the leaders who 'prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.'

"What is to take the place of the Huerta Government whose collapse the President says 'is not far away'?"

"Is it possible to have a President of Mexico freely and fairly elected?" asks the New York *Press* (Prog.), which answers that those who know Mexico and the Mexicans believe that it is not. So "after this Huerta, what shall President Wilson do about the next Huerta?" The same misgiving finds expression in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and *Journal of Commerce* (Com.).

Huerta replies to the President's frank words with a declaration that "I have no intention of yielding," and "should this fighting in Mexico continue for years, I shall continue to do my part in it if I am still alive." He also asserts, according to Mexico City dispatches, that Mexico is self-supporting, and that forced loans, if made necessary, would enable him to resist indefinitely. *El Pais*, which is described as the most independent of the Mexico City newspapers, remarks that "President Wilson's words are so injurious and depressing, and at the same time the charges he makes against the Mexican President are so unjust, that it is preferable to pass them by in silence in order not to awaken anti-American sentiment in Mexico."

On the day following the reading of the Message, the House passed the Hay Bill "to provide for raising the volunteer forces of the United States in time of actual or threatened war." Commenting on this measure, Mr. Mann, minority leader, declared that it presaged war with Mexico. He said in part:

"I remember very well when the first proposition was presented to this House in reference to the war with Spain. Mr. Cannon, my colleague from Illinois, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, presented one day in the House a bill to appropriate $50,000,000 and place it in the hands of the President of the United States. I was one of the new members of the House. I received one minute of time. I took that one minute to say that at least there was one man in the House who was not attempting to deceive himself, while all the others had said that this was not in expectation of war, but to prevent war. I know that it was because we were expecting war.

Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

NOT WILLING TO FIGHT FOR THE FUN OF IT.

These Mexican soldiers have stacked their arms in a street in Mexico City, refusing to fight for the Huerta Government until they are paid and fed. President Huerta's lack of funds to keep his army contented may account in part for the recent Constitutionalist successes.

"I fear that the same situation arises now. . . . . .

"I do not see any escape from chaos and anarchy in Mexico under the plan we are now pursuing. If this situation runs on very long, it means war."

Turning from the Mexican question, the press find a topic of second interest, and, incidentally, a complete surprize, in Mr. Wilson's advocacy of a change in the method of choosing Presidential candidates. "I urge," says the President, "the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions." And he goes on to say:

"I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist, not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, the Senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the Presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect."

The President's hope that this suggestion "can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind" seems to find more encouragement in the comments of political leaders than in the editorial columns of the press. Thus while dispatches record the approval of Speaker Clark, Oscar Underwood, and Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Senators and Representatives too numerous to name, we find, in the Eastern press at least, many expressions of doubt as to whether the proposed reform is either constitutional, practical, or desirable. "I am glad the President has gone to Kansas to get the primary idea and a plan for a party council to make the platform," remarks Representative Victor Murdock (Prog.), and other Bull Moose leaders point out that the President has here appropriated a Progressive policy. Inquiries sent by the New York *Sun* (Ind.) to the national committeemen of the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive parties elicited 53 answers, 46 of which were favorable to the change, 3 against it, and 4 non-committal.

Representative Mann, minority leader of the House, admits that the Presidential primary is coming, but thinks that another Constitutional amendment will be necessary first. A nation-wide primary, objects Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader in the Senate, would "give the rich man an advantage over the poor man," and "make bribery easier than at present." Southern Democrats, according to a Washington dispatch in the New

Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS WHO KILLED THEIR OWN OFFICERS

The 20th Battalion of the Federal Army, which mutinied and massacred its officers, marching to the National Palace to be shot.

Photograph by Underwood and Underwood, New York.

READY FOR THE END AT THE NATIONAL PALACE.

If President Huerta is in the Capital when the rebels get there—if they do—he will depend on these machine-guns, belonging to the Federal Artillery Battery, to repel any assault upon his official residence.

York *World*, regard the President's suggestion with suspicion as a menace to States' rights; and in the New York *Herald* we read:

"A Federal primary law is a certain precursor of a Federal election law. And with the Federal election law what will become of the now winked-at disfranchisement of negro voters in the Southern States?"

Some are moved by Mr. Wilson's suggestion to say that if his primary plan had been in force in 1912 he would not now be President. "Nothing more radical or far-reaching or extra-constitutional," remarks the New York *Sun*, was ever proposed by Theodore Roosevelt. Among other papers which look doubtfully upon the idea are the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Telegraph* (Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *World* (Dem.), the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), and the Baltimore *News* (Prog.). *The News*—

"does not believe the country is ready either for surrender of the States' right to regulate or provide for primaries as they will, or for restriction of the parties' right to mold their conventions according to their own ideas of propriety."

Other matters recommended to Congress in the message are the ratification of the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the Senate; the passage of the Currency Bill; the institution of rural credits; the enactment of legislation to reduce the "debatable ground" about the Sherman Antitrust Law; a conservation policy that will "use the resources of the country, not lock them up"; Government railroads and a territorial form of government for Alaska; increased scope and equipment for the Bureau of Mines; a "fair and effective" employers' liability act for the benefit of railway employees; and "alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors." Of our obligations toward "our territories oversea" the President says:

"No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and interest and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights, and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territories and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions for self-government already granted them; but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid."

A BARGAIN-COUNTER BOOK VICTORY

AT FIRST GLANCE it might seem that everybody concerned in the making, selling, and buying of books would be happy to learn of the Supreme Court's final decision that publishers may not lawfully combine to stop the sale of their books at "cut rates." The "consumer" will get his books cheaper and can afford to buy more of them; the retailer will be perfectly free to buy his books at regular wholesale prices from any jobber or publisher, and to sell them at any price which suits his fancy; the publisher will thus sell more books and the author will get bigger royalties. But the publishers point out an error in this line of reasoning. They assert that the department stores will be the only winners—the book-buyer will only be helped in buying "best sellers" and the department-store class of literature; the retailer who can not meet department-store competition in those lines, and who can not exist on his sales of works of higher grade, must put up his shutters; the publishers will find no retail outlet for their more serious, slow-selling works, which the book-lover will find it difficult to obtain. So representatives of the publishers insist that they have been fighting the small retailer's battle, and indirectly the consumer's. But the owners of the New York department store who originally brought the suit have no misgivings. They call the decision "a complete victory" in the "fight against the Book Trust." It "brings to a climax a suit at law which has been fought from court to court for the past eleven years, during all of which time Macy's has sold books at less than the trust-fixt prices." And it means that "the 'Book Trust' hereafter can not dictate the retail price of any of its products." As the New York *Journal of Commerce* tells the history of the suit in its news columns:

"R. H. Macy & Co. sold several books copyrighted by publishers belonging to the said combination at prices below the price fixt. The Book Trust thereupon published Macy's name in the trade as having cut the prices of copyrighted books and forced its members, as well as all wholesale and retail dealers, to refuse to sell them any books of any kind. Macy & Co., however, feeling that one of their business policies was at stake, continued to sell books at whatever price they saw fit, in spite of the attempts of the trust to force them to sell at a higher price as required by the rules and regulations of the combination."

Finally, suits were brought in both State and Federal courts, and the final settlement of the one brought by Macy & Co. means, we are told,

"That the combination of the book publishers has been

illegal not only as to uncopyrighted books, as previously held by the New York Court of Appeals, but also as to copyrighted books.

"The decision means a victory for R. H. Macy & Co. all along the line and establishes for the benefit of the reading public the absolute right of retailers, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, to sell copyrighted books at any price they choose."

Turning to the publishers' side of the case, we find the statement made by the president of their association that "there never was any attempt to fix prices by the association," and that "there was never a 'Book Trust.'" Mr. George Haven Putnam, of G. P. Putnam's Sons, makes a like assertion. He then goes on to explain that the efforts to keep up retail prices on copyrighted books have been made, first in behalf of the regular booksellers throughout the country, and ultimately to enable the book-buyer to get the books he wants, and to get them wherever he may live. To quote Mr. Putnam's remarks as given in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The general purpose of the association was, as said, to prevent the booksellers throughout the country from being driven out of business by the competition of dry-goods concerns which utilized books as advertisements, and for this purpose were prepared to sell them at cost or below cost.

"The American who is interested in literature, and who may have the impression that he is going to have the advantage of some cents a volume on his future purchases, will find that the result of this application to the book trade of the restrictions of the Sherman Act will be to undermine the business of the bookseller and to lessen the opportunities (so important in the United States, where thousands of cultivated readers are at a great distance from the publishing centers) of examining on the counters of a well-appointed bookshop the current literature of the day and the standard literature of past years. . . . . .

"The immediate result of the use of books as inducement and misleading advertising is in lessening the number of booksellers throughout the country, to restrict the facilities for selling and the opportunities of the public for buying. It is therefore the dry-goods concern whose operations have now been legalized under the Sherman Act which works in restriction of trade, and in the development of a 'monopoly' of bookselling even if the books sold are restricted to certain popular classes.

"What the dry-goods dealer has in mind is not the distribution of good literature at a lower price than that at which it will be sold by the regular bookseller, but the bringing into a 'state of mind' a customer (and particularly a feminine customer) who, finding that there is a reduction easily calculated on a popular book, convinces herself that the enterprising dry-goods dealers are selling all their 'fripperies' at a similar reduction."

The public should understand, concludes the New York publisher, "that not only authors, publishers, and booksellers, but book-buyers throughout the country have a direct interest in the maintaining of book-distributing machinery."

Another reminder of like tenor comes from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which observes editorially:

"The fact still remains that there is a certain lack of justice to publishers and to authors of copyrighted books in virtually destroying their special market by the freedom of any dry-goods, hardware, or grocery dealer, to get the books and to sell them cheaply as a mere incident of their own proper business."

WILSON
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
NOW REPEAT THESE WORDS— "WITH ALL MY WORLDLY GOODS I THEE ENDOW."
SHE WANTS TO MARRY ME FOR MY MONEY!
CURRENCY BILL
THE BANKING INTERESTS
REP.
GLASS

WILL THE CEREMONY PASS OFF WITHOUT A HITCH?

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

DEPOSIT GUARANTY IN THE CURRENCY BILL

MR. BRYAN'S former advocacy of bank-deposit guaranties may be held responsible by some for the appearance of a guaranty plan in the Currency Bill. Yet the action of the Democratic Senators in caucus seems to have been immediately suggested rather by Republicans and anti-Administration Democrats than by the Secretary of State. The name of Senator Hitchcock (Dem.) is associated with the minority report from the Banking and Currency Committee, but with him were such Republicans as Senators Bristow, Crawford, and McLean. One "improvement" they decided to put in the Glass Bill was a provision for a "depositors' insurance fund." This, remarks the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "seems to have caught the fancy of the Democratic caucus, and something of the sort"—to *The Sun's* disgust—"is promised for the bill which the Senate will be asked to pass." According to the summary of the caucus plan in *The Sun's* Washington correspondence, one-third of the "surplus profits from the reserve association above the cost of conducting the banks and the payment of dividends, and after a surplus of 20 per cent. has been accumulated," shall be "devoted to a guaranty fund to reimburse depositors in the reserve banks against loss. The amendment divides the surplus profits in three equal parts, one part to go to this guaranty fund for depositors, another to refund the 2 per cent. bonds now used as a basis of circulation of national bank-notes, and the third to be turned back to the bankers in the reserve association as extra profits." This, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), a zealous supporter of the Administration, "is not a very objectionable proposal, nor a very important one."

"It is a small thing compared with the guaranteeing of deposits that has been proposed at various times and tried in a State or two. . . . The guaranteeing of bank deposits by all the banks acting mutually puts a premium on bad banking and imposes a penalty on good banking.

"That objection does not apply to this plan for using a small part of the profits of the regional reserve banks to insure their deposits. The deposits will be made by the member banks, which will be represented on the directories of the regional banks. . . . It is really a mutual insurance scheme by banks in a position to regulate the risks incurred by the regional bank."

But *The Sun* will have none of it. This may be deposit guaranty "in its least noxious guise"—but "banking judgment will regard it as only a beginning." And we read further:

"Opinion will probably be that once the new banking system is headed in that direction, no prediction can safely be made about a stopping place. The best banks will not be anxious to get caught in the toils of such a movement. Yet these are the banks which above all the new banking system should comprize for the successful operation of the financial machinery. It will be a poor system made up chiefly of banks from which the conspicuously fit institutions are eliminated.

"All experience indicates that the best guaranty of bank deposits is a good banking system and good banking under intelligent and alert government supervision."

To another conservative editor the projection of the guaranty

of bank deposits into the currency situation seems "likely to be more diverting than the 'red herring' Mr. Vanderlip is alleged to have drawn across the trail some time ago." And the St. Louis *Globe Democrat's* (Rep.) final judgment is that

"The currency measure contains already enough experiments without adding this financial heresy to the mixture. The Administration is said to be unfavorable to it. If offered in good faith, it would be promptly and energetically rejected, regardless of party lines. If designed to embarrass the Administration, it deserves the same treatment."

A "SCHOOL OF COUNTRY LIFE"

A SCHOOL established solely for the purpose of preparing people for such a prosperous, active, interesting, and comfortable life in the country that the city will lose its lure, is something to delight the heart of our Secretary of Agriculture. For he is convinced, he writes to the founders of the Knapp School of Country Life, at the George Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, "that the biggest problem confronting us is the rural-life problem, and yet it is one which in its larger aspects has been ignored." The new school, founded in memory of a man who did much for Southern people living in the country, represents, according to the Mobile *Register*, "the first attempt in America to build an institution devoted exclusively to the study of the problems of rural life." What will differentiate this school from the ordinary agricultural college, explain its founders, will be its attempt to solve the big social and economic problems of country life, to show the farmer the possibilities of a career and a happy life without going to the city. The Southern press extend an enthusiastic welcome to the Knapp School, believing, as one editor puts it, that it is certain to perform a "wonderful service" for the South, where 85 per cent. of the people live in the rural districts. For, as the Mobile paper points out,

"The school will teach farmers and their sons the principles of better farming, better business methods on the farm, and better living in the country, and thus promote the agricultural interests of the South.

"The school will maintain courses on the college campus and make demonstrations on the Knapp farm. The Knapp farm will be established as an object of interest and imitation for the entire South, a model of its kind. The school will offer cooperation to help convert part of the grounds of country schools in all sections of the South into similar models for their respective communities. It will also help to convert the farms of its friends into such models.

"Everything that makes advance toward a larger and more accurate knowledge of the cultivation of the soil, especially in the South, is very welcome to all persons who are interested in Southern agricultural development. The Knapp school and farm promise to be of material aid, and to make farming not simply more profitable but more cheerful for those who are engaged in it."

It is most fitting, declares the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, that this school should be the memorial to the life and work of the late Seaman A. Knapp. For,

"There has not been a name to which the farmers, their sons, and their daughters in the South are so much indebted as that of this good man, who died a little over a year ago. In organizing the cooperative demonstration work, in promoting the boys' corn clubs and canning clubs among the girls on the farm, Dr. Knapp did three things which firmly fix his name in the history of the great industrial awakening now going on in the South."

The memorial building for the use of the Knapp School, we learn from a pamphlet sent out by the memorial committee, is to be located on the Peabody College campus.

"The farm will be located within ten or twelve miles of Nashville, and will be conducted in accordance with the demonstration methods. It will contain about two hundred acres. Pure-bred seed and animals will be developed. The best devices and implements will be used. Crop rotations will be worked out for different Southern conditions. Demonstration agents, rural school supervisors, State and county superintendents of education, and other workers will make this farm a rallying-point, in order to carry back to their States the benefits of the work done there. Corn-club boys and canning-club girls will also make occasional trips to this agricultural Mecca for inspiration and intruction. The pure-bred products of the Knapp farm will be offered as prizes to the boys and girls who do the best work."

Farmers will be taught "to become more efficient producers, more economic citizens." But something more than the economic aspect will be considered, since "living in the country must be made more convenient and interesting before men and women, boys and girls, will be content to remain on the farm. The Knapp School, by promoting health and sanitation in the country, by teaching improved methods of road-building, by promoting cooperation in providing highways and modern facilities for transportation, will contribute toward the desired end." Finally,

"This school of country life will become a clearing-house for the rural communities of the South, a center for the exchange of valuable ideas and information practically tested. The farm demonstrators will live upon the farm for several weeks in the summer. The faculty of the college will work out their ideas here for the twelve months in the year. The teachers of the South who come to George Peabody College for Teachers for training will cooperate in studying and in meeting the needs of an ideal country community. They will be allowed to carry back home no theory which they have not first worked out and tested in practical life.

"Thus those who teach the adult farmers and their wives will come to understand those who teach the children, the prospective farmers and prospective housewives. The teachers and the farmers will work together. The school and farm will, in other words, be a storehouse to which the practical farmer and his wife will come for tested knowledge, and at the same time a practise school to which the maker of citizens, the teacher, or demonstrator, will come to try out his theories before being allowed to apply them."

OUR FIRST SINGLE-TAX CITY—The most important election that was held last month, in the opinion of single-taxers, took place in Pueblo, Colorado. Other cities, observes the single-tax Chicago *Public*, "voted on questions more or less superficial," but "Pueblo has taken action on a fundamental matter." It is further noted that while cities often elect reform administrations only to see the "gang" come back at the next election, experience in other countries has shown that no city which has once adopted the single-tax system has ever voluntarily given it up. *The Public* has additional confidence in the permanency of Pueblo's experiment because one of the new city commissioners is an out-and-out single-taxer, while "two members of the old board which had endeavored to keep the single-tax amendment off of the ballot were recalled." Quoting further from *The Public's* modestly exultant editorial on the Pueblo victory:

"In declaring for the single tax in municipal affairs the voters of the city have put themselves on record as favoring the first effective step toward social justice. Comparatively few persons, outside of Pueblo, were aware on election day that in that small city was being fought an issue of more importance than any issue at stake in the country's metropolis. Not many more realize that fact even now. But it is a fact nevertheless. The putting into effect of single tax in Pueblo must furnish an object-lesson that must teach other cities the wisdom of adopting the same policy. The experience of New Zealand, Australia, and Canada has shown that no city which has once adopted the single-tax system has voluntarily abandoned it. That is the difference between adoption of a fundamental reform and adoption of such superficial reform measures as replacing gang-ruled officials with better men. While the nation was watching New York City to see whether the voters would overthrow an individual boss, the voters of Pueblo struck at the foundation of bossism. Little Pueblo has done far more than big New York to put an end forever to boss rule."

MAYOR SHANK'S ABDICATION

THE SELF-DEPOSED MAYOR of Indianapolis is anything from a true champion of justice to a mountebank and a shirker of well-defined duties, depending upon the degree of admiration or hostility with which he is viewed by the radical or conservative newspaper you may happen to be reading. Most of the editorial writers, being of a conservative bent, blame him for not using the police force to suppress disorders during the recent street-railway strike, and regard his resignation as the best act of his career. The trouble which led to the ending of Mr. Shank's spectacular official life, as told in the press of his city, began several weeks ago when he refused to place policemen on trolley-cars to guard strike-breakers. He was denounced as a sympathizer with the strikers, and the State authorities were called upon to prevent rioting. When the traction strike was settled, the teamsters and chauffeurs threatened to quit work. Mayor Shank got the consent of the union officials to have the differences arbitrated by a committee of fifteen, five to be selected by the unions, five by the employers, and five by himself, but the employers rejected the plan. The Safety Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had threatened to start impeachment proceedings if Mr. Shank again refused to protect strike-breakers with the police, and when the employers refused to arbitrate, he resigned. The opinion of the Columbia *State* is that "there came a time when the office of Mayor required a man instead of an auctioneer and a mountebank—and the office was morally vacant." And the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, another severe critic, says that Mr. Shank "tolerated private war in a city for whose public order he was responsible," and "goes out of office without respect and in disgrace." Less condemnatory, the Indianapolis *News* remarks that Mr. Shank's retirement under criticism "indicates partial failure on his part in combination with other circumstances." "Looking back over the last three years and eleven months," continues *The News*, "one can not escape the conviction that, despite many shortcomings, Mr. Shank's actions have been those of a sincere man, actuated by impulse more often than by forethought, and whose general desires, had they received proper support, would have wrought much good for the city." The New York *Tribune* condemns Mr. Shank's policies without denouncing him personally, and heartily indorses his resignation:

"It was the only honest thing for him to do.

"The threat of impeachment, made by a committee of business men, grew out of the Mayor's obstinate belief in the use of 'moral suasion' on strikers. Tho 'moral suasion' proved as ineffective in protecting property during the car men's strike as did the Shank municipal markets in stemming the rise in the cost of living, he, nevertheless, was preparing again to try it on the teamsters in their projected strike.

"A man who believes in sticking to his principles, right or wrong, should not ask an entire community to suffer martyrdom for their sake. The Mayor said that if he could not persuade the teamsters not to strike he would get out, and he has. He deserves the thanks of Indianapolis."

ANOTHER TRANSPORTATION STRIKE.

Mayor Shank, whose favors to union labor during the Indianapolis street-car strike led to his resignation, here finds himself confronted by another problem in locomotion.

In sharp contrast to this is the view of the Socialist New York *Call*, which thinks he "goes out as Mayor of Indianapolis because he did a brave thing, because he dared face a certain serious situation." Its justification of his policy is thus elaborated:

"What he did while in office shows the new development of Americanism. The people really want to live decently. Shank tried to give them that opportunity. His attempts at reducing the price of living brought him into general notoriety, but he evidently had an idea beyond that.

"When he attempted to settle the strike of the street-car men by refusing to put the police on the cars, then he, instead of receiving applause, was greeted with general condemnation.

"Then he went up against a serious obstacle. There was the possibility of his being impeached. There was the possibility that because he had refused to put the police upon the cars as strike-breakers he would be thrown out of his office and would be branded as a malefactor. There was the chance that this man, who had really started a fight, would go to prison.

"He was right in resigning.

"Who was there that came to consider his case or to help him? Nobody. He was left to fight it alone.

"He is one of the men that we develop in the United States whom we must turn over to the uses of others.

"There was the case of Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. We allowed him to be sacrificed. Likewise we allowed Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, to be sacrificed.

"When we have a man we do not recognize the fact. . . . . .

"He is not a Socialist. He knows nothing about Socialism. But he understood a labor problem when it was before him. In resigning he refers it back to the people of Indianapolis. And in so doing he shows what the source of power is and should be."

This article would hardly be complete without a review of Mayor Shank's public career, as his numerous official acts which have attracted attention may explain to some extent the cause of his attitude in the industrial strife of the past few weeks. The story is told in the news columns of the Indianapolis *News:*

"During the earlier part of his administration, Shank achieved considerable notoriety by the methods he employed in handling the saloon situation. Saloon-keepers who violated the law were called before the Mayor, and in many instances he suspended the licenses for periods varying from a few hours to sixty days. In one instance he suspended the license of a saloon-keeper until the latter could produce a certificate from a minister that he had attended church. On the following Monday the saloon-

keeper produced the certificate and was permitted to open his saloon again.

"Another fight in which Shank took considerable interest was that for a reduction of fire-insurance rates. This resulted in the improvement of the fire department, three new fire-engine houses being built, considerable equipment purchased, and more than forty men added to the department. The insurance interests, eighteen months ago, announced a reduction in rates, aggregating about $200,000 a year. A new fire headquarters building is nearing completion.

"In 1911 Shank achieved an international reputation because of his fight against the high cost of living. He found the city market was failing of its original purpose as a meeting-place for the producer and the consumer. He also found that foodstuffs were manipulated by local commission men with the result that the highest prices existed, altho the supply outside of the city was large enough to reduce prices locally if the commission men would permit a large supply to enter the city.

"Shank determined to make a personal test and had shipped to the city sixteen car-loads of potatoes, which he retailed in the city market at 75 cents a bushel. When the sale started the local wholesale price was from $1.05 to $1.10 a bushel, and the retail price was as high as $1.40 a bushel. Both the retail and wholesale prices dropped overnight and did not regain their former high marks. Shank also conducted poultry sales on a similar plan. He outlined a plan to preclude manipulation of foodstuffs, but the plan was defeated by the city council.

"The plan attracted international attention, and Shank was called to various parts of the United States to deliver addresses on the high cost of living.

"Other achievements of the Shank administration were the adoption of plans for the elevation of steam-railway tracks in the central part of the city, and the erection of an experimental sewage-disposal plant. The police department was increased by the addition of ninety men.

"Shank was county recorder for four years beginning January 1, 1903. His campaign for election to that office was made in company with Booth Tarkington, who was a candidate for election to the State legislature. Shank is an auctioneer, is interested in a storage house, and expects soon to begin a vaudeville engagement."

Shank's successor is Harry R. Wallace, who as controller was automatically promoted to the mayoralty. Mayor Wallace immediately reversed the Shank police policy in connection with the labor disturbances.

LESSENING NEGRO LYNCHINGS—Even a very small reduction in the number of lynchings encourages Dr. Booker T. Washington, because it really "means something in the way of a higher civilization." In the first ten months of this year forty-five persons were put to death by mob law, but, according to the figures furnished by the eminent negro educator, this is a reduction of 4 over the same period for 1912. As one of the leading representatives of his race, Dr. Washington wishes to remind Caucasian readers of the daily papers that only 7 of these 45 victims were even charged with "the usual crime." And in his letter to the press he notes some of the reasons why negroes have been deemed worthy of sudden death by their white neighbors. He cites cases of negroes lynched for "making insulting remarks" to white women, for "frightening women and children," for "being lawless." A colored man in a Louisiana village was lynched "for striking an Italian merchant who had swept dirt on the negro's shoes as he was passing the store." In the case of two colored farmers lynched near Germantown, Kentucky,—

"No motive was assigned for the lynching. The [Memphis] *Commercial Appeal*, the leading white newspaper of Tennessee, in commenting upon the lynching, said: 'Two apparently inoffensive negroes, good farm-hands, real wealth-producers, were assassinated.' *The Commercial Appeal* further stated: 'As far as any one knows, they were quiet, orderly country people.'"

Perhaps one reason for the weakening of Judge Lynch's sway may be found in such an incident as this, which contrasts pleasingly with the other incidents Dr. Washington reports:

"Aug. 18—The sheriff at Spartanburg, S. C., in spite of the fact that dynamite was used, prevented a mob from lynching a negro accused of assaulting a white woman; he was tried later before a white jury and found not guilty."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DELAWARE should make its State bird the whippoorwill.—*Columbia State.*

OIL in Mexico is not reducing the amount of friction.—*Philadelphia Record.*

FROM your knowledge of eggs, would you think there could be a corner in them?—*Wall Street Journal.*

RABINDRANATH TAGORE may have won the Nobel poetry prize, but we bet Andrew Carnegie won't give him anything till he gets his name reformed.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

WE have now the interlocking directorate. Shall we ever institute the lockstep directorate?—*New York Tribune.*

HETTY GREEN says the secret of health is in eating onions. Blest if we see how it can be kept secret.—*New York American.*

THE Society for the Prevention of Useless Christmas Giving might also list ultimatums to Huerta.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE purchase of $20,000,000 worth of toys doesn't look as if the country is in immediate danger of race suicide.—*Toledo Blade.*

THOSE who insist so strongly that we must maintain the Monroe doctrine would do well to find out what it is.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

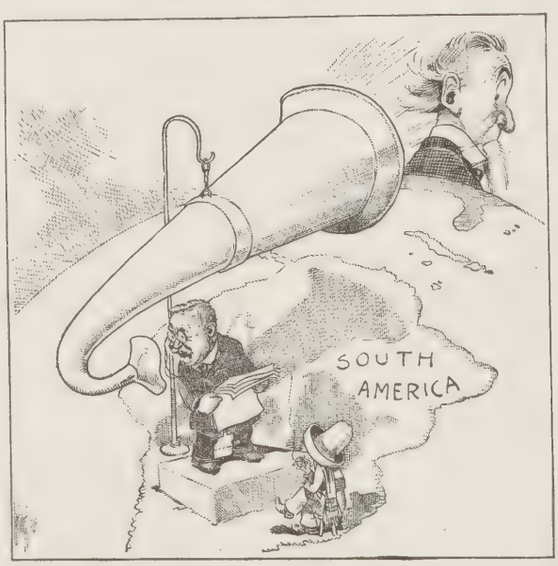
HUERTA is disposed to think he is another Napoleon. It is usually the beginning of the end when they get that idea.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"A FARM expert," according to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "says that hens need to be amused." Might read the daily egg quotations to them.—*Boston Transcript.*

LOOKS like an even pull between grape juice and pulque.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE drought in southern Argentine has been broken and the excessive rainfall in northern Argentine has stopt. The Roosevelt mission to that republic has certainly not been in vain.—*Des Moines Capital.*

IF the new "kick" bureau of the Municipal Research people wants a really efficient head we respectfully recommend Mr. Charles Brickley, of Cambridge, Mass.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*



T. R. IN SOUTH AMERICA.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

SOMEBODY seems to have overlooked a good thing in neglecting to erect grand stands at Juarez.—*Chicago Record Herald.*

PRESIDENT WILSON is going to have a hard month, what with the Currency Bill and the dressmaker's bill.—*Chicago News.*

BRICKLEY says he has yet a lot to learn about drop-kicking. A lot of us have still to learn to drop kicking.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A KANSAS CITY man declares that married women make the best teachers. All married men know it.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE next logical step in the Mexican situation should be for President Wilson to send a special representative to Zapata.—*Houston Chronicle.*

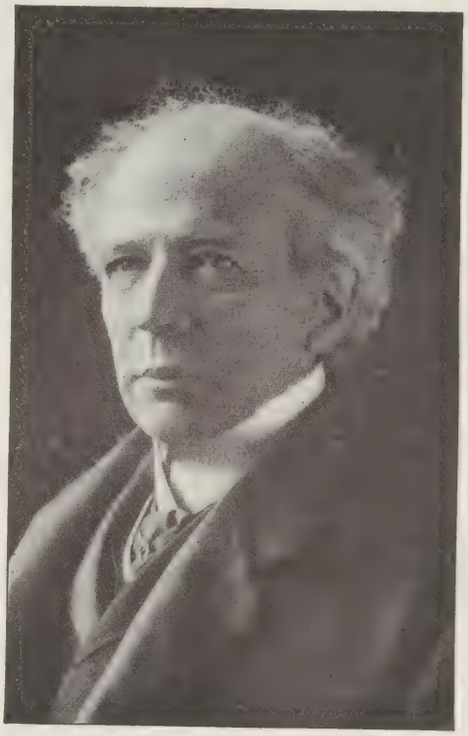
"MADE in Germany" signs are more discomforting to the other nations of the world than the fleets of German dreadnoughts.—*Wall Street Journal.*

INSTEAD of making her look like a peach, the new-fashioned gowns cause woman to resemble a sweet potato small end down.—*Houston Chronicle.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

BREAD OR DREADNOUGHTS FOR CANADA?

THE PINCH of high prices has started the cry in Canada for the free entry of foodstuffs, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with his usual astuteness, voiced the demand a few days ago in a speech in Hamilton. "Free food before dreadnoughts" was his text. Premier Borden beat Laurier on the issue of giving Canadian dreadnoughts to the British Navy, it will be remembered; now Laurier may "turn the tables" on him, in a sense, by a campaign for a free market-basket. Many will say at first that Canada raises its own provisions and feeds England besides, so that tariff-cutting will have no effect, but a reference to the Statesman's Year Book shows that Canada imports $9,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, $5,600,000 worth of tea, $16,500,000 worth of sugar and molasses, and $4,000,000 worth of other provisions, besides $2,200,000 worth of living animals and $11,600,000 worth of fruits and nuts. Sir Wilfrid brought out the additional surprizing fact that living cost is rising faster in Canada than in England, and said, as the press report him:



"FREE FOOD BEFORE DREADNOUGHTS."

This is the issue Sir Wilfrid Laurier injects into Canadian politics, and proves that at 72 years he is still a leader.

"What is of immediate interest to the people of Canada to-day? Not the price of dreadnoughts. There is one thing which at this moment engages the minds of the Canadian people from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean: it is a far more prosaic and far more vital question. It is the question of the high cost of living. . . . . .

"A table of statistics lately compiled by the British board of trade, which is known for its accuracy, has stated that the cost of living had increased 7 per cent. in Great Britain during the last decade, and in Canada 51 per cent. Now, just one point here. Reflect that Canada produces yearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, while the local consumption is only 50,000,000 bushels, and the surplus has to find a market abroad. Up to this time practically the only market has been the market of Great Britain. If, then, we reflect that Great Britain has to import all the wheat which she consumes, and if we reflect further that the price of wheat and the price of bread is cheaper in Great Britain than in Canada, then you have to agree with me that there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark."

He proceeded to advocate the free entrance of foreign foods into Canada in order that Canadian producers might no longer be enabled by the tariff exclusion of competition to inflate the price of such staples. This new political issue is approved by the Liberals, but some Conservatives deride or condemn it as a mere party bid with a view to gaining influence at the polls. The Liberal Halifax *Morning Chronicle* declares that the question is not a party issue and urges both sides to unite on it. Thus we read:

"Nothing could be more timely and patriotic than Sir Wilfrid Laurier's emphatic declaration for free food for the Canadian people. To make it more significant and more encouraging, it has to be noted that Sir Wilfrid is following, not leading, public opinion, both Liberal and Conservative, in this matter. He will have the unanimous approval of the intelligence of Canada, irrespective of party. All recognize that present conditions are intolerable, and must be ameliorated without delay. A large part of the necessary food of the people has already become prohibitive in price, and is daily becoming dearer."

The Toronto *Daily Star* also approves "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's clear-cut declarations for untaxed food," and the London *Advertiser* thinks that "of more importance than dreadnoughts to Britain is comfort to the homes of our people," and continues pointedly:

"Wealth may accumulate in certain sections, but the average man has but little share. And when the children cry for bread a dreadnought will not relieve their hunger."

The Montreal *Daily Telegraph and Daily Witness* is in accord with this opinion, and declares the speech "a clarion call to action." Further:

"It is the speech of a fighter convinced of the high importance and the justice of his cause; it is a pronouncement that comes straight from the heart of one whose whole life has been devoted to the service of the people and the upbuilding of the nation. Sir Wilfrid sees a great danger to the national well-being in the unprecedented rise in the cost of living—a rise which within a few years has changed Canada from one of the cheapest places to live in to absolutely the dearest place in Christendom."

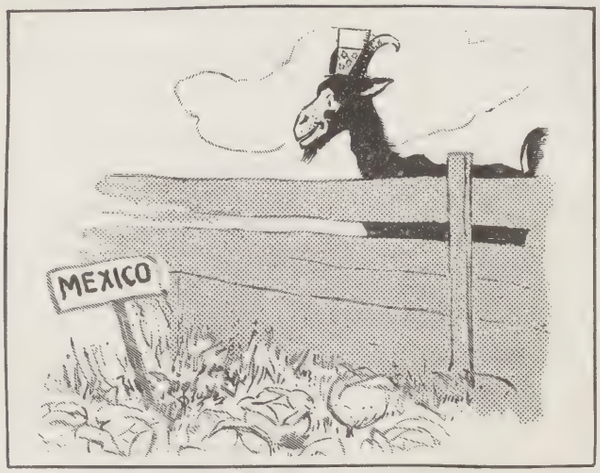
Quoting the opinion of Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the once active political leader, Joseph Chamberlain, that "a tax on bread is the cruelest tax on earth," the Winnipeg *Tribune* observes:

"What would such a man say if he lived in a British country like Canada, where the cost of living is enormous, one great cause of the extortion being the government and supplemental taxes imposed on what the people eat and wear?"

The Conservative press, however, argue that the rise in living cost has little or nothing to do with the tariff. The Montreal *Patrie* admits that the advance in prices is alarming, but is "not prepared to admit . . . that the abolition of tariff laws would bring an adequate remedy for hard times," for "the dearness of living results from other causes, deep and complicated." The Toronto *Daily News*, too, scoffs at "Sir Wilfrid's bad luck in starting such a hare," and tells us:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's adoption of reciprocity cost the Liberal party the loss of office, and it looks as if he has now made another false step on the tariff question. He proposes to deprive the Canadian farmers of all protection on what they sell and still make them pay duties on what they buy. . . . . .

"But we have additional indications that the Liberal leader's departure is most unfortunate in its untimeliness. Sir George Paish, editor of the London *Statist*, who is shortly to address the Canadian Club of Toronto, is one of the foremost authorities



THE YANKEE NEIGHBOR.
"I wish I could take a hand in fixing up that garden."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE GAME GOING ON INDEFINITELY IN MEXICO.
The Republic will soon be no more.
—*Puck* (Tokyo).

THE BRONCHO-BUSTER.
PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON—"I wonder what I do next?"
—*Punch* (London).

MEXICO AND HER CHILD.
—*Amsterdammer.*

CARTOONS FROM FOUR NATIONS ON THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

in the world on trade and economies, and in his opinion consumers all over the world are about to enjoy a considerable reduction in the cost of living."

The Toronto *News* thus states what it considers to be "the mesh of paradoxes" in which the ex-Premier has entangled himself:

"Unless the cost of living is higher in the United States than in Canada, our farmers will not sell much of their produce there. If it is higher, the removal of the Canadian duties would not cheapen food on this side of the line. On the other hand, if farm produce is cheaper in the United States than in Canada, the Canadian duties can not be abolished without injuring the Canadian farmer. Moreover, we can not have free trade in what the farmer sells without giving him also free trade in what he buys. This is the many-sided difficulty into which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has got himself by his new declaration of policy.

"There is no evidence that the cost of living has been lowered in the United States by the lowering and abolition of food taxes through the Wilson tariff."

It is a mere "free-food slogan," sounded for electioneering purposes, declares the Ottawa *Evening Citizen*, supposed to be Mr. Borden's special organ. To quote the following jeering sentences:

"At last has been sounded the slogan by which the Liberals, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will once more try for political domination in Canada. After two years of mental vacuity, following the hard blow of 1911, the party staggers to its feet and cries, 'Free food!' It is not to be inferred from this that the state of political poverty in which it finds itself has made the attraction of the free-lunch counter the basis for the cry. It is rather to be seen that hunger has sharpened the wits, and that advantage has been taken by the opportunist Liberals to seize upon the conditions caused by the high cost of living, to make a superficial appeal to the people who suffer as the result."

ZANGWILL FOR THE SUFFRAGETTES

THE CLAMORINGS and violence of the British suffragettes have found an eloquent advocate in Israel Zangwill, the gifted romancer of the Ghetto. In *The English Review* he treats their imprisonments as martyrdom and compares their self-sacrifice to that of the Japanese patriot who commits *hara-kiri*, or the women who welcome the suttee as the shortest way to reunion with the object of their love. In Mr. Zangwill's eyes they are heroines, stoned and beaten, ducked in horse-ponds, obscenely maltreated, imprisoned with drunkards and pickpockets, sentenced to penal servitude, loathsomely fed by tubes and pumps—yet their woman's war remains unstained by blood other than their own. "Captain Scott perishing in the antarctic snows for lack of food was less essentially heroic than they." Of one of the leaders of the cause this writer says:

"ENGLISHMEN ARE NOT SO BRUTISH THAT THEY CAN BEAR THE SIGHT OF MARTYRED INNOCENCE."—*Zangwill.*

"Miss Christabel Pankhurst has taken her motto from Blake:

> If the sun and moon should doubt,
> They'd immediately go out.

She combines the spiritual assurance and practical genius of a St. Catherine of Siena with the determination of a hustler and the logic of a Bachelor of Laws. There is, perhaps, something of Manchester in her machinelike rigidity. But it gives her the invaluable quality of decision. And never was this quality exhibited more finely than in her handling (from her Paris exile) of the problem of bringing out *The Suffragette* when printer after printer was warned off by the Government. Her refusal to let the Labor party print it was a master-stroke.

"Inferior to her mother as an orator, despite her vivacity and charm, and only occasionally touching the same high note of religious simplicity, she seems to have carried away the graver and greater figure by her cocksureness. It is the young generation kicking at the door. 'When should the Government give us the vote?' 'To-day!' That is the note of Christabel. That the Government would risk an internal crisis that might overthrow the still unstable results of many sessions, that the Irish and Labor parties are only pursuing the same single-eyed system as herself, does not diminish her resentment at not being served first. There is nothing she despises so much as the M.P., she has told us, nor is Parliament a career she would ever contemplate. That sounds like a touch of masculine inconsequence, the one breach in the relentlessness of the female logic."

"MILITANCY IS ONLY SUCCESSFUL IN SO FAR AS IT BRINGS SUFFERING TO THE MILITANTS."—*Zangwill.*

Of their contempt for suffering, their defiance of death, their daring and persistency, Mr. Zangwill says:

"*Hara-kiri*, the one resource of the suffragettes, turns out to be their strongest weapon. Englishmen are not so brutish that they can bear the sight of martyred innocence. The heroic suicide of a lady of wealth and station on the public doorstep of the Derby is worth a wilderness of fires, and the cross that was borne before her body at the great funeral was a more victorious symbol than the hammer. Militancy is only successful in so far as it brings suffering to the militants. If this were a real war, could one say the greater their casualties the nearer their triumph? In war you menace the enemy with death. Mrs. Pankhurst is menacing the enemy with her own death. Even allowing the Government merely the wisdom of knowing that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, the fact that she is not allowed to die, even tho Ministers are at their wits' ends to keep her and the law alive together, is a comforting reassurance of human progress. Four years ago, Mrs. Pankhurst said in the dock: 'Our words have always been—be patient, exercise self-restraint, show our so-called superiors that the criticism of women being hysterical is not true, use no violence, offer yourselves to the violence of others.' Militancy was born out of despair of constitutionalism: out of despair of militancy, Mrs. Pankhurst has come back to the teaching of Corinthians. Crime is now merely a cover for her hunger-strike. Her utter selflessness, the unbreakable energy of that frail body under the Cat-and-Mouse Bill (aptly compared to the Iron Maiden of the Middle Ages, whose iron spikes slowly squeezed out the life of the victim), the noble eloquence which moved the prosecuting Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, to tears—these are beginning to tell even on the clergy, always the last to recognize religion in its contemporary vesture. Even bishops have demanded the death of the Cat-and-Mouse Bill, that bungle of benevolence and barbarism devised in a panic to save the forms of law, and carried finally through the House of Lords—whose function, according to Asquith, is to 'impose delay'—in sixty seconds. But the bill has been killed without prayers in aid."

Mr. Zangwill concludes with a slap at the shilly-shallying of the British Prime Minister:

"The errors of political novices adventuring in unmapped territory but offering their life for their cause will seem small to posterity in comparison with the Liberal leader's sin against Liberalism. That the protagonist of the people, the historic overthrower of the Lords, should be the evil genius of the woman's movement, is a tragic paradox. Mr. Asquith is a statesman of grave and lofty conceptions and otherwise unblemished honesty, but his latest pose that there is little to be said on one side or the other is more amazing than his ancient antagonism. That was self-stultifying, but dignified; this is unpardonable frivolity. A recent cartoon in *The Suffragette* represents Justice as saying to him: 'Why not give them the vote, and release me from tasks that are an outrage on my name?' And Mr. Asquith replies: 'Now, enough of that, my woman. I've suspected all along you were on their side.' If he did not suspect it all along, he suspects it now. And the public at large suspects it, and is more ready to receive women's suffrage than many a project which politicians palm off upon it. That Women's Suffrage will pass over the body of Mr. Asquith is one of the few certainties of the near future."

FERRERO ON AMERICAN PROGRESS

FERRERO, the Italian historian who has written so trenchantly on Rome, Greece, and Egypt, and is now turning to more modern history, is publishing a book entitled "Between Two Worlds," in which he contrasts the settled conservatism of the Old World with the restless spirit of change and advance which is the main characteristic of the present day, especially in the United States. He states that Rome, either ancient or medieval, did not aspire after what he calls "progress." Progress is declared to be a modern invention. Everything in Europe was intended to remain just as originally built. The very monuments and buildings were constructed for perpetuity. But in the nineteenth century America, he says, taught the world a new lesson. Progress, he thinks, is the modern god. Its worship began in the eighteenth century, and in the nineteenth faith in this progress penetrated even the masses, urged on by the immense advances in science and industry. When we come to Marconi and his marvelous development of electricity, we can see how far we have left behind the discoveries of Benjamin Franklin.

Mr. Ferrero thinks that the outlook of individuals and nations in these days is too wide and too ambitious. We expect too much and are too apt to say with Cato:

> No narrow Utica confines our powers,
> For the whole boundless universe is ours.

To quote his description of ancient and modern ideals of life:

"The various civilizations from which ours has sprung were generally characterized by poverty. They limited their desires, they limited their ambitions, their spirit of enterprise, their daring, their originality, within certain definite boundaries. They produced few things and they produced them slowly, and while they suffered considerably from a deficiency of material comforts, they considered the increase of riches nothing more than a painful necessity. But they always sought to attain in everything and to attain through difficulties a certain type of perfection, artistic, literary, moral, or religious. The artistic character of almost all the industries of the past, the important place which was given to the decorative arts, the questions of personal morality, the ceremonial and forms of religion are sufficient proof of this. Quality was considered much more than quantity, and all the limitations to which the civilizations of the past submitted and which excite our wonder to-day were merely the necessary foundations on which the longed-for perfection was based."

He goes on to say that the characteristic of modern progress is a desire for quantity above quality, with the concomitant love of wealth to be acquired abundantly for its own sake. He says that in our epoch science has enabled producers of things beautiful or tending to the comfort of mankind to multiply indefinitely the things in which they deal and to distribute them in the widest and most distant markets. In America this progress has, at the same time, been promoted by the democratic spirit, which opens all the professions to anybody and multiplies personal competition while it also multiplies a competition of things that are produced. The world at present, taking example from America, aims at quick production, at production of things in ever-increasing quantities, and thus multiplying the number of consumers and producers.

But this writer thinks that if quantity is excessively sought after, quality must suffer. To quote his own emphatic words:

"Our civilization has been compelled to abandon the ideal of perfection. It is no longer a nurse of quality, but a promoter of quantity. And the difference between America and old Europe is that in America the principle of quantity is much more energetic than in Europe, where the ancient spirit of quality still asserts itself in spite of every obstacle."

This brilliant historian finally states the problem of progress in the United States.

"The spectacle of this Western world which we are now witnessing, is it in reality a glorious epic of progress or a gloomy tragedy of decadence? It is not probable that mankind can escape from the cruel dilemma created by this question so long as the present phase of our civilization endures. But the sense of this dilemma after all has been the incentive to that conquest of the earth which man has accomplished and of that prodigious development and progress of which we have been witnesses in the United States."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARMENIA'S SCATTERED CHILDREN

THE POINT OF INTEREST in Turkish history of to-day is passing from Europe to Asia, from the Balkans to Anatolia and Armenia. The Armenians are a race of Christians whose literature is very important, whose national sentiment is inextinguishable, and who for many centuries have suffered from two things—isolation and persecution by the Turks. It has indeed for a long time been the policy of Constantinople to Islamize the whole Empire, whatever the religion of the Sultan's subjects might be. This tendency reached its climax under Abdul Hamid. The consequence is that while the population of Armenia once numbered 3,000,000, not more than half that figure are now left in Turkey, the rest having scattered to Russia, Persia, Egypt, and, farther west, to the United States. Conditions have, however, recently changed. The Turk no longer persecutes and massacres the Christians in the valleys and foothills of the Caucasus, in Tiflis or Baku. But emigration still goes on, and we read in the *Puzantion*, the leading Armenian daily of Constantinople, that good, and not evil, results from this desertion of their native soil. Europe and America are educating these descendants of Japhet, who are being equipped with the knowledge and industrial skill of modern life, and we are told:

"The salvation of the nation is not only from the East, but from the West, from the Far West. The sons of these who have gone to the West, being educated there, by receiving higher instruction, by learning industries and by becoming rich in new enterprises, will remember their fatherland. This is our belief, the conviction of a patriot. So long as the scattered sons of our nation are in communication with each other by ties of duty and right, the colonies do not altogether perish. Pessimists object that the Armenian colonies of old days disappeared, so what right have we to believe that the new Armenian colonies will live longer? Do not America and other nations absorb and assimilate their immigrants into their own national life? There is a truth in this objection. But we must take into consideration two points. The old Armenian colonies for a long time resisted the great force opposing them. But the old Armenian colonies were almost cut off from the fatherland. Traveling was hindered by serious obstacles. Altho now the surrounding serious influence is more powerful, yet the facility of communication, the press, daily communication with the fatherland, keep alive the national spirit. A hundred years ago it was difficult for the Armenian emigrant to return home to marry, and it was difficult for young women to cross Asiatic lands for destinations far away. To-day the marriage of Armenian emigrants with Armenian girls is very easy. Many also have in the fatherland parents and relatives to whom they send money, and the money sent by Armenian colonies in Europe, America, and Egypt is a large sum."

But it is particularly from the United States that the Armenians are to receive the fulfilment of their hopes. Educated and trained in this country, they return to Asia enlightened and equipped so as to raise the drooping spirits of their countrymen and assist in the resuscitation of their national life. To quote further:

"There are to-day about 100 Armenian young men and women who have received degrees from American universities or are on the point of finishing their course. If a part of these find work in America, another part is ready to return back, some are even under oath to work for a certain period in the fatherland. Armenians in America have their churches and schools, and do not forget the Armenian language and history. Armenian students in America who enter universities and those who pursue special courses will work for their nation, and become leaders in the future civilized life of the Armenian fatherland."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

KINESTHESIA, QUEEN OF THE SENSES

THE HIGHEST RANK among the senses is usually awarded to sight. This is doubtless correct, psychologically, but, from the standpoint of physiology, another sense deserves the crown. According to Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, professor of physiology in Tufts Medical School, this is the so-called "muscular sense," which he names "kinesthesia"—the sense through which we are conscious of the motions of our body and its parts. According to Dr. Dearborn, this sense makes it possible for us subconsciously to control all our bodily acts; it enables us to possess that quality called skill; its deficiency, carried to an extreme, may result in utter feebleness of mind, lack of control, and inability to live the life of sanity and normality. These opinions Dr. Dearborn deduces from experiments made by him recently on the behavior and functions of this important muscular sense. Contributed first to *The American Journal of Psychology*, Dr. Dearborn's paper has now been reprinted in separate form, and the quotations given below are excerpts from it. He writes:

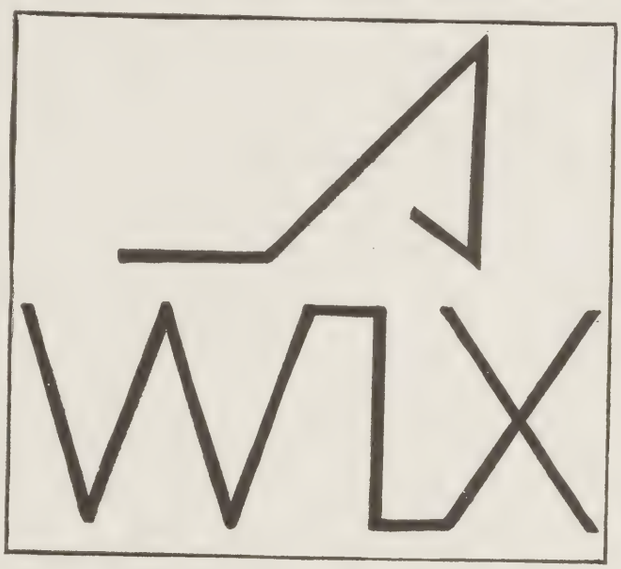
HE INVESTIGATED KINESTHESIA.

Dr. Dearborn finds in it the power that gives us skill and saves us from physical and mental feebleness.

"Just as, psychologically considered, vision is undoubtedly the 'queen' of the senses, so physiologically the processes inherently relating to movement, posture, weight, spatiality, etc., are assuredly the most important. In the universal integration of sensations, vision in a way may even be considered the mental homolog of the bodily kinesthesia, as a little thought readily shows. Only now are educators beginning to realize the indispensable usefulness always and everywhere of kinesthesia, the 'feelings of movement.' Kinesthesia is about, however, to come into its own as the primary and essential sense. Without it, coordinated and adapted bodily movement and strain, concomitant to every kind of mental process, is inconceivable, for the (psycho) motor centers in the brain have no known clairvoyant powers, and therefore their function of carefully coordinating the distant muscles, *e.g.*, of foot or hand, is entirely dependent on their continual reception of detailed information as to the relative tonal and contractural status of all the active parts to one another. Simple as this idea is, the immense practical importance for education has as yet hardly begun to seep into the effective minds of educators."

His series of experiments on the physiology of kinesthesia deals directly, Dr. Dearborn tells us, with the functions of the nerve impulses concerned in the so-called muscular sense. The nerve processes that determine voluntary movements have been much discust of late by psychologists, while the physiologists have been clearing up the physical side of the same question. Dr. Dearborn considers that his work forges the links connecting these two chains of information. The tests were made on thirty-eight different persons blindfold, each of whom was asked to reproduce, with a pencil, the patterns shown in the accompanying diagram, without seeing them, the pencil being first guided over the pattern. Reproduction thus depended entirely on the muscular sense. The results of the test are thus set forth by the investigator:

"Perhaps the most interesting for the physiology of kinesthesia is the fact that reenforcement of the conscious movement-sensations by deliberate attention to them tends to shorten the movements and somewhat to lessen the angles between them. In other words, in visualizers, intensification of the conscious kinesthesia inhibits the related voluntary movements. Such being the case, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the function of the conscious movement-sensations is the inhibition, the deliberate active restraint, of tendencies to action. Attention to matters other than the kinesthesia of the active arm, as was demonstrated by trial, tends to stop the performance altogether, or to make it irregular, uncertain, and wabbly. Attention to the kinesthesia, on the other hand, tends simply to make the movements less, while they continue deliberately to the end without hesitation, but minimized. Considering that the movements studied are free-arm movements from the shoulder-joint, tending therefore to exaggeration far beyond their true size, this result becomes all the more striking. Almost no records, per contra, showed enlargement under these circumstances, also a significant fact where the voluntary conditions are so complicated and uncertain. . . . May we not conclude that the more or less conscious kinesthesia . . . has special inhibitory function, as well as the passive reception of jars, vibrations, passive movements, and postures?"

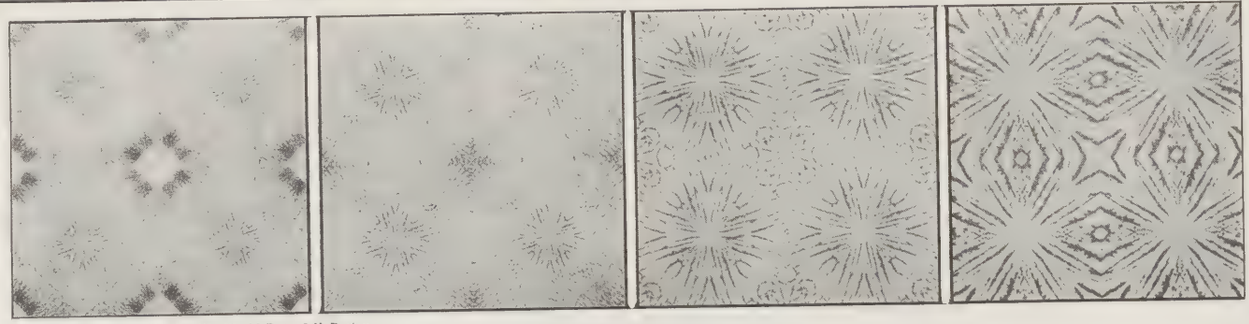


CAN YOU DRAW THIS BLINDFOLD,

After tracing it? If so, your kinesthesia is working well.

Skill, according to Dr. Dearborn, consists in a "trained fusion" of our outer ideas of motion and the inner control which he regards as the function of the muscular senses. Lack of skill, and especially the abnormal lack known as "feeble-mindedness," now an object of much study in the educational and economic world, Dr. Dearborn regards as due to deficiency in kinesthesia. He writes:

"Without multiplying evidence of the aimless and ill-directed gross motivity of the feeble-minded . . . we may reasonably express the tentative opinion that perhaps even the essence of feeble-mindedness is some lack in the kinesthetic



Illustrations from "The Textile World-Record," Boston.

FIG. 1. A PATTERN FROM A SPECIMEN OF CRYSTALLIZATION.

FIG. 2. AFTER CUTTING AWAY PART OF THE SPECIMEN.

FIG. 3. SHOWING THE RESULT OF FURTHER CUTTING.

FIG. 4. A REPRODUCTION OF THE CENTER PART OF THE PATTERN.

HINTS FROM NATURE FOR THE TEXTILE DESIGNER. PATTERNS OBTAINED BY A KALEIDOSCOPIC

receptive fields or centers. These influences or stimuli continually bombard the central adjusters, and so give rise to the activity which, guided and helped by the cerebral gray (biological will and intelligence and motive), results in curiosity, interest, psychophysiological evolution and education. Education is the reaction of personality to its environment; and reaction is inconceivable without kinesthesia. Certain is it that I at least can get no clear concept or understanding of the vegetative impulse to activity in a complex organism, which lacks that kinesthetic deluge of energy into the reflex motor centers by which directly the voluntary muscles are actuated.

"In short, the 'attitude,' actuating and inhibitory, unconscious and conscious, is the creation, to a greatly predominant extent, of kinesthesia."

TEXTILE PATTERNS FROM NATURE

A STRIKING METHOD for producing textile designs from natural products by photography has recently been discovered by Dr. Erwin Quedenfeldt, principal of the Photographic Testing Establishment at Düsseldorf, Germany. The process, which utilizes the forms of crystals, flowers, and other animal, plant, and mineral products, was described recently by the inventor at the Crefeld Technical School. The designs given herewith are from *The Textile World Record* (Boston, November), which has translated the accompanying text from the *Textil Zeitung* (Berlin). We read:

"The camera is provided with a special apparatus by which the image is reproduced in manifold form with as much clearness and strength as with the ordinary camera. The process is similar to that of the kaleidoscope, but no mirrors are used, as it has been found that the reflection of the image from the mirror results in making the photograph cloudy. The new process is very rapid and simple.

"The plate is exposed for the necessary time and then developed. The photograph is printed from the negative in the ordinary way and the design can then be enlarged or reduced as desired. A large number of different patterns can be obtained by cutting the object. This is shown at Figs. 1 to 4. Fig. 1 is a pattern obtained from a specimen of crystallization. Fig. 2 is the design obtained after cutting away part of the specimen. Fig. 3 shows the results of further cutting. Fig. 4 is a reproduction of the central part of the pattern. In this way a large number of interesting combinations can be made from one object.

"Figs. 5 to 8 are other samples of the results obtained from this new process of pattern-making. Fig. 5 is a design obtained from the colored ring of an agate. Fig. 6 is a reproduction of the black and white marking in a piece of marble. This design is a combination of two patterns obtained by photographing the same sample of marble. Fig. 7 is obtained by photographing the yellow and white wing of a butterfly. Fig. 8 is obtained from flowers. This process opens up a rich field for the cotton-print industry. It is recommended not as a substitute for the work of a designer, but as an important aid in obtaining new motives for his productions."

WHEN EUGENISTS DISAGREE

APPARENTLY an international eugenic war is on. The work of the American school, as represented by Prof. C. B. Davenport, director of the Eugenics Record Office, at Cold Spring Harbor, is seriously attacked by the English, represented by Dr. David Herron, of the Galton Laboratory. The difference of opinion between these two schools is apparently of long standing. Dr. Davenport was from 1908 to 1909 coeditor of the English journal *Biometrika* and connected with the Galton Laboratory. His refusal to accept the law of ancestral inheritance propounded by the laboratory's founder led to his resignation in 1909, and to his subsequent entrance into the eugenics research carried on in America under the direction of the Government and the Carnegie Foundation. Dr. Herron formulates his criticisms as follows in a monograph, whose essential paragraphs are thus quoted in the New York *Times:*

"Probably nothing during the course of the last twelve months has been more detrimental to the true progress of eugenics as a science than the papers read and the statements made at the recent International Eugenics Congress. In some branches of knowledge little harm would be done by the statement of erroneous conclusions; no public opinion would be based on them, and there would be no likelihood of social action resulting from them. But with eugenics the matter is wholly otherwise; racial improvement and racial deterioration interest large masses of our citizens who have no means of ascertaining whether a given statement is or is not a great scientific verity. . . . . .

"We have no intention at present of entering into a general review of the current literature of eugenics. We propose to confine our criticisms to certain recent American work which has been welcomed in this country as of first-class importance, but the teaching of which we hold to be fallacious, and indeed actually dangerous to social welfare. We have selected this rounded group of papers because they deal with a very pressing subject, that of mental defect, and in our opinion form an apt illustration of the points just referred to, *i.e.*, careless presentation of data, inaccurate methods of analysis, irresponsible expression of conclusions, and rapid change of opinion.

"Let us try to realize some of the points on which the science of national eugenics has to advise the general public. What advice are we to give the normal members of insane stocks with regard to their marriage? What advice are we to give to the state with regard to the epileptic or mentally defective? . . . . . .

"'At last it is possible,' writes Dr. C. B. Davenport, 'to give definite advice to those about to marry who do not wish to transmit their undesirable traits. . . . Weakness in any trait should marry strength in that trait and strength may marry weakness.'

"It is absolutely necessary to nail such false coin to the counter, and to do this it suffices to appeal to that Mendelian theory of which Dr. Davenport is such an ardent advocate. Most pathological 'weakness' is said to be recessive, most 'strength' to be dominant. Hence, a 'strong' person is either a

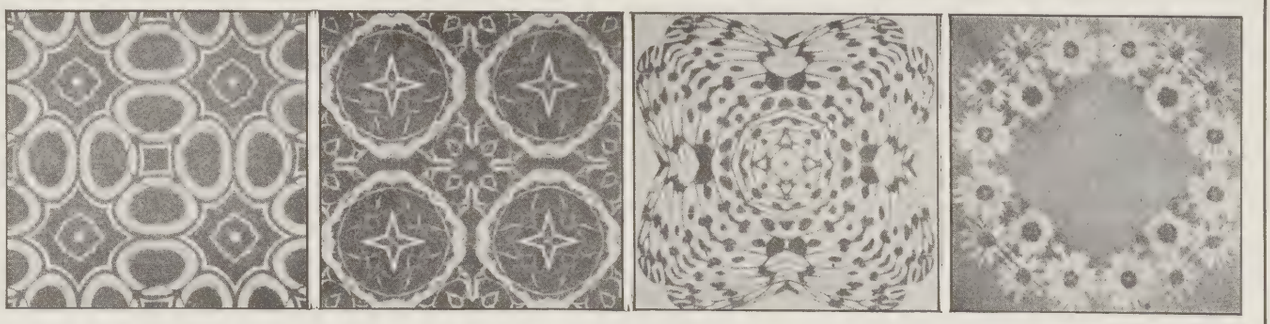


FIG. 5. A DESIGN OBTAINED FROM THE COLORED RING OF AN AGATE.

FIG. 6. DESIGN FROM THE MARKING IN A PIECE OF MARBLE.

FIG. 7. FROM THE YELLOW AND WHITE WING OF A BUTTERFLY.

FIG. 8. RESULT OBTAINED FROM FLOWERS.

PROCESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY FROM CRYSTALS, AGATE, MARBLE, FLOWERS, AND A BUTTERFLY'S WING.

pure dominant or a hybrid with a latent weakness. The marriage of 'strength' and 'weakness' would thus lead either to all the children having the defect latent, or to 50 per cent. having the defect latent and 50 per cent. may actually show the defect!

"Yet we are told that 'strength may marry weakness,' altho the penalty is that all the children will carry and 50 per cent. may actually show the defect! If 'strength's' whole racial duty be summed up in having apparently normal offspring who themselves or whose children will marry other apparently normal individuals and develop afresh the patent 'weakness,' then we must indeed despair of eugenic teaching. Hæmophilia may lie latent for five generations, 'apparently normal' marrying normal, and then reappear to sweep off its victim."

Dr. Herron believes that those who dispassionately consider the American case must conclude with him that the material has been collected in an unsatisfactory manner, that the data have been tabled in a slipshod fashion, and that the conclusions drawn have no justification. The authors have in his opinion done a disservice to knowledge, struck a blow at careful research, and committed a serious offense against the infant science of eugenics. Every piece of unthorough work, says Dr. Herron, "begets its likes"; others find it equally easy to reach similar conclusions by loose methods applied to inadequate data. "They await the same chorus of praise from an uninstructed press, and from those whose passion it is to tickle the taste of the moment." He goes on:

"When we find such teaching—based on the flimsiest of theories and on the most superficial of inquiries—proclaimed in the name of eugenics, and spoken of as 'entirely splendid work,' we feel that it is not possible to use criticism too harsh nor words too strong in repudiation of advice which, if accepted, must mean the death of eugenics as a science. We are confident that Dr. Davenport's advice would have been as heartily repudiated by the founder of eugenics as it is by all members of the laboratory that bears his name. The future of the race depends on the strong mating with the strong, and on the weak refraining from every form of parenthood. Nothing short of this rule will satisfy the true eugenist."

To this, Dr. Davenport replies in the same number of *The Times* that the entire artillery of the Galtonists appears to be directed against the dictum "weakness should marry strength," which was the conclusion of a lecture delivered by the writer in New Haven. Of this he says:

"In that New Haven lecture I was discussing eugenics and not biology. I was discussing not so much a theory in the abstract as a theory applied. I was discussing the possibility of bettering a race by a more careful selection of mates in marriage. I was considering the Mendelian law, not as it is denounced in Dr. Pearson's *Biometrika*, but in its actual operation as a social force in the community. I attempted to put in the briefest form, comparable to the folk-saying, unlikes should marry, the main conclusions of the discourse. . . . . .

"I did say, and I still do say, that the best single, brief rule to follow is for weakness to marry strength. It is the only single rule that has half a chance of being followed, and what good is it for the eugenist to formulate a lot of advice that he knows will not be followed? To illustrate by hypothesis: Marry all the strong members of the community. There are very, very few of them, for a 'strong' person, in the strictest sense of the word, has no recessive defects, either visible or latent. Not only will these strong individuals run little risk of having children who are epileptic or feeble-minded, but they can be reasonably sure, for instance, that their children will not be unduly nervous or liable to certain recessive traits, such as non-resistance to infection.

"Then suppose that, as the extreme eugenist would have it, all the lowest in the class of weak persons, those who are insane and epileptic or in whom perhaps these traits are latent, are segregated and sterilized. What is left? You and I—almost the entire community—the great aggregate of people who belong neither to the small class of the strong nor to the class of the extremely weak. They may not have had epileptic grandmothers nor alcoholic fathers, but they may possess defective traits—say, for instance—a tendency to become hard of hearing—otosclerosis.

"I should advise the otosclerotic person, of course, to avoid marrying another otosclerotic person. I say that weakness in a trait should marry strength in that trait. I can not tell that otosclerotic man not to marry—he is going to if he wants to. All that I can do is to give him the best rule that he is likely to follow, and that is, to avoid the same weak trait when marrying, and to select some one who is strong in that trait; tho perhaps weak in another—say ability to spell. As a general rule, it is the strong traits in these two people that will appear in the offspring.

"There is weakness marrying strength. Theoretically it would be better if strength could always marry strength—that is undeniable. But how is it to be done? 'The future of the race,' says the Galton Laboratory Bulletin, 'depends on the strong mating with the strong, and on the weak refraining from every form of parenthood. Nothing short of this rule will satisfy the true eugenist.'

"Well, if nothing short of this rule will satisfy the true eugenist, then eugenics will for all time be a science shut up within the four walls of a laboratory, having no connection whatever with the life and conduct of people.

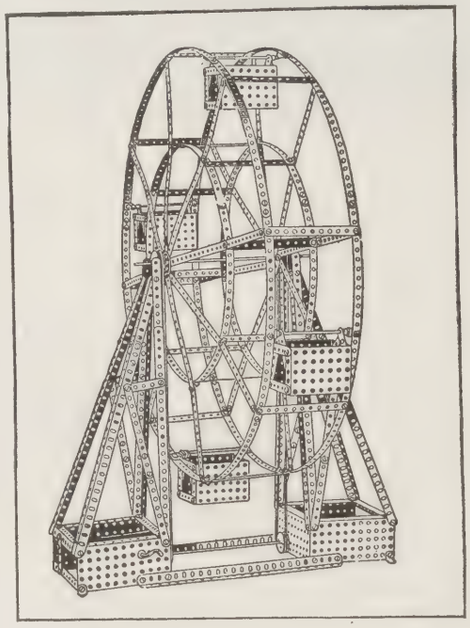
"Such a sweeping rule, if carried out, would reduce us in a generation or two to a mere handful of people; most of us would be forbidden to marry.

"The American workers in eugenics have not been unaware of this discrepancy between the pure theory and its application. They realized long since that compromises must be made, and that the only thing to do was to approximate the ideal, that of strong mating with strong, and to encourage the strengthening of stocks which, while weak in some one or more traits, were not dangerously so. We in America realized the folly of saying to the people: You may not marry thus and so. We have put the emphasis on the positive side, giving the best general advice on how to marry rather than how not to marry.

"We have abandoned the Old World scholasticism, and recognized the fact that if eugenics is not a social science it is of little value. There has been a concerted effort to make the work of the Eugenics Record Office accessible for every one, not for scholars and scientists alone. We have tried to place our findings at the disposal of the people who need them, the people who know the least about things biological."

EVERY BOY HIS OWN ENGINEER

TOY STRUCTURAL STEEL, from which an ingenious boy may build anything that a real engineer would make out of real steel members, is now being widely advertised and is a feature of the holiday exhibits. Some of the things that may be constructed in little by the skilful use of this material are bridges, derricks, engines—anything, in fact, from a toy wagon to a miniature printing-press. A writer in *The American Exporter* (New York, December) commends this as a realization of the young mechanic's idea to "build something himself." The boy with a mechanical mind, he says, is seldom satisfied with shop toys. He would a hundred times rather take a hammer and nails, and with what odds and ends he can find work out some idea of his own than to possess a whole houseful of ready-made locomotives and fire-engines, which, to his critical eye, lack many important details. The writer goes on:



FERRIS WHEEL MADE FROM TOY STEEL PARTS.

"These outfits consist of strips of steel varying in length and having holes punched at equal distances from end to end. Included in these sets are also gears, pinions, pulleys, flanged wheels, eccentric drive-wheels, axles, beams, etc., which give the boy all the parts necessary to build up almost any kind of a miniature machine. The strips are held together by means of small screws and nuts, and the structures that can be built in this way in a remarkably short space of time by any boy are declared to be surprizingly real in appearance. The various metal strips are formed in imitation of structural steel beams, and the young engineer in this way acquires a knowledge of the strength of materials and elementary engineering practise which many weeks of study from books would probably fail to impress upon his mind. He also becomes familiar with the forms of many of the well-known works of engineering and acquires a knowledge of the subject which can not fail to be of great value to him in later years, even tho he may not follow the engineering profession.

"Each piece of material . . . is nicely finished with smooth edges and rounded corners and nearly all the parts are nickel-plated. Everything which the boy would require is supplied with the outfit, even to a quantity of good stout string, for even this is not always obtainable in the home. A complete manual of instruction is also furnished with each set, which shows cuts of eighty different models that can be built.

"Small motors, countershafts, and transformers, also supplied, enable the boy to construct his own power plant."

AIRSHIPS AND ELECTRIC FLAMES—Sir Hiram Maxim has given it as his opinion that the Zeppelin *L2*, so disastrously destroyed in Germany, was set on fire by electricity generated by friction with the air. Evidently, if this is so, no dirigible balloon is safe, for air-friction can not be avoided, whereas gasoline explosions can. The aerial press is therefore decidedly down on Sir Hiram. *The Aeroplane* (London, October 30) attacks him thus:

"It is exceedingly painful to all those who respect the name of Sir Hiram Maxim for the undoubtedly valuable work he did in the early days of aerodynamic experiment to see him taking up the attitude he has in the press during the last week on the subject of the Zeppelin *L2* disaster, and it is unfortunate that Sir Hiram's name should have obtained for his views a publicity which would have doubtless been denied to the same theories had they been enunciated by an unknown person. His theory that the Zeppelin was set alight by electric flames caused by the friction of the air on the envelop is received with ridicule by all who are entitled to speak with authority on the subject, and it is practically beyond doubt that the fire was the result of a petrol explosion. One must remember that the speed of the Zeppelin at her best is not sixty miles per hour, and that a number of aeroplanes travel at speeds anywhere between sixty and one hundred and twenty miles per hour, yet none of these weird electric flames have ever been perceived on aeroplanes. The various instances cited by Sir Hiram Maxim in support of his theory deal with bodies moving through the air at speeds approaching 200 miles an hour, and in the case of the belt drive from which he extracted electric current there was definite friction between the belt and the pulley. The flames to which Sir Hiram refers bear, one fears, a relation to the *ignis fatuus*, commonly called the 'will-o'-the-wisp.' The connection between this and Sir Hiram's theories need not be elaborated."

SHALL WE BATHE?

A DEFINITE pronouncement against bathing is made by Dr. Elmer Lee, in *Health Culture*, a magazine edited by him. The objections to bathing are usually placed by humorists in the mouths of characters bearing the suggestive names of "Weary Willie," "Tired Tom," and so on; but apparently Dr. Lee desires to be taken seriously. He writes:

"Bathing is an acquired habit, unnecessary and even harmful. Cold or hot water showers or sprays, and any form of immersion, will be injurious in the end.

"Man is an air animal, not a water-beast.

"An aged woman asked me if it was good practise to chill the human skin with cold water to warm it? Cold bathing is recommended as a body warmer, so is a hot toddy of whisky, also a cold cocktail of whisky. Man has acquired many conceits.

"A bathtub is an enemy in the house. It is expensive and adds to the toil of women. Bathing begets false security against disease, weakens and injures the skin, extracts bodily energy and magnetism, and entails on society a needless habit."

These extracts are quoted by the editor of *Brain and Brawn* (Los Angeles, November), who goes on to make the following comments upon them:

"Undoubtedly the bathing habit, like many other good habits, may be, and is, overdone. Especially is this true of protracted ocean baths. Whole baths in cold water should be taken only by those who have a good circulation. To go shivering into the water, and come out shivering, pretending you like it, is as foolish as it is to eat 'sawdust' food, thinking it is going to do you good, altho you don't like it. In such cases it is much better to wade and paddle around in the water.

"The English are fanatics for cold baths in the morning. Some of them break the ice in the Serpentine Lake in Hyde Park all through the winter. I remember there was often ice on the water in my father's hip-bath, which he took religiously in his bedroom every morning. We had no bathrooms in those days. Such a practise is harmful, tending rather to shorten than to lengthen life. The shock is too great, except to those who are exceedingly hardy within and without, having hardened themselves inside by a strictly temperate, non-stimulating dietary and outside by exposure to the air. Otherwise, it is best, in the morning, to take a rub with a damp towel, followed by friction with bath-gloves and the hands.

"When the day is hot, and the river, or lake, or ocean looks good to you, then is the time for you to plunge in for a short dip or a swim.

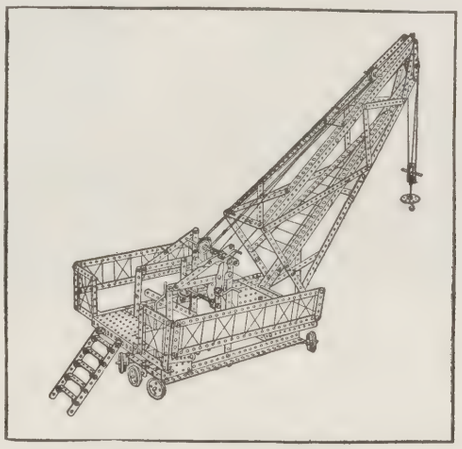
"Some nations are strong and healthy that scarcely ever bathe the whole body, while the Japanese, who boil themselves daily, have exceptional strength and endurance. One objection to the hot bath would be overcome if people would make a practise of always oiling the body thoroughly after the bath.

This has been the practise in the Orient for thousands of years. In the West it has been altogether too much neglected.

"As to a bathtub in the homes, if you have to choose between the two, better omit the stove."

DENATURED SUGAR

FEW REALIZE the extent of the industrial uses of sugar, entirely apart from its employment as a food. Such uses are increasing yearly. Sugar is used in this way in Europe more than it is in this country. The French Government imposes a revenue tax on sugar and glucose as food-products, which makes the price of sugar about 12 cents per pound; but by a law similar to that which applies to alcohol in this country, "denatured" sugar—that is, sugar to which some substance has been added to make it unfit for food—is exempt from taxation. As in alcohol denaturizing, the substance added is, if possible, some ingredient in the special process using the sugar. Says *Merck's Report* (New York, November):



A DERRICK BUILT OF TOY STRUCTURAL STEEL.

"In France, an excellent quality of sugar . . . sells, when denatured, at a price equivalent to from 3 to 4 cents a pound, or about what the refiners pay here for raw sugar. This is lower than starch, glucose, or dextrin sells in Europe.

"It may be of interest to note some of the more important applications of this denatured sugar, bearing in mind that in this country, at present market conditions, molasses and starch products are more economical substitutes in some cases. . . . . .

"Sugar is a common ingredient of many compounds for removing and preventing boiler-scale. As these usually contain alkali, this is used as a denaturant. The shoe-blacking industry uses sugar and molasses to considerable extent. In Europe there seems to be a tendency to use blackings of this older type as less injurious to leather than the newer wax blackings, owing to the solvents used in the latter. These shoe-blackings are made by the carbonizing action of sulfuric acid on the sugar. The product is neutralized, and other ingredients added, such as powdered bone-black, oil, ink, and sometimes glycerin.

"Perhaps one of the industries of greatest present importance, both here and in France, is the manufacture of transparent soap. Originally, the English soaps were made by the costly process of dissolving the soap in alcohol, decanting the soap solution, and recovering the alcohol by distillation. Later, glycerin was used as a solvent, but this made the soap too sticky, so that it soiled the wrappers. The sugar soaps do not have this disadvantage. Hence, many tons of sugar are now used by soap manufacturers in this country as well as in Europe.

"There are over thirty patents for explosives in which sugar is a component to the extent of from 6 to 40 per cent. This use of sugar has been so important in Germany that a special provision is made by that country for denaturizing sugar used in explosives, paraffin or similar oil being used.

"In the color and dyeing industries we find sugar used as a reducing agent in indigo and chrome work, as a base for the manufacture of organic chromium salts, and as a vehicle or 'filler' for solid aniline colors, giving them an attractive appearance. In many cases this latter practise is carried to somewhat questionable lengths, as some of these dyes contain over 90 per cent. of sugar."

Tanneries, too, use sugar in "filling" leather, and, to some extent, in removing lime from hides in the "dehairing" process. This solvent action of sugar on lime and the easy recovery of the sugar by carbonation have suggested its use in other cases where an excess of lime must be removed from phosphates, zinc, or magnesium oxides, and the like. To quote further:

"Tannin extracts are also 'filled' with sugar, as they are on this side of the water with glucose. Sugar is also used in several chrome-tanning processes as a reducer, and, as in dyeing, for making acetates and formates.

"Ordinary copying-ink is made by the addition of one part of sugar to three parts of writing-ink. Printer's rollers and hectograph pads are made from glue combined with sugar or molasses. The silvering of glass mirrors is another important industry in Europe. Sugar, after inversion with acids, is here used to reduce an ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate, which deposits a coating of silver on the glass immersed in the solution.

"The hardening and strengthening action of sugar in mortar was known to the ancients in the Far East, and it is said that the Romans also made use of saccharin solutions for this purpose, altho sugar, known as 'Indian salt,' was rarely seen in the Empire. Some of this ancient masonry containing sugar still stands in good condition.

"In recent times, the Museum of Natural History in Berlin has been rebuilt with mortar consisting of one part of lime, one part of sand, and two parts of sugar. Sugar is also used for hardening plaster molds.

"In many chemical operations, sugar is used as a source of carbon of high purity, such as in the manufacture of pure carbon monoxid or sulfurous acid. As to future application it is possible that sugar may become of great industrial importance through its nitro-compounds. Nitro-saccharose (sucrose octonitrate) is a product analogous to gun-cotton, which, it is said, can replace the latter in its numerous applications in explosives, collodion, celluloid, and the like. Similarly, it is claimed, sucrose acetate can take the place of the corresponding cellulose compound in viscous and artificial silk.

"Certain compounds of sugar and benzoic acid also show promise in this direction.

"This list of industrial applications of sugar is by no means exhaustive, but perhaps suffices to illustrate the great diversity of manufactures in which this product appears."

ELECTRIC PERILS OF THE BATHROOM—A man is in much greater danger from electric shock when taking a bath than under ordinary conditions, as the surface of the body, when moist, offers much less resistance to the current than when dry. Persons have been killed, while bathing, by currents that would scarcely have affected them outside the bath. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 30):

"Balthazard has recently told, at the Society of Legal Medicine, of the case of a lady killed by electric shock in her bathroom, at the moment when she was pressing the button of an electric bell, between the poles of which there was a difference of potential of not more than 110 volts.

"In ordinary circumstances, owing to the great resistance of the human body, such a small electromotive force presents no great danger; but when the circuit contains, as in the case reported, a large surface of moist skin, the resistance falls and more than 100 milliamperes may pass through the organism, sufficient, at this tension, to produce death by tetanization of the respiratory muscles.

"Currents of even 46 volts are dangerous in a bathroom. It should be remembered that currents of feeble intensity can produce a sudden rise of arterial tension capable of causing sudden death in a person with a weak heart.

"High tensions, enabling currents of 4 to 5 amperes to pass, have quite a different effect. They do not generally cause death, because the modifications of the tissue produced at the point of contact at once oppose a considerable resistance to the passage of the current. The intensity within the organism is not sufficient to cause tetanization of the respiratory muscles and the lesions are, usually, purely local.

"Socquet has also observed a case of electrocution with an electromotive force much lower than 110 volts. There was no burn at the point where the current entered, but at the autopsy the lungs showed the characteristic lesions of asphyxia and even actual laceration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

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GIRLS SET FREE BY THE "EURHYTHMIC" METHOD.

"Like young women who had tript into the dreary atmosphere of a motor-screeching civilization from some fairy wood."

RHYTHM TO RESTORE MENTAL POISE

IF IT BE TRUE, as people of foreign climes often assert, that this is the most nerve-shattering country in the family of civilized nations, the gospel of Jaques-Dalcroze should be one for us. Neurasthenia, this innovator asserts, "is often nothing else than intellectual confusion produced by the inability of the nervous system to obtain from the muscular system regular obedience to the order from the brain." The cure is a reestablishment of "rhythmic order," and the end and aim of his system of "Eurhythmics" is to accomplish this. Three weeks ago we published a brief article on this subject, but we return to it the more readily because Mr. Philip Gibbs, in treating it in the London *Graphic*, points out its even wider application. Eurhythmics he defines as "mental training to secure perfect self-control so that the body obeys the dictates of the brain." This is obtained with the aid of music, and its efficacy is such that "all ugliness, even moral perversion itself," which is a violation of rhythmic order, is expected to yield to the stimulus. Mr. Jaques-Dalcroze is at present in London giving public demonstrations of his exercises, and Mr. Gibbs presents in *The Graphic* his impressions of what goes forward:

"To describe the exercises of those Swiss and German girls who came on to the stage of the King's Hall, with bare legs and arms, like young women who had tript into the dreary atmosphere of a motor-screeching civilization from some fairy wood in the spring-time of the world, would not convey to any reader's mind the extraordinary effect of joyfulness produced by them on the audience, or explain the meaning of this new method of physical training. They marched and leapt and frisked about the stage. They beat out strange and complicated rhythms with their bare feet. They conducted choruses not only with the white wand—wielded as no ordinary conductor has ever handled his baton, with a queer magic in it—but also with their whole bodies, which seemed inspired by the music, so that they became, as it were, the incarnate spirit of a fugue by Bach or of a melody by Chopin. They did, with the most exquisite ease, things which seemed incredibly difficult to the human brain and body, such as beating different times with different parts of their bodies simultaneously. They improvised rhythms of their own by an intricate code of physical movements, and while one girl danced her way about the stage, another girl, seated at the piano and watching her, realized the silent melody of this physical rhythm, and then translated it upon the piano, so that the pattering feet and the pattering notes, the swaying of the dancer's body, the ecstasy of her arms, dictated the tune which had never been played before. Mr. Jaques-Dalcroze himself, a master musician, improvised many different rhythmic pieces on the piano, and after listening, with a childlike attention, to the first few bars, the girls 'realized' it, and, spontaneously, with a kind of awakened consciousness inspired by the instincts of their subconsciousness, danced a rhythmical dream, as tho hypnotized. It was dancing, yet unlike any dancing that we have seen before. It was an ecstasy in rhythm. It seemed as spontaneous as when children jump for joy. It revealed in its highest form the mystery and the magic of rhythm."

The mystery of this new system was revealed to Mr. Jaques-Dalcroze in a very simple way. He discovered that his students of music were able to sing more accurately if they were allowed to beat time with their own hands. He saw, therefore, "an intimate relation between physical gesture and musical consciousness." So he invented a number of gesture-songs. Then he turned his attention to rhythm itself, "realizing that it is the basis not only of all music, but of all art, and indeed of life itself." Music, however, is the one art that "most perfectly expresses every variety of rhythm, and which has the most intimate effect upon the physical sensations and spiritual emotions." Hence:

"By a series of physical movements and gestures which 'realize' rhythm, the pupils are led on to a stage when their subconsciousness is stored, as it were, with rhythmic melody and images, so that at last they gain a joyous liberty of physical expression and are able to express not only the greatest masterpiece of music as translated through their own emotions, but also in rhythmical dances to express all that is highest and most beautiful in their own individuality. The whole object, indeed, of Eurhythmics is to draw out the individuality of the pupils, to make them realize themselves, and to enable them to express their own emotions in a rhythmic way. 'It is a fact,' says M. Jaques-Dalcroze, 'that very young children taught by my method invent quite naturally physical rhythms such as would have occurred to very few professional musicians, and that my

most advanced pupils find monotonous many contemporary works, the rhythmic poverty of which shocks neither public nor critics.'

"It is only recently that the meaning of rhythm has been realized, tho it has been dimly perceived throughout all the ages. It is the ordered movement that runs, as it were, through all beauty. It is to be found in the wind that chases sunlight and shadows across the fields, in the ebb and flow of the sea, in the revolution of the planets, in the sweeping lines of mountains and valleys, in the windings of rivers, in the heart-throbs of humanity, in all artistic expression, in the order of life itself. It has been most clearly revealed in music, which by rhythm may stir the highest emotions of men and women. Rhythm and vibration in music are the basis of life. Where there is rhythm there is order, and where rhythm is lacking there is no order. M. Jaques-Dalcroze feels confident that a time will come when music will be applied in the broader general sense to education, physical as well as mental. He is working along this principle, and his system of Eurhythmics, which has many thousands of students in Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Switzerland, England, and elsewhere, is likely to revolutionize all methods of physical and mental culture. It is a training in the joyous liberty of the body and brain, governed by the deepest laws of beauty."

FUTURISM AND VAUDEVILLE

THOSE AT A LOSS in trying to "place" Futurism in its relation to other arts will be relieved to have this done for them by the leader of the movement. He allies it with the music-hall show, or vaudeville, as we call it, only he would have the music-hall manager try for even more daring effects by taking liberties with the audience, as outlined in some detail below. England takes her variety theater with a seriousness that is little short of awful. It is only recently that the King and Queen paid their second visit to an amusement house of that ilk, and now all newspaperdom, led by the Bishop of Kensington and Mr. Bernard Shaw, is discussing the morals of music-hall shows. It is natural that *The Daily Mail* should go them all one better by securing Signor Marinetti, the leader of the Futurist movement, to interpret the modern music-hall "as seen through his own remarkable temperament." Mindful, no doubt, that the same syndicate owns and controls the London *Times*, this journal accepts "no responsibility for this effusion, which is sure to interest both those who understand it and those who do not." Signor Marinetti begins by expressing the profound disgust felt by all Futurists for the contemporary stage, "because it stupidly fluctuates between historic reconstruction (pastiche or plagiarism) and a minute, wearying, photographic reproduction of actuality." But they delight, he says, in the music-hall because there, as in the smoking-concert, circus, cabaret, and night club, is offered "the only theatrical entertainment worthy of the true Futurist spirit." Why?

JAQUES-DALCROZE AND HIS PUPILS.

"It is a fact," he says, "that very young children, taught by my method, invent quite naturally physical rhythms such as would have occurred to very few professional musicians."

"Futurism exalts the variety theater because, born as it were with us, it fortunately has no tradition, no masters, no dogmas, and subsists on the moment. The variety theater is absolutely practical because it aims at entertaining and amusing the public by performances either comic or startling to the imagination. The authors, actors, and mechanics of the variety theater exist and conquer their difficulties only for one purpose, that of everlastingly startling by new inventions. Hence the absolute impossibility of stagnation or repetition, the desperate emulation of brain and muscle to beat all previous records in agility, speed, strength, complexity, and grace.

"The variety theater offering the most lucrative medium for endless inventive effort most naturally produces what I call the *Futuristic Wonder*, a product of modern mechanism. It presents caricature in its fullest form, foolery of the deepest kind, impalpable and delicious irony, absorbing and decisive symbols, torrents of irrepressible hilarity, profound analogies between human beings and the animal, the vegetable and the mechanical world; swift revelations of cynicism, a network of spritely wit, puns, and cock-and-bull stories which pleasantly fan the intellect; all the scales of laughter to relax the nerves; all the scales of such fun, foolery, doltishness, absurdity as insensibly urge the soul to the very edge of madness; all the new meanings of light, sound, noise, and speech and their mysterious, inexplicable correspondence with the most unexplored centers of our sensibility.

"The modern variety theater is the overflowing melting-pot of all those elements which are combining to prepare our new sensibility. It lends itself to the ironical decomposition of all our worn-out prototypes—the beautiful, the great, the solemn, the religious, the fierce, the seductive, the terrible; and also to the abstract forecasting of those new prototypes which shall succeed them.

"The variety theater is the only kind of theater where the public does not remain static and stupidly passive, but participates noisily in the action, singing, beating time with the orchestra, giving force to the actor's words by unexpected tags and queer improvised dialogs.

"In that it brutally strips woman of all her veils, of the romantic phrases, sighs, and sobs which mask and deform her. On the other hand, it shows up all the most admirable animal qualities of woman, her powers of attack and of seduction, of treachery, and of resistance. The variety theater is a school for heroism by reason of its various record difficulties to be beaten and record efforts to be surpassed, which produce on its stage a strong and healthy atmosphere of danger (looping the loop on a bicycle, in a motor-car, or on horseback). The variety theater is the only school to be recommended to adolescents and young people of promise, because it explains in the swiftest and most striking manner the most mysterious sentimental problems of life and the most complicated political events. In fact, the variety theater explains and most luminously illustrates the dominating laws of life:

"The interpenetration of separate rhythms.

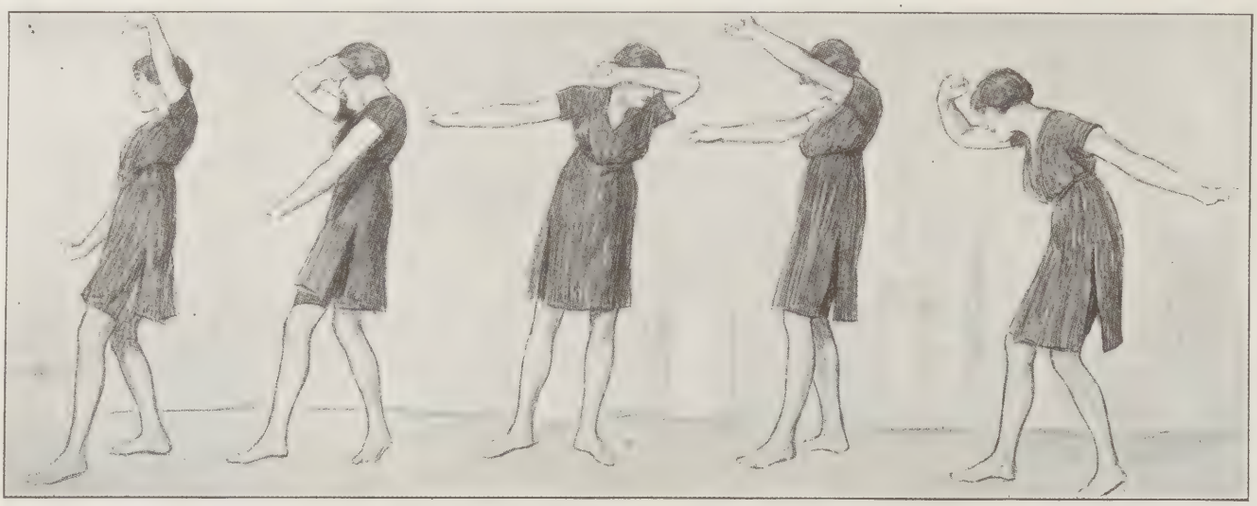
"The inevitable nature of lying and contradiction.

"The synthetic combination of speed with transformation.

"The variety theater is, of course, antiacademical, primitive, and ingenuous, and therefore all the more significant by reason of the unforeseen nature of all its fumbling efforts. . . . The variety theater destroys all that is solemn, sacred, earnest, and pure in Art—with a big A. It collaborates with Futurism in the destruction of the immortal masterpieces by plagiarizing them, parodying them, and by retailing them without style, apparatus, or pity."

His suggestions for perfecting the music-hall along Futurist lines are a trifle startling:

"It is absolutely necessary to abolish every vestige of logic



IN DIFFERENT WAYS THEY REALIZE THEMSELVES.

They are some of Jaques-Dalcroze's pupils, drawn by Balliol Salmon to show the varying results of music on different temperaments.

in the performances of the variety theater; to exaggerate luxury; multiply contrasts, and give the supreme place on the stage to the improbable and the absurd . . . green hair, violet arms, blue neck, orange chignons, etc.). Futurism wants to abolish those Parisian revues whose *compère* and *commère* merely replace the chorus of the Greek tragedy. Out upon logic and consecutive idea!

"To introduce surprize and some necessity for action in the audience, I hazard a few random suggestions: To smear gum on a stall so that its occupant may be stuck to his seat and excite general hilarity. Naturally the evening coat or dress would be paid for by the management. To sell the same place to ten different persons; obstructions, discussions, and quarrels will necessarily follow. To offer free seats to ladies and gentlemen who are notoriously cracked, irritable, or eccentric—calculated to provoke immense rows by bizarre or objectionable behavior.

"To debauch systematically all classical art, producing, for instance, in one single evening all the Greek, French, and Italian tragedies in abridged form. To enliven the works of Beethoven, Wagner, Bach, Bellini, Chopin, by cutting into them with Neapolitan songs. To soap carefully the planks of the stage so that the actors may slip up at the most tragic moments.

"To encourage in every way the genus of the American eccentric, all his mechanical grotesque effects, his coarse imagination, his immense brutality, his surprize waistcoats and his baggy trousers, deep as a ship's hold, from which will be brought out, with a thousand other cargoes, the great Futurist hilarity which shall rejuvenate the face of the earth."

THE GREED OF CONCERT AUDIENCES

THE AMERICAN CONCERT PUBLIC seem frequently to resolve themselves into a prodigious *Oliver Twist* in their demands for "more." Often the request begins its utterance before the performer has even had a chance to finish his program. Then there is the odd exhibition of frenzied women who rush to the edge of the concert platform and demand still more of a distinguished pianist, for example, quite ignoring his exhausting two hours or more, as the case may be. Mr. Josef Hofmann recently taught a Philadelphia audience a lesson. After his "very beautiful performance" of a Schumann concerto with the Philadelphia Orchestra at an afternoon concert the applause, we are told, lasted fourteen minutes. The same demonstration stretched to sixteen minutes in the evening, but Mr. Hofmann played no encore at either. The result was grumbling, to which the pianist responds in a letter to *The Public Ledger:*

"First of all, I would like your readers to know that I did not treat the Philadelphia public in any sense in an exceptional manner. It has been a fixt principle with me for many years not to play an encore in any orchestra concert. The reasons for this are two, and they have been accepted and indorsed by the most prominent musicians and all the leaders of symphony concerts throughout the world. One of these reasons is that the piano as an instrument, in comparison with the orchestra, is but a monochrome. The orchestra, speaking figuratively, is an oil-painting. If we listen from the beginning of a performance to the piano alone our ear becomes attuned to this sort of musical expression, and we do not miss the absolute colors which only an orchestra can produce. A piano alone, however, after we have enjoyed all the splendor of colors and the endless volume of a big orchestra's sonority (or the combination of piano and orchestra, which even increases the possibilities) can not give us any satisfaction whatever, and we can not get back to the monochrome-like qualities of a piano and obtain an artistic and satisfying result. Such an attempt always brings an anti-climax from a musician's point of view.

"This is one reason. But there is another, and a more important one. A symphony concert consists of a carefully studied musical unity. One piece must harmoniously fit with the others. One composition must be chosen with regard to the one before it and the one that follows it. The conductor who makes up a program not only seeks for the instinctive harmony of each work that he selects, but he also tries to bring one composition into harmony with all the others on his program. Any strange element, therefore, accidentally inserted, such as an encore, between the harmoniously arranged compositions necessarily causes a dissonance and upsets the artistic proportions. Being a sincere admirer of art, and therefore of proportions, I am always anxious to eliminate every personal element, such as a desire for personal success, when I play with an orchestra in a symphonic concert, and do my best to help the artistic cause of the concert as a whole.

"I assure you that these were the reasons that actuated my refusal to give an encore, and I regret that I was the cause of the delay in the performances through the misunderstanding between the public and myself."

The Public Ledger sustains Mr. Hofmann's position and adds a rebuke to the applauders, who caused "a great many persons who went to the Academy to hear music, and not to listen to hand-clapping, stamping, and whistling," to be defrauded, for in many instances they had trains to catch or engagements to keep. It adds:

"In Mr. Hofmann's case it was not for a moment a question of unwillingness to play. His recital programs have always given proof of his unstinted generosity when he was the sole artist and the piano the only instrument. His courageous defense of his own ethical standards as a thoughtful and sincere musician raises the whole issue of the propriety of destroying the integrity of the thoughtful arrangement of a symphony program.

"Those who approve of the maintenance of the highest standards and ideals in musical art must admit the validity of the arguments which he advances."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A PANTOMIME OF THE NATIVITY

THE FIRST REPRESENTATION of the Nativity to be given in five centuries, probably, was performed last year at Pomfret, Connecticut. With the same spontaneous impulse, says Ella M. Boult, as religious ceremonial in early England developed into the miracle-play, so these scenes took form in the little New England town. Furthermore, "even as the Passion Play has become a part of Oberammergau, so the Pantomime of the Nativity has become a fixt and solemn feast at Pomfret." In scene after scene, with music or spoken word accompanying the action, the little drama of Christ's birth was presented. It was a formidable setting, declares the writer in *Country Life in America*: "a New England village of most unyielding traditions, complicated—not tempered—with every sort of modern cosmopolitan influence." "Nothing could be more out of the ordinary than the enactment of these holy mysteries of Bethlehem in any modern American village." This is the tale of what was done:

Pictures by Ella M. Boult and Beatrice Stevens.

THE MANGER IN PANTOMIME.

The Christmas story has become an annual observance at Pomfret, Conn., as the Passion Play at Oberammergau is given decennially. In both cases the actors are drawn from the local community, whose devout spirit no art could teach.

"Two months earlier our Neighborhood Association had been organized, and had already proved itself responsive to every call upon it. We had not believed that its varying elements would make common cause so readily. It had developed a surprizing unity of interests, and a sympathetic and hearty cooperation in developing those interests. And now Christmas was approaching, supreme season of festival and celebration. What should we do to commemorate it—we, whose very foundation-stone was brotherhood, community of interests, fellowship, good will?

"Back of us were three church societies: the Congregational, sentinel and saint of every New England village; the Episcopal, always proudly assured in its sense of power; and the far-reaching, never-flagging Roman Catholic. All three are generous in their response to the material demands of Christmas, as they are devout in spiritual ministrations at this and all seasons of the year. From all three, and from without the church, we draw our membership. Not only are we of many creeds, but of many vocations, and especially of many nations. Our Irish and Swedish membership equals our native Puritan element; we have a number of English and Scotch members, and a few Swiss, Italian, Portuguese, Canadians, and negroes.

"As to vocation we are largely working people, and are of all trades—domestic workers, day-laborers, carpenters and builders, preachers, teachers, painters, plumbers, merchants, farmers. It is true that in our community we have a large number of the leisure class, so called. Who shall say that they are not the busiest of all classes? Certainly from them we draw a sympathetic and helpful portion of our membership."

The festival, it was seen, must reach all and represent all. "It must be joyous, comforting, uplifting":

"Above everything else it must be expressive of the great event that it commemorates. Throughout the ages Christmas has never weakened in its tremendous significance. Bells ring, candles glow, greetings and gifts and good cheer abound; but always, below these surface manifestations, there is the Manger at Bethlehem, the transfigured Mother, the pondering Joseph, the dumb brutes, the night, the stars, the shepherds keeping watch over their flocks by night, the glory of the Lord, the heavenly hosts, the miracle of miracles. Our impulse was toward the wonderful reality. We did not approach the undertaking without trepidation. With material so heterogeneous, could we maintain the solemnity of our subject, sacred in itself and wrapt round with centuries of mystical beauty?

"Our shepherds were boys from the farms; our angelic hosts were made up of girls in their teens; our wise men were, one a Frenchman, one a Moor, and one a native of New England stock; by trade they were a plumber, a day-laborer, and the village storekeeper and postmaster; the retinues of the *Magi* were schoolboys, as full of life and spirit and mischief as the average boy; *Joseph* was an Italian laborer, *Mary* a young Irish girl. The only representative of the brute world was *Laddie*, our beautiful collie, typical of the shepherd's calling. *Laddie* had had no more dramatic training than the others, but his instinct proved, like theirs, perfect. When, a few months later, he died, he was mourned far and wide as the 'dog that came with the shepherds to see the Babe in the manger.'

"The event proved that faith in our people, however great, was still less than their due. Nothing more beautiful came of our miracle-play than the devout spirit of our young actors. It seemed to our Italian workman an astounding thing that he should take the rôle of *San Giuseppe*, but no art could have taught

A FRENCHMAN.

A FARM BOY.

A MOOR.

A SHEPHERD AND TWO OF THE *MAGI*.

All nations, classes, and trades are represented on a basis of equality in the Pomfret pantomime of "The Nativity."

him the profound gravity that he assumed. It came from within, from the solemn realization of the verities. There is sometimes in human nature a certain simplicity that responds like the heart of a child to the elemental without. This quality, nurtured beyond any doubt by country life, has shown itself more and more to be characteristic of our people.

"When the curtain fell upon the last scene of our little drama there was silence—a silence of deep emotion. The lights came on with an incongruous glare, thrusting us with a rude jolt forward into the twentieth century. They disclosed an audience unable to speak. The 'Silent Night' melody that still filled the air resolved itself again into words in an effort to make articulate the spell that kept us dumb. Haydn, even in his greatest masterpieces, never surpassed this theme in its elemental, pastoral quality, so touchingly eloquent of the open country, the starlight, the rudeness and homeliness of the stable, the peace, the calm, the vastness of the event. It is not without significance that it was this hymn which opened the services about the first great public Christmas-tree in Madison Square, New York, last December."

A TEMPERANCE LESSON FROM EUROPE

WITH LIQUOR-DRINKING in disfavor in high places, and its sale widely forbidden, this country is nevertheless consuming more liquor per capita every year, while in Europe, where "everybody drinks," the consumption of intoxicants is decreasing. At least, one eminent temperance worker, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, believes such to be the case. He calls it "the riddle of reformers the world over," that "countries with little or no prohibition are decisively reducing the national per capita consumption of liquors, while the United States, with more prohibition than any other country, has never succeeded in accomplishing such reduction in the nation as a whole, except temporarily in years of financial depression." Here are some of the facts, as Dr. Crafts cites them in *The Continent* (Chicago):

"I got directly from the German Government in Berlin official figures showing that the per capita consumption of beer in Germany steadily decreased from 125.1 liters (about 1½ quarts to the liter) in 1900 to 98.6 in 1910. An unusual summer sent this consumption thermometer up to 106.4 in 1911, but it was still 19 liters below the figures of 1900. The consumption of distilled liquors also decreased, but in less marked degree. *Germany still consumes nearly twice as much beer per capita as the United States, and twice as much per capita of stronger liquor—a conclusive answer to those who argue that free use of beer will displace whisky.*

"The fact to be faced is that Germany, with no prohibition and no temperance lesson laws, is steadily reducing the per capita consumption of liquors by out-of-school temperance education and organization; that is, by an organized abstinence movement led by university professors and the Emperor, and by labor leaders. An authoritative statement of the Emperor's near-abstinence is that 'the Emperor takes alcohol only as far as the duties of representation require.' The first known abstainer in Germany heroically took the pledge so recently as 1893 in the face of universal ridicule, and now there is a third of a million not only pledged but organized in local lodges of Good Templars and other societies, to whose ranks 100,000 were added last year.

"Bulgaria, with no prohibition, has only one-eighth as large a per capita consumption as Germany and only one-fourth as large as ours, in part because of the temperance literature circulated by a missionary, Rev. J. F. Clarke, but more because of the moral influence for abstinence of Mohammedan scruples.

"In Holland, with no help from legislation, there has been a per capita reduction directly due to an abstinence movement distinctly Christian, led by the minority of abstaining preachers.

"In Great Britain there has been a reduction of consumption with not even a local-option law, until recently for Scotland only. But every third child is enlisted early in abstaining juvenile temperance societies.

"Norway, with only a little 'dry' territory as yet, has reduced the consumption and consequences of drink, not by the now discredited 'Norwegian system' of so-called 'disinterested management' with its 4 per cent. dividends and good salaries and big subsidies, but by local option in part and chiefly by the organization of every tenth person in total-abstinence armies. In Sweden there is reduced consumption also with little aid from law as yet. Of the Socialist members of Parliament eighty-four are total abstainers and workers for prohibition. Of the total 350 members of Parliament 153 are avowed and aggressive abstainers."

So, remarks Dr. Crafts, "dry land" is in sight "as far away as Scandinavia," and he adds:

"The only thing that might prevent the early enactment of prohibition there is the amazing failure of Americans to reduce our per capita consumption of liquors and the non-enforcement of 'dry' laws, which partly explains it; and the still more fundamental reason for it, that we have grossly neglected educational temperance work in public schools and even in Sunday-schools, and most of all out of school, and have not given due effort to the enlistment and organization of abstainers."

We have done much in this country. "We have reduced the per capita consumption of liquors by local and larger prohibition in the mostly rural 'dry' areas"; but, we are told, "because the big cities were manifestly beyond the reach of prohibition we have seldom even tried to pledge individuals there and organize them to help each other in the good old way, with the result that the city facilities for drinking have been increased rather than restricted, and the increase in consumption of liquors in the cities has more than offset the decrease in more

rural territory." What we need, says Dr. Crafts, "is not less legislation, but more education." As he thinks,

"There are good reasons to believe the prohibition cause would be much further ahead in the Old World but for the big question mark that many sheriffs and judges of Maine have put into the legislation there. Prohibition for foreign lands is at this hour being delayed by every true report of non-enforcement in American 'dry' territory, and most of all by our failure to reduce per capita consumption, for which preachers and teachers and Christian parents who have not promoted organized abstinence must share the blame.

"The world-wide injury done by our neglect to elect faithful executives and promote personal abstinence will become tragic in its effect on other lands if there is not a marked change for the better before the fifteenth international congress on alcoholism brings here in 1915 a host of antialcohol experts who will take pains to see for themselves just what we are doing and are not doing."

MILLIONS FOR CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

FOUR MILLIONS might not seem too large a sum for New York to devote to the Christian welfare of its young men and women. The upshot of its two weeks' campaign proved the surmise a fact. Philadelphia had raised $1,000,000 by the "whirlwind" methods advocated by Mr. Charles S. Ward, and other places had given in their proportions. Besides, the whirlwind collector was again "on the job" and had 1,000 assistants to spread the appeal. The two weeks found the sum short by a few hundred thousands, but twenty-four hours' grace completed and exceeded the goal by over $52,000. No contribution was regarded as too small, tho some were looked upon, perhaps humorously, as too large. From a penny to $500,000 was asked. Above the latter sum it was thought not wise to go so as not to spoil the fun of campaigning. Mr. John D. Rockefeller stands alone as the giver of the maximum, but the second largest giver is Mrs. Willard D. Straight, who contributed $300,000. The impression that the entire amount was raised in fifteen days, however, needs some slight correction. It was a year ago that the efforts began. At that time five women—Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Finley Shepard, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Clarence Hyde, and Mrs. John French—contributed $800,000 for the National Board Building and the site on which it stands. This building, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street, is completed and in working order. Most of the remaining $4,000,000 will be apportioned to building purposes for the two associations, the women's branch getting three-fourths of the fund. The distribution is as follows:

YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Central building	$600,000
Harlem building	500,000
Boarding home	350,000
Central Club for Nurses	400,000
West Side Branch	50,000
Building for Colored Women's Branch	100,000
Current expenses (two years)	150,000
Equipment and adjustment	50,000
National board building	800,000
Total	$3,000,000

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Bowery branch	$390,000
Union branch	360,000
Colored Men's branch	150,000
Williamsbridge branch	40,000
Intercollegiate branch	20,000
Contingent and adjustment fund	40,000
Total	$1,000,000

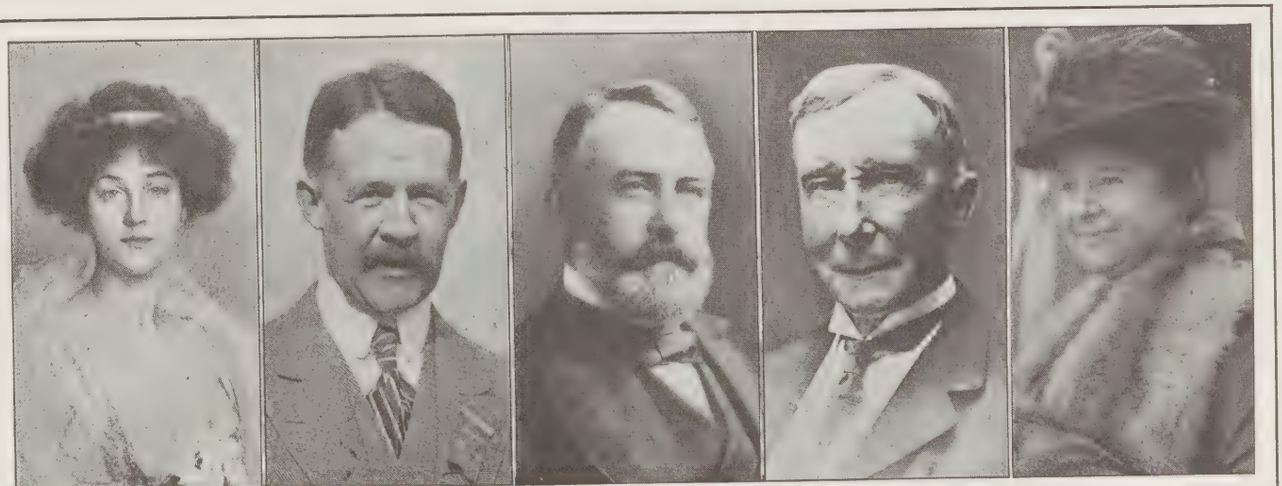
Mr. George W. Perkins, chairman of the Executive Committee, was interviewed during the course of the campaign, and sought to correct any notion that the buildings were to be places where girls could "hang round and loaf." "They are to help girls who want to help themselves." *The Sun*, which publishes his interview, quotes him further:

"It is a mistake to think that the buildings will be charitable or philanthropic institutions when they are to be made as nearly self-supporting as possible. This money will be expended on eight or nine handsome buildings, and will form a number of centers in different parts of the city that are convenient.

"There will be one building for the colored women's branch, which will afford up-to-date advantages for physical, social, educational, and religious work. There will be another building on the East Side above Twenty-third Street where young women who are strangers in the city can live and study their various professions; and still another in Harlem for a similar purpose. Then there will be several boarding-houses for girls who are studying stenography and the practical sides of business life. Then there will be one building for trained nurses in some convenient center where they can secure rooms and board at reasonable rates while they are practising their profession.

"Some of the money will be used to meet the expenses of these various undertakings as they become more and more self-supporting, while other portions of the money will be used to equip the buildings of the associations and adjust increases over estimates in other items of the budget.

"There have been comments that the campaign for this fund



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MRS. WILLARD D. STRAIGHT, $300,000. GEORGE W. PERKINS, $50,000. HENRY C. FRICK, $100,000. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, $500,000. MRS. FINLEY J. SHEPARD, $200,000.

SOME BIG GIVERS TO THE Y. W. C. A. AND Y. M. C. A. FUND.

will hinder other campaigns for similar purposes. I think this is a mistake, too. I believe that the more people give the more they will want to give. In this direction our campaign has been an educational one in that it has shown that people can give, and also has shown them how to give; and I believe that when once aroused they will give even more than they would have given otherwise in other and similar campaigns."

Mr. Perkins also seeks to refute the charge that New York is merely a community of dollar-chasers. Thus:

"The criticism was launched on us that we lacked spirituality; that we lived in 'lobster palaces,' looked on Wall Street as our happy hunting-ground, and regarded our churches chiefly as centers of fashion.

"Any one who had served as I did, as Executive Committee Chairman of the Y. W. C. A.-Y. M. C. A. whirlwind campaign, must have come to the conclusion that those who criticized New York in the former ways were wrong. In the two weeks during which we raised the $4,000,000 plus, which has been obtained for the two Christian Associations, I saw thousands of instances of deep feeling and wide liberality on the part of New Yorkers. Case after case came to my attention in which dwellers in this city in all walks of life proved their ability to give unselfish devotion to a great purpose. I had occasion to note the broad generosity of women like Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and others whose gifts to the fund ran into six figures.

"I also learned of many self-supporting women and small-salaried men who doubtless deprived themselves of comforts to aid the cause. There were wives of wealthy men who drew big checks payable to the Joint Campaign Committee. There were women in moderate circumstances who gave their time as well as their money to active work in obtaining subscriptions. There were shop-girls and factory workers who subscribed for dollars, dimes, and even nickels.

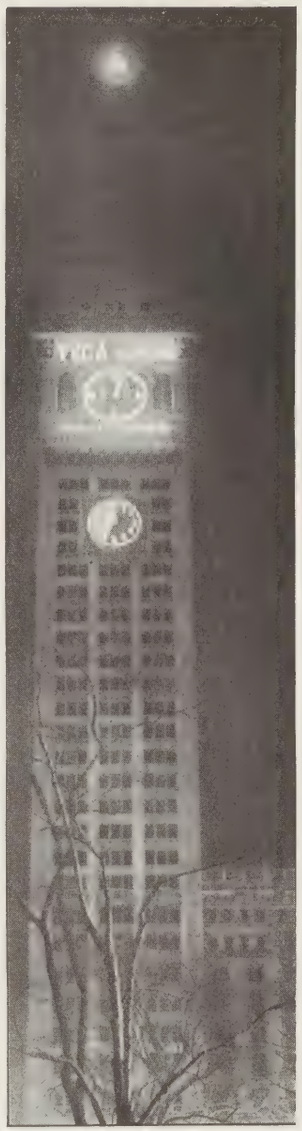
"The fact is that the big Christian Association campaign resulted in the awakening of the city to what it owed to its young womanhood and young manhood. It was a practical, profitable, human revival—a glowing contrast to the old-fashioned revivals which consisted largely of ardor and bore little fruit of achievement. The gigantic uplift movement for the young women and young men of the city leads to the conviction that when broad-gage, two-fisted, substantial philanthropy is needed, the place to seek it is our own good old generous New York."

A single instance of the self-devotion Mr. Perkins speaks of is given by the New York *Times* concerning the colored people. They have "worked like Trojans, bringing in each day $2,000 or $3,000 which they had collected in small sums." We read:

"Mrs. Ransome, the president of the women's branch, is the wife of a colored Baptist minister and a wonderful speaker herself. When the campaign first started several conferences were held at the homes of prominent women, and Mrs. Ransome was one of those who told of the needs of the different phases of the work.

"One afternoon one of the officers of the association, while listening to Mrs. Ransome, noticed that the drawing-room door was cautiously opened a crack and remained ajar till the end of the conference. After it was over the surprize of the women in charge was great when the old colored butler came up and deferentially asked for a pledge blank. It was given to him. When he handed it back they almost doubted their eyes when they read the amount on it. The old butler had subscribed $1,000. They appealed to the mistress of the house. Did she suppose he had so much money as that? Ought they to take it, even if he had it to give?

"'Yes,' said his employer, 'he probably has it. He has been in our family thirty years, and he has saved his money. If he wants to give that amount for the benefit of his own people, let him do it. It is a great thing for them and for him.'"



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THE MONEY DIAL.

The huge electric dial on the Metropolitan tower marked the daily stages of the march to $4,000,000. It registers here the result on the fifteenth day.

THE DOWN-TOWN DIAL.

Before the plot at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets where the new building for J. P. Morgan & Co. will stand.

PLANNING BIBLE READINGS FOR SCHOOLS—Christian educators have been looking for a way to retain the benefits derived from Bible reading in the public schools and yet meet the objections raised hitherto by Catholics, Jews, Protestants, and free-thinkers. These objections, in some cases based upon the use of certain versions of the Scriptures or the reading of certain passages, have in various localities been so strongly supported as to bring about the prohibition of Bible reading in the public schools. It is now being urged by a moral and social commission in Washington, and by agencies in some churches, so *The Christian Intelligencer* (Ref., New York) informs us, "that leaders in all religious bodies in this country get together and agree upon a series of readings, so that States compelling Bible readings in public schools may have the best possible series, and States not permitting or requiring them may consent to do so." One Australian plan is particularly recommended for use in this country. Says *The Christian Intelligencer:*

"This plan, in its first part, consists of Bible selections for all five mornings of every week throughout the year taken wholly from the Old Testament. They are of such character that Catholics, Jews, and Protestants approve. Moreover, they are selections that appeal to the heroic in young people, and that are of special value as literature. There are passages from early poet prophets, stories about heroic men who went about doing good. What wise men of old said about riches and industry, and stories of songs and of shepherds. . . . The Australian plan puts into effect addresses by teachers on Bible characters like Job, Isaiah, David, and Solomon of the same character as are given in public schools upon Shakespeare, Browning, Washington, and Lincoln."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

SOME OF THE HOLIDAY BOOKS

Blacker, J. F. The A B C of Collecting Old Continental Pottery. Pp. 315. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Without pretending to be a complete history of old continental pottery, or a full and entire description of the various wares included in that category, this book will be useful to those who need it, and may suggest a fresh field to the collector or to the man who requires a hobby. It deals with ceramic productions of several peoples through a considerable space of time: France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Persia, and Spain, giving as far as possible the characteristics of the pottery peculiar to different cities, the names and inventions of men identified with the "Fabrique," and records specimens of their best productions. We read of the three different kinds of "Glazing" and the highly interesting account of the combination of metallic substances with the various results obtained in color, durability, and beauty. If this is only the "A B C" of collecting, an amateur will not be tempted to learn the whole alphabet, but he can not fail to be interested in this clear and comprehensive explanation of the subject. The author describes the historical foundation of the several types, the introduction of improvements, and gives an account of the great men connected with each change. Then he gives an exhaustive list of all the private signature marks for the various wares. Many illustrations aid materially in helping the reader to appreciate the artistic development in ceramic art.

Dickens, Charles. The Old Curiosity Shop. With 21 Full-page Color Plates by Frank Reynolds, R.I. Pp. 359. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price $5.

As our children enter the fields of romance lying beyond Mother Goose rimes, and discover a world of books, strange and wonderful, how important it is that the illustrations of those books should not belie and belittle the ideals the child gathers from the printed pages. Who has not had the disappointment of looking for the beloved hero's picture only to find that he falls far below the description? It is with satisfaction, therefore, that one turns to the beautiful new holiday edition of Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," illustrated in soft, lovely colors by Frank Reynolds. People who have long known and loved *Little Nell* and her pathetic grandfather will enjoy seeing them as Reynolds gives them to us. The frontispiece of the grandfather standing in the midst of fantastic carvings and suits of mail, with a rich background of dim and faded colors, is the key-note to the type of work Reynolds has done throughout.

We see the picture of *Little Nell*, so innocent and pretty, with the patient, waiting look upon her face, and her little hand clasped in that of the grandfather; that little hand which ever led him on through all their wanderings. Then we see the figure of *Quilp*, the little slavey, the poor Marchioness, and, farther along, the jolly red face of portly *Mrs. Jarley*. Who has not made a mental picture of *Mrs. Jarley*? Whoever has must admit that Mr. Reynolds's picture is *Mrs. Jarley* to the life. In these illustrations we see all the wild and grotesque companions who surrounded *Little Nell*. The volume itself is beautifully printed and bound, and is altogether such a book as a new acquaintance or an old friend of Dickens might well be proud to receive as a gift.

Filon, Augustus. Memoirs of the Prince Imperial (1856-1879). 8vo, pp. 248. New York: Little, Brown & Co. $4 net.

There is something melancholy in reading the life of a Prince Imperial when the Empire to which he belonged and to whose crown he would have succeeded has vanished into the realm of ancient history. Yet Mr. Filon has invested with a very living interest this record of a life which began with such promise and ended under such pathetic circumstances in Africa, where he was fighting with the army of England, under whose traditions he had been educated at Woolwich. Prince Napoleon was a man, as he had been a boy, of many talents, and his tutor in this richly illustrated biography gives us a vivid account of his charming personality and brilliant mind. The multitude of illustrations bring before our eyes a clear account of the contemporary celebrities among whom he lived and by whom he was trained. A better account of the inside world of the French Empire under Napoleon III. can not be found, excepting by turning over an immense amount of historic literature in the shape of letters and individual memoirs. The illustrations altho profuse are always to the point. They cover fifty-three pages and are mostly photographic reproductions.

Gastine, L. Madame Tallien. Translated from the French by G. Lewis May. 8vo, pp. 348. New York: John Lane Co. $3.50.

The story of the French Revolution, when "the old order changed, giving place to new," has no brighter figure in those who played their various parts on the bloody stage than Madame Tallien. We say brighter, because brightness rather than more solid qualities was the order of the day among the ladies, married or mistresses, who thronged the drawing-rooms of Barras in the Luxembourg when he was apparently the central power of the Directory. The guillotine was doing its deadly work. The heads of Fabre d'Eglantine, Camille Desmoulins, Danton, and Hébert had already by the year 1794 fallen into its basket. After the Ninth Thermidor people who had been cowed and driven into "living like brute beasts as a sort of voluntary debasement drew breath once more." The tyrant was crusht and died a horrible death and people were eagerly inquiring in Paris, "Who is this Tallien that dared to brave the Jacobin leader? Who is the woman that armed him with a dagger to strike a blow for the freedom of France?" The answer that was given them was Theresia Tallien, and that legend is still repeated, altho it is one of the objects of M. Gastine's work to disprove it.

Theresia was the daughter of a famous banker of the Spanish Court, the wealthy Francisco Cabarrus. Her incomparable beauty had early made her famous. In 1788, when she was fourteen or fifteen years old, she was married to Fontenay, a young counselor in the parliament of Louis XVI. But the name of her admirers was legion and she numbered among them Lameth, Le Pelletier, De Condorcet, and other young nobles who were reveling in philosophical dreams of a new political Utopia. In 1793 she paid for her vagaries by being divorced from Fontenay. She retired to live with her relations at Bordeaux, but for some crime or folly was cast into prison, where she was eventually condemned to the guillotine. But Tallien, the revolutionary leader, came to Bordeaux and when he saw her in her cell "he fell in love with her and won her freedom and her heart." Those who wish to follow further the career of this gifted and beautiful but unprincipled woman, whose name is not to be found in ordinary encyclopedias, should read the present sparkling and eloquent book. The portraits are exceptionally good, but perhaps the best idea of a lady who was so eminent as a social figure will be found in the following passage, quoted by Mr. Gastine from the writings of a contemporary of *la belle* Tallien, styled "Notre Dame de Thermidor." She was then living at the Luxembourg as the mistress of the brutal Barras:

"The center of attraction at Barras's establishment and at his fêtes was Madame Tallien. I have alluded to this celebrated woman in several of my works, but I do not think that any of my descriptions of her convey an adequate impression of what she really was. Her beauty, of which the sculptures of antiquity give us but an incomplete idea, had a charm not met with in the types of Greece and Rome. She was a Spaniard, and those distinguishing characteristics which belong to the young women of Cadiz were possest by her in perfection. Her hands, her arms, her teeth, all were admirable. Her smile betokened wit and delicacy of perception (qualities which were hers in no small degree), and gave such animation to her countenance that people who beheld her for the first time often gave vent to an involuntary cry of admiration.

"Her wit was at once quick and good-natured, and people who talked with her were sorry when the conversation had to be brought to a close. She possest both tact and judgment. Her acts of kindness, tho not carelessly indiscriminate, covered a wide field, and rarely did she reject an appeal for help when it was in her power to bestow it. Kindness of heart lends an additional charm to the beauty of beautiful woman. She pleased more than other women because of her goodness of heart. How often have I not remarked on this with regard to Madame Récamier.

"Madame Tallien was extremely elegant. She set, she ordained the fashion, and this was unfortunate because it frequently happened that an adornment quite suited to her bewitching features was thoroughly unbecoming to other people. She had taken to wearing a sort of semi-Grecian costume that became her admirably. It was plain, almost severe, and she wore it

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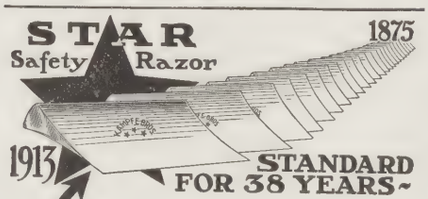

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with consummate grace. It quite disposed of the idea that a pretty woman is made prettier by adornment."

Gooding, Paul. Picturesque New Zealand. With Illustrations from Photographs and Maps. Large 8vo, pp. 348 Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.50 net.

The main purpose of this book, the author tells us, is to offer the public an intimate picture of New Zealand and its people. It is a descriptive panorama of Maoriland written with a picturesque pen in an interesting way by a keen observer. Only brief reference is made to the industrial and sociological problems of the Dominion, but Macaulay's pet figure is by no means neglected, for, besides numerous references throughout the volume, an entire chapter is devoted to the Maoris and their "King," the great Mahuta. This interesting race is fast passing away; the Maori is being superseded—absorbed by the pakehas. Hear the lament of Chief Te Huki: "We have Maori features, true, but our skins are pakeha. The tide has turned, and is slowly but surely flowing out into oblivion. When the tide turns again it will be pakeha." So the white man's advancing civilization is repeating in New Zealand the work it has done so effectively with the American Indian in the United States.

As is well known, New Zealand owes its commercial position in the world to-day to its wool, the export of which yields about one-third of the total value of all exports. The industrial life of the Dominion depends upon its sheep. The desirable immigrant, however, finds conditions favorable to him. No longer does "dog-in-the-manger" landlordism prevail, and opportunity to become a landowner is afforded at a fair price and on easy terms, and the State will advance the settler the funds to develop his land on a long-time stipulation at a low rate of interest. The private wealth per capita of the country is about $1,800. Speaking generally, there is no pauperism, for the Dominion is a far more prosperous land than most older countries. Nor are there slums as slums are known in the great cities of the northern hemisphere. This book, carefully printed as it is, embellished with numerous illustrations, and containing a copious index, lacks one feature—a concise glossary of the many Maori terms used by its author, for the meanings of these are not yet so well known as to warrant the omission.

Housman, Laurence. Princess Badura. A Tale Retold from the "Arabian Nights." With Ten Full-page Color Plates by Edmund Dulac. Pp. 113. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price $3.

Far back in the days of our youth, probably every one of us burned the midnight oil to peruse the "Arabian Nights," and one of the favorite tales was "Princess Badura." In the new holiday edition containing this story retold by Laurence Housman and illustrated by Edmund Dulac, we revel again in all the joys and mysterious sorrows of that ill-fated princess. Told in simple words which children may easily understand, clothed in large and beautiful print, and illustrated by gorgeous imaginative pictures of the Orient, it is a gift which will open a new field of romance to the child who receives the book on Christmas morning. How could any King of China, in the days of fairies and genii, look a bit different from the picture illustrating the *King* and *Badura*? Any child would recognize him at once. The meeting of *Camaralzaman* and *Badura* is shown us in a delicately colored illustration, which, however, looks a bit more Japanese than Chinese in character. Mr. Dulac excels most, perhaps, in his purely imaginative pictures. The meeting in the air of *Dahnash* and *Meymooneh*, the two genii, is pictured in somber, mysterious colorings with sweeping lines. All the richness of the Orient is shown in the final marriage procession. The picture of the elephant looming monstrous against the dark sky, clothed in rainbow trappings, with the beauteous princess reclining in the howdah while shouting subjects march beside, is a fitting close to such a tale, and lingers long in the memory in all its gorgeousness. The treatment of an individual story from the "Arabian Nights" opens a new field to publishers of children's books. This will be especially appreciated by younger children, to whom the full volumes of the "Arabian Nights" are too prolix for enjoyment.

Lodge, Henry Cabot. Early Memories. 8vo, pp. 362. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

There is nothing quite so delightful to read as the autobiography of a distinguished man—and especially of a man who has passed through the vicissitudes of so interesting a period in our history as the later decades of the nineteenth century. We love to take a stroll with Rousseau, we love the sparkling gossip of Horace Walpole, we are captivated by the naïveté and wit of Pepys, sometimes we dip with joy into the letters of Jerome, the Confessions of Augustine, or the musings of Marcus Aurelius. If we prefer to live in the atmosphere of modern life in its widest and most cosmopolitan sense, we are wise in turning to the "Early Memories" of Mr. Lodge, one of the sweetest and frankest of self-revelations that can be found in modern literature. It is nice to see that the author has put on his title-page a motto from Catullus, but we are unreasonable enough to desiderate a few illustrations of places and portraits, for, as Horace and Herodotus agree, the eye is more easily instructed than the ear or the sense of reading printed matter. To speak of the historic value of this review of Senator Lodge's account of himself we can only say that such an autobiographical sketch is a valuable contribution to the history of Harvard, of the Civil War, and the Spanish-American history of this continent. The book is equipped with an excellent index.

Mannix, William Francis, edited by. Memoirs of Li Hung Chang. With an Introduction by Hon. John W. Foster. 8vo, pp. 288. Boston and New York: The Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

Since China emerged from her medieval stagnation and became a modern power there has arisen no brighter and more sagacious representation of her statesmanship than the subject of this memoir or diary of Li Hung Chang.

For the volume before us simply consists of a record of events from day to day set down during a most interesting and critical period in the history of China. In these jottings we find that the great statesman combined many striking qualities in a unique degree. He reveals himself as a distinguished man of letters and a poet. As a soldier he cooperated with Gordon, whom he revered, in putting down the Taiping Rebellion. After becoming viceroy of the capital province of Chi Li (1870–

1885), he reorganized the army on a European footing. He it was who precipitated the fatal war between China and Japan, but he almost retrieved the effects of the defeat by his ability as a diplomat in checking the European encroachments on Chinese rights and liberties.

The diary makes good reading. It is piquant and candid, and the Oriental tinge and occasional naïveté of the style are interesting. It is, in fact, the confessions of a great minister who could hold his own with the keenest diplomats of Europe. It is principally taken up with Li Hung Chang's work as viceroy for the Empress Dowager and as Ambassador to the United States. It is thus very valuable as a contribution to historical *origines*, besides being highly interesting for its religious, philosophical, and political disquisitions, which are at once vigorous, clear, and outspoken.

Martindale, Thomas. Hunting in the Upper Yukon. Pp. 320. Illustrated. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $2 net.

The experiences of Mr. Martindale in his 400-mile hunting trip from Skagway through the untraveled regions of the Upper Yukon make an interesting narrative. His description of the outfit necessary, the wonderful scenery—mountains, rivers, and the slowly dying glaciers—and the hardy and courageous people who make their home in the territory he hunted over, is very good reading for the man who, by force of circumstances, is compelled to stay at home. The denizens of the wild—moose, caribou, grizzly, and the bighorn sheep—are gradually being driven farther and farther into the wilderness for safety, and becoming each year more difficult to approach. They are "on to" the power of the modern rifle, and consequently very shy. Not the least interesting part of the book is the story of the mule "Billie," who, altho given a very bad character at the outset by those familiar with his various eccentricities, proved under the kind treatment of Mr. Martindale a very docile and tractable traveling companion, carrying his master throughout the entire trip with scarcely a kick. The photographic illustrations are very good; but why, oh, why, Mr. Martindale, did you ascribe to Burns the verse on page 94, which is not in any of the poet's published writings?

Ricci, Eliza. Old Italian Lace. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 2 vols. $30 net.

The patriotic writer of this magnificent work scouts at the outset the idea that any other nation can claim priority in the production of lace. To Italy it belongs, and even Italy, according to Miss Ricci's researches, did not awake to the charm of the new fabric until the end of the fifteenth century. Those who love to find the roots of all arts and industries in remote antiquity may try to assign an earlier date and produce their evidence from the mummy-cloths of Egyptian pyramids, but they find no sympathy in the author of "Old Italian Lace." One fact alone seems to cause even her some disquieting doubts. The rapid flowering of the art of lace-making so soon after its first invention, so that Venice, its home, had to pass sumptuary laws to curb the extravagance of its would-be possessors, seems to point to some anterior history. But the records of time bring no disclosures. Having settled

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for her countrymen the honors of discovering a new incitement to feminine envy, the writer turns to the elaboration of her subject. Before the use of washable materials for feminine dress, one should not naturally look for ornamentation of the character of lace. Gold and silver trimmings prevailed on the heavy woven fabrics, but their unsuitability—for the wash-tub as well as their lack of harmony with the new materials resorted to—made the transition easy to a decorative material at one with the garment. Some of the earliest traceable evidences of lace are to be found in the pictures of the late fifteenth century, usually enhancing the beauty of the bed-linen, dedicated to the use of the Virgin. This, together with the following interesting discovery of folk custom, indicates that its first uses were devoted to religion. That it has continued to have at least a pious association is shown in the information gathered by the writer from the withered lips of old peasants in the Romagna and the Marches. They say that well within their memories, in every house however humble and in every lofty palace were found three articles specially treasured: they were three pieces of linen taken from the old family chest only on the day of weeping round a corpse; the sheet and pillow-case used when the dead body lay in state, and the little cloth which covered the table for extreme unction. It is because they were laid aside as things too precious, save for the last solemn rites, that three sorts of linen articles are found in the best repair at the present day: sheets, their seams hidden with narrow insertion in ivory stitch, bobbin-lace, or reticello, and enriched with wider laces top and bottom; pillow-slips entirely covered with embroidery and reticello, sometimes enhanced with a motto or sacred symbols; and cloths in the form of towels, even richer in needlework and lace.

It would be a fascinating pursuit to go through the extent of these two large volumes and review the author's examination of the varieties of "point," and the specialties of product of Venice, of Genoa, of Milan, and of the Abruzzi. There is plenty of analysis, historical research, and pictorial illustration in her presentation of the subject. Of the latter it would be difficult to give an adequate idea without enumerating the reproductions of specimens as well as of old portraits where the clothes of the sitter display the most elaborate enhancement by lace. It is evidence of the immense fascination the new material had for the painters of the day that they worked so lovingly over the details of the pattern, thus making their work valuable as historic documents. Any who peruse these volumes will forget their possible disdain for feminine fripperies in their interest in the rise and development of a beautiful art.

Thackeray, William Makepeace. Vanity Fair. With Twenty Large Color Plates by Lewis Baumer. Pp. 483. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price $5.

It takes a bold artist to illustrate "Vanity Fair," for Thackeray probably had his characters pretty clearly imagined as he wrote it, and gave us precisely his idea of them in his own drawings. So any deviation from them must be a departure from the author's conception. Mr. Baumer seems to have frankly recognized this fact in his fine paintings illustrating the chief character of the volume before us, and has been content to glorify the *Becky* of Thackeray. She is the same slight figure with the crafty, serpentine smile, only lifted from line-drawing to oils. To "smile and smile and be a villain" was *Becky's* character in a sentence, and she smiles wickedly through the book, from cover to cover. *George* and *Amelia* are presented as handsomely as any one could ask, and her beauty makes his faithlessness more than ever a puzzle. But *Jos Sedley*—what a falling-off is there! *Jos* has grown thinner. He is still a portly figure, but not so stout as to be comical, as Thackeray unquestionably intended. *Rawdon Crawley* is changed, too, but as the change makes him even more of a mutton-head than before, it is more to the life. The keen *Becky* and the stupid *Rawdon* make a fine contrast. This brings us to *Lord Steyne*. Thackeray made him a fat villain; Baumer makes him a thin one. Ordinarily, each would have a right to his own opinion, but the novelist wrote: "A short man was his lordship, broad-chested and bow-legged, but proud of the fineness of his foot and ankle." Here he appears fully of average height, a little spare, if anything, and with legs as straight as ramrods. But these are minor points. The volume and its pictures form a handsome production that will grace any library and give new attraction to one of the greatest novels of our language.

Tyndale, Walter, R.I. An Artist in Italy. With Twenty-six Full-page Color Plates by the Author. Pp. 307. London and New York: Hodder & Stoughton (George H. Doran Co.). Price $5.

Italy is the paradise of the artist, and those who have been there, or are planning to go are fortunate in having so many books full of its glories to recall its scenes or prepare us for them. There can never be too many such volumes; the peninsula seems inexhaustible. The stay-at-homes can almost tour Italy in an easy chair with a few of them at the elbow. Then, too, many lack the true artist's eye, and can look at the most splendid scene in Italy without "seeing" it in the artistic sense. To them such a collection of paintings as we have here is an invaluable preparation, and none of us, perhaps, is too blind or too perfect artistically not to get much out of it. Mr. Tyndale's book covers Venice and the hill towns of Tuscany. The colorings are often exquisite. "The Salute from the Giudecca" is a rich piece of work, and "A Stall at the Rialto, Venice," is a thing of beauty. The view of "San Gimignano" of Val d'Elsa is well worth framing, and, in fact, the entire series would make a delightful set for the library wall of any lover of the "land of beauty and sunshine and song." As a gift book to a friend who has Italy in prospect or retrospect this handsome volume is ideal.

Vallois, Grace M. First Steps in Collecting. Pp. 315. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

This author characterizes her own work as "not learned, but chatty," "an attempt to entice the reader toward more robust efforts, when more technical and advanced books will be sought for with ardor." It is divided into three parts, all well illustrated —Part I, How to Collect Old Furniture; Part II, How to Collect Old Pottery and Glass; Part III, Eighteenth-century Tea-

(*Continued on page* 1184)

Here is a REAL Christmas Gift for You and Yours

A First Payment of Only $5.00 Required

You Can Own 2 Fine Building Lots IN NEW YORK CITY

YOUR MONEY will be SAFE

Situated in the Heart of the Best Residential Borough

Property Fully Improved—No Assessments

SAFETY FIRST—*and always*

When the bond market sags, when water oozes out of stocks and their value comes tumbling down, DOWN, **DOWN**—remember what Andrew Carnegie says: "Land will not burn up, it cannot be stolen or carried away. It is always permanent and staple. Wise is the man who makes his investment in good land."

The owner of good land—and New York City land is the best in the world—*bought at a low price*, has something more than a beautifully engraved certificate to show. *He has his land.* It will not melt away in the night. His equity is always there. He can *see* what he owns. Best of all, his profits are advancing all the time. New York City real estate never recedes in value.

John Jacob Astor left a fortune of over $100,000,000, most of it made in New York real estate. The Astors bought in the city suburbs—and held their purchases. Increasing population did the rest. The population is increasing today as never before. It must be housed! Land values are accordingly rising, and must mount still higher. *Your* opportunity is as favorable as was the Astors'. ***Buy in Westerleigh and hold on!***

A TYPICAL WESTERLEIGH HOME

Residence of B. F. FUNK, Vice-President of Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers.

BIG PROFITS IN SIGHT

The New York *Times* of November 16 predicts: "Great industrial future for Staten Island"] Westerleigh is in the best section], "Shipping terminal plans along the West Shore," "Marginal railroad plans submitted," "Big theater project" under way, "Factories" and many more improvements proposed. ***NOW*** is the time to buy—on the eve of a permanent boom—before prices jump upward. Out of the original 1600 plots in Westerleigh, all have been sold but thirty, *and these are first-class in every respect.* Indeed, these 30 lots would not be offered now except on account of death of former purchasers, or other uncontrollable circumstances. A former officer of the National Prohibition Park Company is the latest purchaser, having just invested many thousands of dollars. With keen foresight he sees a wonderful future at hand and desires to reap the benefit. Why not share it with him? This estate must be closed up. The number of lots unsold is so small that no extended advertising campaign will be made—the expense would be too great. This, therefore, may be your last chance. **ACT!**

IDEAL LIVING CONDITIONS

When you buy plots in Westerleigh you do not buy land in a wilderness or under water, but in a healthy and congenial community of comfortable homes in the most picturesque borough of the great city of New York.

Fully 80% of the residents own their own homes.

Edwin Markham, the Poet
Florence Morse Kingsley, the Novelist
M. P. Mosely, Pres. and Editor N. Y. Commercial
Justice Charles E. Hughes
Ex-Governor John P. St. John
Hon. E. S. Rawson

are some of the prominent people who have bought or live here.

If you want an investment for small capital—your money and profits are safe and sure here. If you are a homeseeker, buy a plot or two and build in Westerleigh. Good health, good friends, and a warm welcome await you.

Whether you live in the neighborhood of New York or far distant from it, this is an ideal investment. In fact, many plots have been sold to lawyers, physicians, clergymen and other professional and business men located throughout the United States.

Now—On the Eve of a Tremendous Boom—

BUY at THESE SMALL PRICES
AND EASY TERMS

Two Lots at Price of One

These plots are forty feet wide—nearly twice the width of the average city lot—practically two lots for the price of one.

4 Plots at $ 700	2 Plots at $1200
6 Plots at 800	3 Plots at 1400
3 Plots at 900	3 Plots at 1500
2 Plots at 1000	2 Plots at 1600
2 Plots at 1100	3 Plots at 1700

Actually worth $200 to $300 more *at the present moment*

Small Monthly Payments

If you want the best selection, send $5.00 at once as first payment and I shall allot best choice of unsold plots in order received. Future payments will be $1.00 per month for each $100 the lot costs, payable first of each month, commencing January 1, 1914. That is, if you wish a $1000 plot, mail $5.00 at once, and $10.00 a month thereafter, commencing January 1, 1914; if you wish a $900 plot, monthly payments will be $9.00, and other plots in same proportion.

Life Insurance Free

If you should die, after making six monthly payments, and are not over fifty years old at the time of purchase, the plot will be deeded to your estate without any additional payments being required.

This Property in Close Touch With the Business District

Only 40 minutes from the great New York banking district, Wall Street, Stock Exchange, etc., by municipal express ferry service—the fastest and best in the world. When the **tunnel is completed** it will bring this district within 15 minutes of this section. Most of the residents (about 1,500) have their business in Manhattan. Westerleigh is, in fact, closer to the business centre than much of the residential section of Brooklyn, the Bronx, and the upper part of Manhattan.

All improvements are on the property, so that there are no improvement assessments; 300 residences already built and many more building; Public School (cost over $100,000) and Churches, Clubs, Building-Loan and Savings Building; well-paved streets, including fifteen miles of granolithic sidewalk, curb and gutter; ample sewers and water mains; gas and electric lighting. A splendid trolley car service.

Wonderful Activity in Real Estate in Westerleigh

Many lots are changing hands and contracts being given out for building homes for those who have selected Westerleigh to live in. This is a great chance for an investment in a rapidly growing part of New York City, and it is because of the fact that an estate must be settled quickly that the few remaining plots are being offered now at low prices. There is no longer any question in regard to the future of Staten Island—the rush of home-seekers to the Borough, the subway—now assured—the millions being spent for improvements by the City, remove all question as to whether real estate investments will pay.

A Real Holiday Present

Every one should put some money in good real estate. It is the safest of all investments. The chances of getting New York City plots at prices of lots in inland towns will very soon be a thing of the past.

Remember—Only 30 Lots Left—So you should Hurry

This Will Help Provide for Old Age

Your Investment is Safe and in the Years to Come it will greatly Increase in Value

Send your order at once with $5 (you may wire your order at our expense and send first payment by mail), giving the priced lot you wish, and the President and Secretary will select the best of the unsold plots of this special offer. FIRST COME, BEST SELECTION.

Dig. 12-13-13

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—That is, if you are not satisfied with the selection for any reason, you may at any time exchange your plot for any other unsold lot on an equitable basis.

B. F. FUNK, Westerleigh, West New Brighton, New York City

Trustees:—B. F. Funk, Vice-President Funk & Wagnalls Company, President; W. J. Funk, Treasurer; Robert Scott, Secretary.

Enclosed find $5 as first payment for one of the plots at $..... I am to pay you $..... ..... a month, beginning with Jan. 1, 1914. I am to have free life insurance on the property.

Sign, cut out and mail this coupon, or a copy of it

Signed by.....

Address.....

The Largest Clock in the world The Colgate Clock is a Seth Thomas

IN HOMES where accuracy and dependability hold sway—where promptness is a matter of personal pride, there you will find Seth Thomas Clocks.

As accurate recorders of time—as enduring articles of honorable workmanship, Seth Thomas Clocks enjoy a century of leadership. For five generations they have proved their merits through enduring and unfailing service.

SETH THOMAS *Clocks*

These clocks are the standard wherever precision is imperative. They are accurate and long-lived.

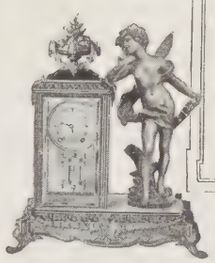
For a Century the National Timekeeper

Seth Thomas Clocks are offered in the widest variety. They include styles, sizes and models to meet every need where a clock is wanted.

Sold by leading jewelers

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY
15 Maiden Lane, New York City

CUPID EMPIRE
15-day movement; hour and half-hour strike, cathedral bell; 3-inch porcelain dial. Height 14 inches. Base 14½ inches.

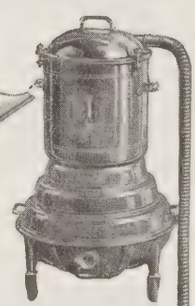


The *perfected* vacuum cleaner that will *really clean* and will not get out of order is

"VACUNA"

Your Servant for Life

"Vacuna" represents the highest achievement in vacuum cleaner development. We have adapted the powerful yet simple turbine principle to the vacuum cleaner with wonderful success. Of the hundreds of "Vacunas" sold during the past three years without a word of advertising not one has been returned for repair nor has a single dissatisfied customer appeared.



Vacuna operates from an ordinary electric light socket.

Substitute for the broom and old-fashioned carpet sweeper this ideal, scientific, hygienic method of cleaning house and you will not only have a home immaculately clean, but one of leisure and happiness. Let the "Vacuna" do your work. It is the **true vacuum** cleaner, and remember—it cannot get out of order.

"Vacuna" Makes a Most *Useful* Gift.

More about the "Vacuna" is told in a little booklet, sent upon request. Write for your copy today. Ask for Booklet "A."

VACUNA SALES CO., 251 Fifth Avenue, New York

To Dealers:
We have an exceptional agency plan for the right sort of dealer. We give exclusive territory and every co-operation.
ASK US TO TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1182)

tables and Contents of Lumber Rooms. The facts are all here, and we may learn if we will; indeed we are forced, willy-nilly, to become familiar with "Chelsea China," "Salt Glaze Pottery," with "Heppelwhite," "Sheraton," "Chippendale," and other conjuring names of the collector. In tracing the changes and improvements in the development of furniture and pottery manufacture, we are really tracing the development of the human race, for every mark of progress in the article fashioned has an analogous and corresponding mark of advancement in the race itself. The book possesses much interesting information, some stimulating suggestions, and may be used as constant reference by the would-be or ambitious collector of any manifestations of the progress of our ancestors in furniture and pottery creations.

Vincent, Leon H. Dandies and Men of Letters. 8vo, pp. 314. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

The dandy is a man who bestows fastidious care on his dress and general deportment. A genuine dandy is, of course, as rare as a genuine poet or musician, and, as Mr. Vincent well says with regard to dress, the most conspicuous feature in the equipment of a dandy:

"Even with taste and money and a faultless figure the problem is not fully solved; one must be willing to give time to it, as a painter must be willing to put time on a picture. The moralist may hold that it is a waste of time for an immortal soul to consider overmuch the cut of a coat, as he may hold that piano-playing is frivolous. But, no; there must be a few good piano-players in each generation, as there ought also to be a few able exponents of the art of dress. A world of Thalbergs and Brummels would be intolerable. But there is no danger of our ever seeing such a world."

It is in the spirit of these words that this bright and witty writer interprets the character and describes the sayings and doing of such men as Brummel, D'Orsay, Byron, Rogers, Moore, Beckford, Bulwer-Lytton, and Henry Crabb Robinson. Those who have read Mr. Vincent's contributions to *The Atlantic Monthly* will know what to expect in this delightful volume, where fineness of style is united with delicacy of perception and a broad spirit of sympathetic and human criticism which is really worthy of Thackeray, whose dash of mordant cynicism it is, however, entirely free from.

Wedgwood, Josiah C., M.P. and C.C. Staffordshire Pottery and Its History. Pp. 229. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. 1913. $3.25 net.

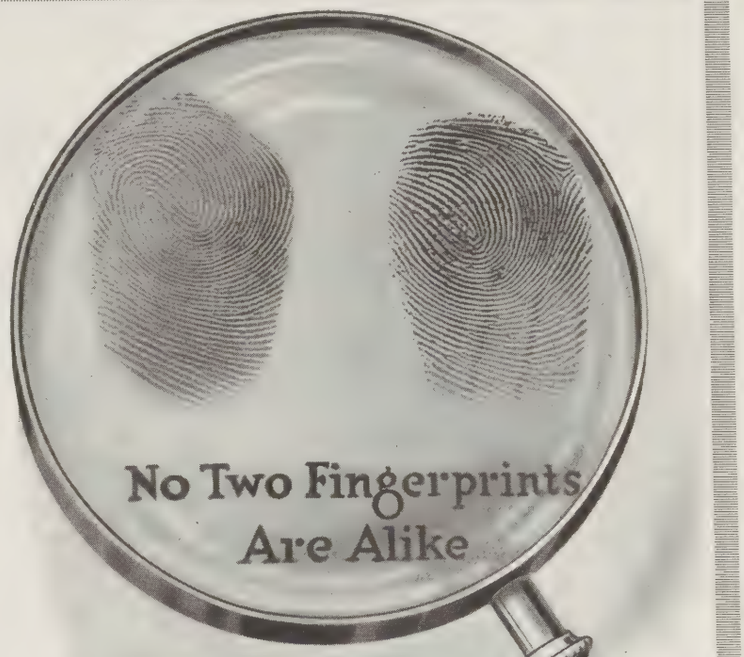
It is easy to study the history of pottery, because it is a specialized industry closely confined to and associated with North Staffordshire. The history of the district is the history of pottery and of the inhabitants' whole lives; besides, no one could be better equipped to give an accurate account of the different steps in the development of this industry than the grandson of Josiah Wedgwood, "The Prince of Potters." The industry was first practised as a branch of housekeeping, and the first reference to potteries is made in the last half of the eighteenth century. The author traces the early beginnings,

shows how North Staffordshire was an ideal location, because it combined the three requisites—clay, firewood, and finally transportation facilities—and describes Burslem, which was the original trade center. Naturally, the book is full of technical terms, statistics, names, and pages of pedigree, showing how families intermarried and partnerships were established. It also records the improvement and inventions that attended the growth of the industry. 1690 is given as the date of the first salt-glazed stoneware, and in 1750 was discovered the value of two firings. Josiah Wedgwood himself, who died in 1795, had a unique influence on the development of pottery, and is the only one of whom it may truly be said that the whole subsequent course of pottery manufacture has been influenced by his individuality, skill, and taste, due to his constant experiments. The "Blue Printed" superseded all other earthenware from 1790, and made the fortunes of the Spodes, Adamses, Bournes, Mintons, and Ridgways. Then come a bewildering number of glazes, the development of porcelain, and the various mixtures and combinations that have produced present results. The effect of steam power and union strikes on the pottery industry is explained carefully, and how, gradually, sanitary laws and Home Office interference have raised the health conditions and abolished abuses, the credit for such improvements being given to William Owen, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Sir Charles Dilke. In spite of the mass of technical data, names, and statistics, the book is interesting to any reader, and, to the student, should be invaluable.

Winter, Nevin O. Poland of To-day and Yesterday. Pp. 349. Illustrated. Index and map. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

This book is a sympathetic study of the history of Poland and its people past and present. The Poles were among the first of the Slav people to set up a government in Europe, and for several centuries this proud nation acted as the warder of Europe against the barbarous hordes of the East, in 1683, under Sobieski, defeating the Turks with great slaughter and saving Europe from being overrun by Kara Mustapha. This battle marked the high-water mark of Poland as a nation, and slowly but surely the life of the unhappy country was sapped by the selfishness and internal strife of the nobles, until on May 3, 1815, in spite of the gallant efforts of that prince of patriots, Kosciusko, the Congress of Vienna made the dismemberment complete. Despite the fact that the country is under the heel of the despot, and that the people are officially forbidden to use their native tongue, "Poland has become the symbol of freedom. Everywhere in Europe that there has been fighting for freedom, Poles have taken a part in it. . . . The conquerors have not succeeded in crushing this spirit. . . . The hope of independence at some time in the future is as strong in the Polish breast as that of another Zion among the scattered Israelites." Among the illustrious names recorded on the tablets of the world's history are many Poles. Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy; Kosciusko, the patriot *par excellence;* Chopin and

(*Continued on page* 1187)



No Two Beards Are Alike

Adjustable

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

For All Beards

THE new adjustable model shaves all men equally well, because it can be regulated to meet different conditions. The little adjusting lever makes it possible for you to shave closely or lightly. Ask your dealer to show you how it works.

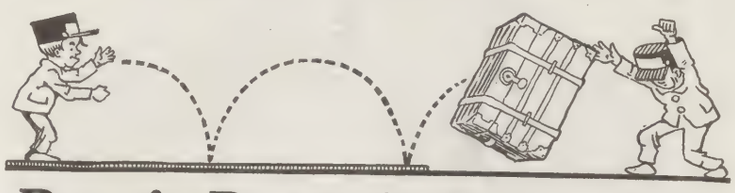
Guarantee of 500 Shaves From 12 Blades—Unchallenged

If the AutoStrop Safety Razor did not have the handy, self-contained stropping advantage, we could not guarantee the life of our blades. If the other razors had this feature, they could meet us on this point. Do they? Certainly not—because they cannot. Why not buy the best?

On sale at all dealers. Price $5. Send for catalog showing fancy and travelling sets.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 346 Fifth Ave., New York. Toronto, London

A Merry Christmas gift of "Likly" Luggage will bring many Happy New Years of Travel



Bam! Bump! C-r-r-rash!

Baggage men waste no time. Slam! goes your luggage. Every jolt hits a vital part—a corner or a side.

All "Likly" Luggage is made for rough-and-tumble service. Into each piece is put 69 years of experience.

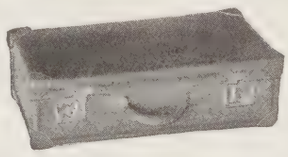
When the great Christmas problem stares you in the face, why not visit the nearest "Likly" dealer? He will give you a wide range of useful suggestions from moderate-priced articles up to some very luxurious ones.

Only a few months ago we brought out the "Country Club Bag" shown above. It is the most winning youngster we ever put out. It will brighten the shadow under any Christmas tree.

We make the "Country Club" of prime-stock imported pigskin. This we emboss with a walrus grain—an exclusive finish. There's an English concealed lock. Methuselah might spend two lifetimes trying to pull the handle loose.

Like all "Likly" Hand Luggage, this bag comes with a tag which guarantees it for FIVE YEARS. The 18-inch size costs $15. The 20-inch is $16.50.

Then there's a wealthy brother to this bag. Same size, frame, workmanship and interior. But the leather is genuine Caraboa stock from the East Indies. It is the toughest hide any creature wears. We are its exclusive importers. If you want a luggage aristocrat of interminable wear, ask your dealer for the "Likly Country Club Bag" of *Caraboa*. 18-inch size, $25.00; 20-inch, $27.50.



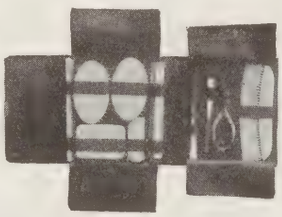
When it comes right down to hard knocks, few bags are more durable than a good old "Likly" Suit Case. The imported foundation board we use is of a jute composition. It bends but never breaks. We believe in *double* locks. See them above. And "Likly" Suit Cases have basswood reenforcing in the ends. This insures everlasting shapeliness.

All "Likly" Regular and Fitted Suit Cases are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. Our catalog describes 67 models, ranging from $1.25 to $125.00.

Here's a toss-me-about, what-do-I-care sort of a bag that will serve almost a lifetime. It is a "Likly" Kit Bag. Developed from one of the happiest thoughts an English Army officer ever had.

This model is made of cow-hide—the *genuine* kind. If cow-hide luggage could talk, lots of it would say "M-a-a-aa!" instead of "Moo-oo-o!", for it is frequently sheepskin dressed up. The leather in this bag is the finest "Moo-oo" kind.

All "Likly" Kit Bags are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. 9 models. Prices $15.00 to $37.50.



"Likly" Dressing Rolls keep your handkerchiefs from being pasted to your soap—and your tooth powder out of your hair brush.

They are made of imported leathers only. Black seal-grain goatskin and genuine seal figure largely.

Most of the fittings come from Paris. The Ladies' cases are lined with leather or silk. Men's models come unlined or lined with leather.

If you want to see Her tickled through and through *give* Her one for Christmas.

We make 36 models. Prices from $5.00 to $40.00. Write us for Special "Likly" Dressing Roll booklet. See them at your dealers.

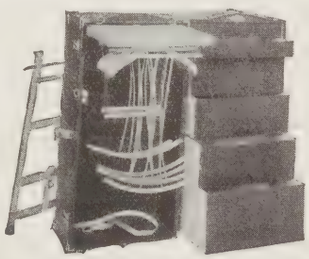
All the comforts of home are found in a "Likly" Fitted Bag.

Your toilet articles are there at your fingertips. Each one is snugly held in its proper place.

Into these bags we put the handsomest leathers, the finest workmanship, the most secure locks and metal parts. The toilet sets furnished are of highest quality. The lining is luxurious.

A "Likly" Fitted Bag is as far above common luggage as a Pullman chair is above a day-coach seat.

Our catalog shows 23 models. $17.50 to $105.00.



The wise old dealer will deliver a "Likly" Wardrobe to your house *very secretly*. He knows that you want to keep your Christmas gifts a mystery until the Big Morning.

Thousands of users of "Likly" Wardrobe Trunks will tell you that they combine the conveniences of the dressing room with the strength of a pirate's chest. You *hang* your clothes in. They stay flat in travel. They gather no wrinkles. Every "Likly" Wardrobe is built over a tough basswood foundation and armored at the corners with special "Likly" hardware.

We make 100 different models of wardrobe trunks. All are described in our catalog which will be sent [you on request. Prices $25.00 to $107.50.

This brass trademark is found on all genuine "Likly" Luggage.

Send for the "Likly" catalog. Its 128 large pages describe the widest and most durable line of luggage made to-day.

Henry Likly & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

"LIKLY" LUGGAGE

Asks no favors of the baggage man

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1185)

Paderewski in music; Modjeska, the actress, and Sienkiewicz in literature, all come from that proud tho unhappy people.

Whiting, Lillian. Athens the Violet-Crowned. Illustrated from photographs. 8vo, pp. xii-361. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

Hichens, Robert. The Near East—Dalmatia, Greece, and Constantinople. Illustrated by Jules Guérin and with photographs. Royal 8vo, pp. x–268. New York: The Century Co. $6 net.

These two travel volumes, issued within a few days of each other, invite comparison. Each is beautiful in form, both are excellently and profusely illustrated, and their subjects are in large part the same. In spite of her title, Miss Whiting goes as far afield as Corfu, and deals (very well) with the story of Dr. Schliemann. She also takes up somewhat inadequately the Eleusinian mysteries and sculpture and philosophy, and has chapters on Contemporary Literature in Greece, Ethical Poetry of Greece, the Progress of Greece, the First Century of Greek Independence, and other subjects. Mr. Hichens has chapters on In and Near Athens, The Environs of Athens, and Delphi and Olympia, as well as on Picturesque Dalmatia, Constantinople, and Stamboul, the City of Mosques. For the third time he has the aid of Jules Guérin's brush, presenting twelve illustrations in color as well as others in black and white. Thus the two volumes overlap very largely and often deal with the same minor topics—the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the landscape, and the people. Both writers offer considerable interesting and valuable information.

With these external resemblances similarity ceases. Miss Whiting's volume reads as if written rather hastily. Spontaneity, especially in the critical passages, seems forced. Mr. Hichens provides a different atmosphere—indeed one may almost say that atmosphere is characteristic of his work. In the part that deals with Greece the reader is compelled to say—here is a man who knows his Greek and his Grecians and loves both of them. There is evident throughout the contact of intelligent sympathy vibrant with responsiveness. Under his pen the crises of the Greeks are present to the reader; he lives them over again in sadness over defeat, or in triumph through victory. The eye for color, the ear for harmony, the voice for chaste and restrained description are all here. One reads on and on, carried forward by the sympathetic magic of exposition in masterly English. In so much that is good it is difficult to make selections, but one must not miss the description of the Caryatids (pp. 74–78), and of Thebes and the Lion of Chæronea (pp. 147–151). Everywhere is evident power in phrasing so as to express (not conceal) thought.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Baum, Frank L. The Patchwork Girl of Oz. Pp. 340. Chicago: The Reilly & Britten Co. $1.25.

If Mr. Baum had had his way he would have written no more stories of Oz. But when an author is so popular what can he do but write another book? He confesses that this could never have been done had not Marconi invented the wireless telegraph. So now he has direct communication from his desk with the people of Oz, and gets all the latest news there is. "The Patchwork Girl" is the most recent creation from the fertile brain of Mr. Baum. In format the book is close kin to the first inimitable "Wizard of Oz." This cloth heroine is brought to life through the agency of some magic powders, and she experiences swift adventure that will please a multitude of admirers of the pseudo-fairy tale.

Bend, A. Russell. With the Men Who Do Things. Pp. 275. New York: Munn & Co. $1.50 net.

The civil engineer is the hero of the day. Big accomplishments in construction are made possible through his imagination. There is not a boy who will not be held entranced by any account of the marvels of steel work; and there is nothing more romantic than the manner in which tunnels are dug beneath river-beds. The one mistake made by Mr. Russell in this new book of his is that he did not content himself with a direct narrative rather than attempt to combine with description a story that is artificial and very weak. There are personal accounts based on actual fact included in his narrative, such as that which tells how a man was blown through a river-bed, and one which describes how a human body stopt a leak during the construction of the aqueduct.

Caldwell's Boys and Girls at Home. Tenth year of issue. Pp. 192. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Many authors help to make the varied feast contained in this annual which reminds us of "Chatterbox," tho it is milder in content and better in print. And it differs from "Chatterbox" in this respect, that it is intended for very much younger readers. The literary value is not of the highest order either in the verses or in the stories, but the tone is harmless and mildly entertaining.

Gilbert, H. M. The Conquerors of Peru. 8vo, pp. 286. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50 net.

This is a retold version of Prescott's "Conquest of Peru." Says the author in his preface: "The object in retelling Prescott's history has been to make it acceptable to young people who may be discouraged by the solid pages of the original work. For this purpose, therefore, the historical style has been avoided." In other words, a story has been invented, with much dialog. The essentials of Prescott are converted into more dramatic form, and Pizarro is made a hero rather than a figure of historical value alone.

Goodwin, Alice Howland. Rhymes from the Rhineland. 12mo, pp. 102. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1 net.

In general appearance this book reminds one of those charming little books issued in Germany at such abnormally small prices. But the latter are much more artistic, because there are colored dabs on every page that lend brightness and cheer to the text. German poets, like all poets the world over, are given to fantasy, to parables, to outdoor reveries, and to homely sentiment. In this slim little volume there are gathered a varied assortment of verses by Goethe, Rückert, Förster, and others, selected with the idea of appeal to children. The translations are almost literal, and for that reason they are rather jagged as to meter.

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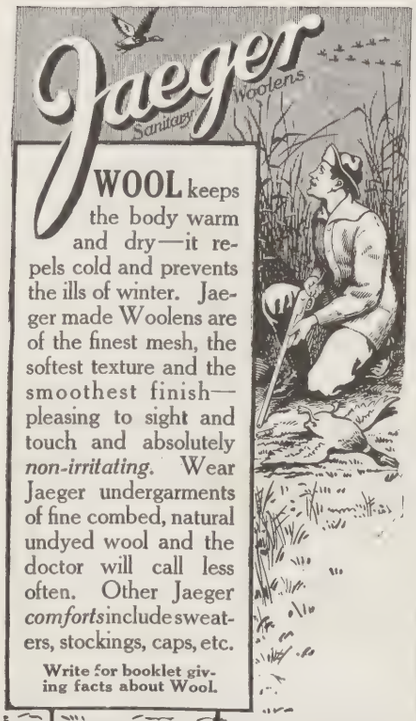

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Harrison, Florence. Elfin Song. Pp. 142. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.

There is usually a great amount of sincerity in pictures and jingles done by the same hand. Like all poets who seek to catch the child spirit, the author of "Elfin Song" becomes artificial, for instance, in such a poem as "The New Year." The pictures will be understood more often than the thoughts they illustrate. The book is charmingly bound and there is a certain fairy quality to it.

Kelland, Clarence B. Mark Tidd. Pp. 317. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

It is very apparent that either the biography of Mark Twain or stories of Mark Twain were the inspiration for the present narrative, which is full of push and go, and is replete with mystery and adventure. These adventures involve a cave and an invention stolen from the hero's father. More than that, the hero himself is a distinct character, inasmuch as he departs from the usual run of manly fellows and appears in the unprepossessing guise of a fat boy. But there is no need to laugh at Mark long, even tho he has a broad expanse of back and stutters dreadfully.

Scott, Sir Walter. Ivanhoe. Pp. 127. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $0.50 net.

E. P. Prentys has taken upon himself to abridge Scott for young readers and has hurried us through the story of "Ivanhoe" with not much ado as to Scott's style or flavor. Scott may be prolix at times, but it is impertinence to tamper with him. If boys and girls of to-day are too busy to read Scott in the original, there will come a time when the world will again be romantic and need the Wizard.

Verrill, A. H. Harper's Aircraft Book. Pp. 245. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Were the truth to be known, it would be found that many a boy in the United States is expert in the making of flying-machine models. The author himself confesses in his introduction that "many boys have already accomplished wonderful results in the inventions, designs, and construction of model fliers, and the world's records for speed and distance flights of these miniature aircraft are held by American boys." This manual, which attempts, by means of lucid text and detailed drawings, diagrams, and photographs, to tell how to build a racing model, a glider, and a hydroaeroplane, has been written with great care after consultation with the most noted aviators in America. It may be taken as an authority in its special field.

Marks, Jeannette. Vacation Camping for Girls. Pp. 229. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

This is the first book of its kind that has come to our attention. It is probably inspired by the Camp Fire Girls' movement. What to take to camp, what to wear in camp, what to eat in camp, and all the other varied activities attendant upon life in the open are described. The author has herself practised what she preaches. She even gives her camp address, so that her girl readers may correspond with her provided there are any questions which her book does not satisfactorily answer. Boys may look to their laurels now that girls are on the trail. There may be a female Daniel Boone yet, a fair Leatherstocking.

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CURRENT POETRY

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S poetry has already been quoted in these columns. The announcement that the Nobel prize for literature was awarded to him was received with satisfaction by the small but devoted group of his admirers—small because poems in prose never appeal to a large circle of readers. According to Mr. Ezra Pound, the poems are cast, in the original, in meters "perhaps the most finished and most subtle of any known to us." Mr. Tagore's translations of his own work seem to most readers to be plain prose, but his most enthusiastic followers consider them rhythmic.

The poetry of this distinguished Oriental has been introduced to America chiefly by *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*. Through the courtesy of its editor, Miss Harriet Monroe, we give this week one of the "narratives" which are to appear in the next issue of that interesting periodical. There is much descriptive beauty in these lines; such a phrase as "that golden bubble is empty of all but hot vapor of pride" is not readily forgotten. But the theme of the poem is well worn, and not all of us have forgotten a story with a different climax—a story in which One greater than "Narottam" said, "For ye have the poor with you always."

The Temple of Gold

BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

"Sire," announced the servant to the King, "the saint Narottam never deigns to step into your royal temple. He is singing God's praise under the trees by the open road. The temple is empty of all worshipers. They flock round him like bees round the fragrant white lotus, leaving the golden jar of honey unheeded."

The King, vexed at heart, went to the spot where Narottam sat on the grass. He asked him, "Father, why leave my temple of the golden dome, and sit on the dust outside to preach God's love?"

"Because God is not there in your temple," said Narottam.

The King frowned and said, "Do you know twenty millions of gold have been spent on that marvel of art, and the temple was duly consecrated to God with costly rites?"

"Yes, I know," answered Narottam. "It was the dread year when thousands of your people lost their homes in fire and stood at your door for help in vain. And God said, 'The poor creature who can give no shelter to his brothers would aspire to build my house!' Thus he took his place with the shelterless under the trees by the road. And that golden bubble is empty of all but hot vapor of pride."

The King cried in anger, "Leave my land!"

Calmly said the saint, "Yes, banish me where you have banished my God."

Here is praise of the east by an Occidental. Mr. Titherington's poem (which we take from *Harper's Magazine*) is lamentably weak in the third and fourth stanzas; but as a whole it is dignified and sonorous.

Ex Oriente

BY R. H. TITHERINGTON

I am the East, the immemorial East.
My stedfast spirit hath not changed or ceased;
As I have stood through countless ages past,
So shall I stand while sea and mountains last.

Earth's scourges all have wreaked their will on me.
War, famine, pestilence, the cruel three,
Have poured on me what woes they have to give;
Harried and vexed, yet changeless still I live.

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Last week there were articles in THE AUTOMOBILE that you should have read—others are being told this week—additional ones *will* be told next week. *Don't miss any more of them.*

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I look afar, and view my foe, the West,
Proud, eager, clamorous, scorning peace and rest.
She thinks me feeble, holds me in despite:
I heed her not; I know my hidden might.

Heathen she calls me, and idolator,
And yet the creed she vaunts I gave to her;
And knows she truly what the precepts mean
That Jesus taught, the lowly Nazarene?

In bygone centuries my patient eyes,
Unmoved, have watched her grandest empires rise
And fall, her brightest glories wax and wane;
What I have seen, that may I see again.

Her marching legions trample on my shore,
And in my ears her murderous cannons roar;
They come, they pass, and when their din has ceased,
Still I remain the immemorial East.

Careless she hurls her challenge forth to me,
Sure of her self-appointed mastery;
But who can read the unwritten page of fate?
Lo! silent and inscrutable, I wait.

"The most individual of American poets," is the term a writer in *The Outlook* applies to Edwin Arlington Robinson. And he writes of his method:

"In a dozen lines he can sum up the tragedy of a whole life and tell the story so directly and succinctly that the reader is hardly aware of the searching wisdom, the vision, and the understanding which lie in every calmly chiseled phrase."

This is sound criticism; it is pleasant to find an American weekly printing an appreciation of so remarkable and so little known a poet as Mr. Robinson. It is even more pleasant to find in the same issue of *The Outlook* a poem by Mr. Robinson—the first to appear for some years. "The Field of Glory" has enough thought in it to fill a novel, and it shows its author's characteristic economy of expression.

The Field of Glory

By Edwin Arlington Robinson

War shook the land where Levi dwelt,
And fired the dismal wrath he felt,
That such a doom was ever wrought
As his, to toil while others fought;
To toil, to dream—and still to dream,
With one day barren as another;
To consummate, as it would seem,
The dry despair of his old mother.

Far off one afternoon began
The sound of man destroying man;
And Levi, sick with nameless rage,
Condemned again his heritage,
And sighed for scars that might have come,
And would, if once he could have sundered
Those harsh, inhering claims of home
That held him while he curst and wondered.

Another day, and then there came,
Rough, bloody, ribald, hungry, lame,
But yet themselves, to Levi's door,
Two remnants of the day before.
They laughed at him and what he sought;
They jeered him, and his painful acre;
But Levi knew that they had fought,
And left their manners to their Maker.

That night, for the grim widow's ears,
With hopes that hid themselves in fears,
He told of arms, and featly deeds,
Whereat one leaps the while he reads,
And said he'd be no more a clown,
While others drew the breath of battle.—
The mother looked him up and down,
And laughed—a scant laugh with a rattle.

She told him what she found to tell,
And Levi listened, and heard well
Some admonitions of a voice
That left him no cause to rejoice.—
He sought a friend, and found the stars,
And prayed aloud that they should aid him;
But they said not a word of wars,
Or of a reason why God made him.

And who's of this or that estate
We do not wholly calculate,
When baffling shades that shift and cling
Are not without their glimmering;
When even Levi, tired of faith,
Beloved of none, forgot by many,
Dismissed as an inferior wraith,
Reborn may be as great as any.

"'Gainst," "o'er," "e'er," and the other poetical contractions generally display sloth on the part of the writer who uses them. The repetition of "green" in the following poem does not materially strengthen the line, and Miss Dundas might better have written "Green birds against a blue, blue sky." Aside from this line the poem is vividly picturesque. We take it from the London *Spectator*.

India

By Betty Dundas

Green, green birds 'gainst a blue, blue sky,
The scream of the parrots as past they fly,
The golden shimmer of hot, hot air,
And an arid plain 'neath the sun's fierce glare.

Shadows lie sharp on the sun-baked land,
Nothing but shadows and dry, bare sand;
A yellow dog goes slinking by,
And a blue rock pigeon wheels on high.

And the pilgrims pass in an endless row,
Shuffling, mumbling, on they go;
Bent with burdens, and years, and pain,
They straggle past in a motley train.

The jackals wail in a distant tope,
Wail and wail like a soul's lost hope.
And I close my eyes to the ceaseless hum
Of the grinding rice and a native drum.

An intellectual appeal always marks the verse of Thomas Hardy. He seldom writes what may honestly be called a poem; there is little music in his verse, but there is something that makes it memorable. He is cryptic, but not deliberately obscure. This poem we find in the London *Nation*.

Starlings on the Roof

(Moving House, Michaelmas)

By Thomas Hardy

"No smoke spreads out of this chimney-pot,
The people who lived here have left the spot,
And others are coming who knew them not.

"If you listen anon, with an ear intent,
The voices, you'll find, will be different
From the well-known ones of those who went."

"Why did they go? Their tones so bland
Were quite familiar to our band;
Fresh comers we shall not understand."

"They look for a new life, strenuous, strange;
They do not know that, let them range
Wherever they may, they will get no change;

"They will drag their furniture ever so far
In their search for a home no miseries mar:
They will find that as they were they are,

"That every hearth has a ghost, alack!
And can be but the scene of a bivouac
For a painful halt till the time to pack!"

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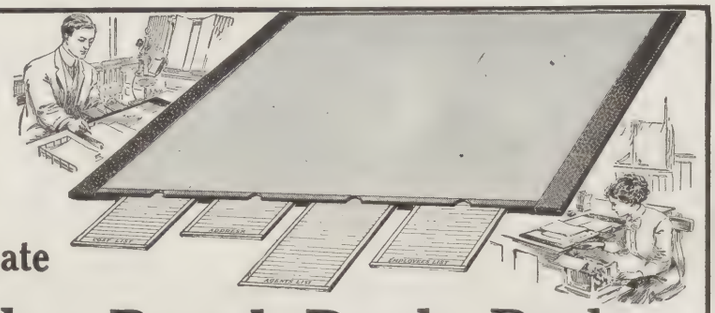

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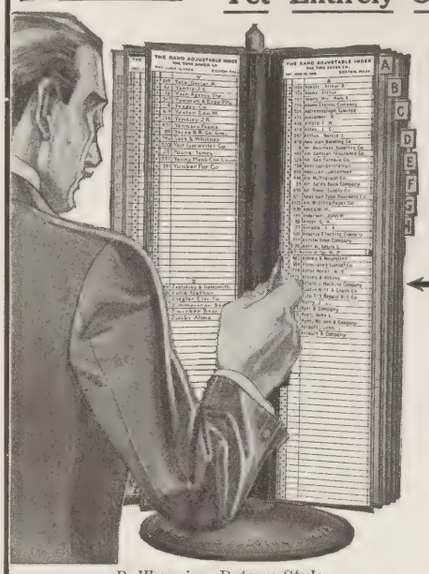

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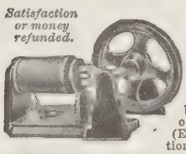

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A BACK-TO-THE-LANDER'S VISION

COUNTRY boys who aspire to be railroad presidents will wonder how William C. Brown, head of the New York Central system, ever got into his head the idea that managing a farm in Iowa would be more satisfactory than running one of the two largest railroads on the continent—that is, they will wonder until they read and understand his reasons for returning to the land. Mr. Brown himself does not regard farming as necessarily a greater calling than railroading: he resigned his high position largely because he believed he would find more personal satisfaction in farming during the latter years of his career; and he wants to help along the nation-wide movement for better agriculture by proving by demonstration that his theories about the productivity of the soil are practicable. And his determination to do things himself will make his mission all the more important in the eyes of the people he seeks to help. Mr. Brown is sixty, and has been a railroader since boyhood. His ideas about the future of agriculture are given in an interview with a New York *Evening World* reporter:

From the windows of his workshop office in the Grand Central Terminal you can look out over miles of railroad track and a magnificent system of rails, switches, electrical installation, and railroad equipment, centering in that magnificent structure known as the Grand Central Station. It cost many millions of dollars. It typifies the apotheosis of railroad genius.

But President Brown wants to see the grass and the corn grow. He longs for the green fields instead of the barren track-yards. So after forty-four years of marvelously successful life in the railway world, attaining the highest honors it has to offer, he has resolved to retire. He is going back to the farm, making it the end as well as the beginning of his career.

President Brown has not definitely mapped out his plan of missionary campaign. Between now and the first of the year, he said, he would arrange that, but he has some very definite ideas about the work to be done for the nation and the general lines along which he intends to operate, which he exprest as follows:

"We have been for a century and a half recklessly exploiting the natural resources of a continent.

"Our agriculture has been a process of half farming, until land began to show conditions of exhaustion, and then moving on and taking up new land farther West. Now the land farther West to be had for the asking is gone.

"During the past ten years our farms have produced an average annual yield of less than 14 bushels of wheat per acre, while Germany produces 28 and the United Kingdom 32.

"Unless production can be immediately

and powerfully stimulated within five years, consumption of foodstuff in this country will have overtaken production.

"In the light of present high prices for farm products the abandoned and impoverished farms of the Eastern States and the half-cultivated farms of the West seem utterly incomprehensible and inexcusable.

"Consumption is overtaking production with alarming rapidity, and values have been rising by leaps and bounds.

"Gradually improved methods will increase the yield per acre of the nation's farms, but the supply will never again catch up with the demand.

"After long years of discouraging struggle the farmer has come into his own and his prosperity will increase with the years.

"Population must continue to increase, but large increase in the area of arable land is a thing of the past.

"Consumption increased in the past ten years almost three times as fast as acreage and almost twice as fast as production.

"No danger which has ever confronted a nation compares with the danger which comes from an inadequate food supply.

"Herein lie the farmer's marvelous opportunity and his solemn duty.

"We are trustees holding this land as a sacred trust for generations yet unborn.

"I would make our agricultural colleges and the agricultural departments of all colleges in fact what they are in name by limiting admission to young men who want to study and school themselves in scientific agriculture for the purpose of becoming first-class farmers, thoroughly equipped for and vitally interested in that most honorable profession.

"I would double our rural population and more than double the product of the nation's farms.

"The United States is building two or three great battle-ships almost every year, which cost, fully equipped, perhaps an average of nine million dollars each, and it costs close to a million a year each to man, supply, and maintain them.

"What one of these fighting machines costs the Government would establish and fully equip two splendid experimental farms of 640 acres each in every State in the Union, to be operated by the general Government.

"They would soon be followed by 160-acre farms owned and operated by the State in every county in our great agricultural States.

"Such farms, once established, would not only be self-sustaining, but in my opinion would show a handsome profit. The effect of such a system of practical education upon the product and profit of the nation's farms would be almost beyond comprehension.

"Let the Government invest the price of one battle-ship in this important work and follow the investment up intelligently and perseveringly for ten years, and the value that will have been added to each year's crops of the nation's farms will buy and pay for every battle-ship in all the navies of the world to-day.

"We must increase production by more intelligent methods or we must face the relentless certain coming of the day when we shall not produce food enough to supply our own necessities."

"GOODFELLOWS!"

Some of us with too much and some of us with too little. Some jobless and hopeless. Some toyless and not at all understanding why they should be.

Goodfellows distribute and equalize the world's happiness. Sometimes you'll find a whole family of Goodfellows, all sizes and both sexes—as in this tableau of Christmas cheer—in "the Car of the American Family."

Hupmobile

Like the spirit of Christmas, the Hupmobile brotherhood encircles the globe.

You need nothing more to confirm this than the fact that our European and other foreign demand will not be satisfied with less than half of the 1914 output; and that the South African market alone stands ready to absorb $1,000,000 worth of Hupmobiles this year.

To your neighbors across the seas, the Hupmobile has shown itself a car of superior economy and superior ability to meet their needs.

Their experience differs in no wise from yours—they speak and hear nothing but good about the Hupmobile.

"32" Touring Car or Roadster

$1050 f. o. b. Detroit

In Canada, $1230 f. o. b. Windsor factory.

EQUIPMENT—Electric horn; rain vision, ventilating wind shield; mohair top with envelope; inside quick adjustable curtains; speedometer; cocoa mat in tonneau; gas headlights; oil lamps; trimmings, black and nickel.

"32" Touring Car or Two-Passenger Roadster with two-unit electric generator and starter; electric lights; oversize tires, 33 x 4 inches; demountable rims, extra rim and tire carrier at rear. $1200 f. o. b. Detroit.

In Canada, $1380 f. o. b. Windsor factory

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1243 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Plant, Windsor, Ontario

Last August the Hupp Motor Car Company closed the biggest year in its history.

Competent authorities rank it as one of the six greatest successes of 1913.

We have received deposits from our dealers on 20,000 Hupmobiles for the season of 1914.

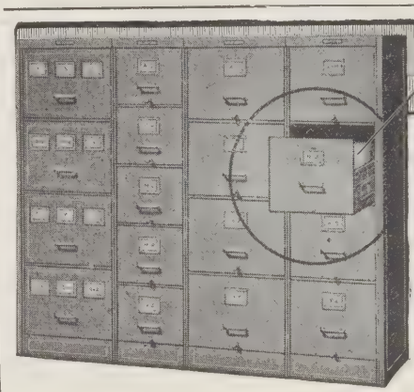
Since September 1st, orders for immediate shipment have broken all previous records, so much so, that our winter production, ordinarily at low water mark because of lighter demand, now amounts to the pro rata daily output for the entire year; and still falls far short of filling our orders.

These conditions indicate two things:

First: That our belief that the Hupmobile is the best car in its class in the world has been endorsed in an extraordinary and emphatic way. We have never in any one season built enough Hupmobiles to fill the demand.

Second: That 1914 will differ from previous years in this respect only—that it will push our production facilities to a greater extent than ever to satisfy the growing army of Hupmobile believers.

The car of The American Family



Gives *More* Drawer Space Takes *Less* Floor Space

That's a good thing to bear in mind when buying new filing equipment. Floor space costs money. ALLSTEEL office furniture saves it—*and gives you more filing space per drawer*—300 sheets *extra* capacity *each*.

Allsteel **Filing Equipment**

also protects records against fire, damp, rats, mice, dust and sneak-thieves. Has a durability which only the finest steel *can* have. Beautifully finished in oak, mahogany or olive green. We are the largest manufacturers of standard steel office equipment in the country. A complete line always ready for your every filing need. All described in our finely-colored catalog, sent free with the name of our nearest dealer. Write for it.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The General Fireproofing Company
295 Logan Avenue Youngstown, Ohio
BRANCHES: New York and Chicago. Agencies Everywhere. (5)

A Christmas Dawn Suggestion

Very early Christmas morning, as soon as the gray light begins to steal into your room, we suggest that you tiptoe softly down stairs and see for yourself whether Santa Claus has been so kind and discerning as to give you a

Waltham Watch

May we also suggest to the many thousand helpers of Santa Claus that a Waltham Watch will excite in the recipient a unique thrill of pleasure which will be made good by many years of accurate service and the satisfaction of possessing the best of its kind.

The greater number of watch buyers will do well to favor the Riverside series of Waltham Watches. There are styles at varying prices for men, women and youths. They are to be had at good jewelry stores generally. We will gladly send you free on request our Riverside booklet.

Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

For the Voice

Among public speakers and singers the most popular throat remedy. Convenient and promptly effective. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

200 styles—carry a brilliant illumination into homes that have had to struggle along on oil, gas or candles. Brighter than acetylene or electricity and costs only two cents a week. Agents write to-day.

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92 East 5th St., Canton, O.

My New Cut Price

Fastest, cleanest, most saving Fireless Cooker possible to buy—at a big price saving. My new Book shows big, full page photographs of cooking in a RAPID. Send your address today and

Get This FREE BOOK

Makes Every Woman Happy

Cut down your meat and grocery bills; have better tasting food with half the work. One trial convinces every housewife. Extra size 3-compartment Cooker Outfit of "Wearever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils. Compartments and covers lined with pure aluminum

Rapid Fireless Cooker

30 Days' Free Trial

I guarantee to suit you or take the cooker back. Roasts meats a perfect brown. Bakes cakes, pies, vegetables, desserts—everything in every way. Cuts gas bills from hours to minutes. Write today for my new Book and direct factory price

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Dept. 150 Detroit, Mich.

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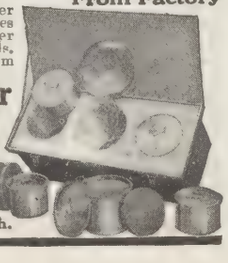

A FRIEND OF LEPERS

THE leper colony on the island of Molokai, Hawaii, with its six or seven hundred population, is said to be the best-equipped institution of its kind in the world. The "homes" are substantial, and the people have hospitals, churches, stores, schools, and administration buildings. The treatment which most of the patients receive is surgical, and there is an ideal surgical operating hospital for the work done at the clinics, which are held bi-weekly. These modern improvements have been provided largely through the efforts of Dr. William Goodhue, who has worked for the lepers for more than ten years. Dr. Robert Koch, the famous bacteriologist, visited the settlement a few years ago and called it "one of the greatest clinics in the world." Dr. Goodhue's work is described by his brother, Dr. E. S. Goodhue, in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine*, from which we quote in part:

Dr. Goodhue has not written any account of his work among the lepers, except the reports that are required biennially by the Hawaiian legislature. Every mention of his work at Molokai that has appeared in public print or otherwise has been due to the interest felt by his numerous friends, but even to whom he has been consistently reticent regarding his work. Said one traveler of him: "I never saw a man so absolutely devoid of selfish ambition and love of praise." But in his reports he has taken pains to mention others who have been associated with him in his work, and even to exaggerate, perhaps, the importance of their help.

With the Roman Catholic fathers he is on terms of deep friendship, altho a Unitarian himself; and, like Lincoln, he has worked, not for religion's sake, but for the love of the brotherhood of man. He has devoted his spare time to his laboratory, where in 1905 he discovered the bacillus of leprosy in the mosquito and the bedbug, and at the request of the priests made, at the time, a report of the bearing of this discovery upon the spread of leprosy in Hawaii. In this report he speaks of the assistance of Father James, now in Paris, while he also has often referred in a kindly way to "Father" Dutton, whose picturesque attitude toward lepers and Molokai has been widely advertised.

How much larger and more humane Dr. Goodhue's work has turned out than that so simply outlined editorially by a medical journal issued in his (that time) home town in 1900! Said *The Southern California Practitioner* for September, 1902, in referring to the recent assignment:

"Dr. Goodhue has been appointed medical superintendent of the Molokai Leper Settlement. He is thirty-two years of age, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1897. He goes to Molokai for special work for the Government. The light-cure (*x*-rays) will be thoroughly investigated, as well as other curative measures. It is the intention of the superintendent thoroughly to investigate the cause of leprosy, and, in connection with this, if possible, to discover what part

the mosquito plays in the propagation of leprosy. The field is large, and the scientific world will watch the work of this new devotee with interest. . . . May God bless him and all mankind in his work!"

Since his incumbency, the superintendent has prepared for the Hawaiian Board of Health the following reports of his work: "Alterant and Eliminant Remedies in Leprosy"; "Scabies Among Lepers"; "Some Clinical Observations in the Leper Settlement"; "Treatment of Leprosy."

The latest and most important result of his work is embodied in a report just issued by the Board of Health, and is an account of a positive cure of leprosy by surgical measures.

After reviewing the results, in his hands, of the local and systematic treatment of leprosy, Dr. Goodhue says:

"P. was declared a leper, in 1906, by the Examining Board for Lepers, after the usual careful clinical examination, in conjunction with the report of the official bacteriologist. Entered the Settlement, Molokai, October, 1906. . . . Operation was a radical dissection of the tissues involved. . . . For conservative reasons, I have purposely avoided reporting the above case until a sufficient length of time had elapsed to place the result beyond the shadow of a doubt or the possibility of recurrence. Eight months after outlined operation, patient, brought before the official examining board, presented no physical blemishes, and rigid bacteriological tests were neutral. The patient was declared non-leprous, discharged from the Leper Settlement, and is now leading a useful life as a road overseer on the island of Maui."

Dr. Goodhue was born at Arthabaskaville, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 8, 1869, his parents being James Goodhue and Mariam Emerson, both Americans of old New England families. He received his elementary education at home and in the public schools of Rochester, N. Y. Going with his parents, in 1884, to Riverside, California, he took, later, a business course in Los Angeles; but was persuaded by his brother, then a medical practitioner in that city, to begin the study of medicine. This he finally did with some misgivings, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1897.

Just previous to entering college, he became engaged to a young woman whom he idolized, and when, later, she gave him up to marry an old man of assured position and wealth, he faltered—"I am heartbroken," he wrote; "life is dark before me." But he turned to his work with redoubled assiduity and mastered his weakness, thankful at last that he had not become married to a woman so unworthy of him. Perhaps because of this disappointment his heart is more tender with love and pity for those who suffer. He now is happy in the companionship of a lovely, devoted wife and a sweet little girl, in whom he is totally wrapt up.

From a recent account of a traveler's interview with him, we get the following descriptive passages:

The Howard Watch

One very good way to show your affection and your high hope for the boy is to give him a HOWARD Watch for Christmas.

The HOWARD means so much more than the giving. It pledges the young man to a fine tradition. It expresses so well your expectation for him and the work he is to do in the world.

To own a HOWARD Watch is to be in distinguished company. The HOWARD is identified with the life and history of prominent Americans ever since 1842. It is pre-eminently the watch of successful Americans today.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached —from the 17-jewel *(double roller)* in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150— and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.

Domino SUGAR PRODUCTS
ALWAYS IN OUR SEALED PACKAGES
CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR
5 lbs
CRYSTAL Domino Granulated Extra Fine SUGAR
CRYSTAL Domino Powdered SUGAR
CRYSTAL Domino Confectioners XXXX SUGAR
CRYSTAL Domino Select SYRUP
THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, ADDRESS NEW YORK CITY

See this short bosom in the

Emery Shirt

For the man who wants stiff front dressiness with negligee ease and comfort.

Made with the same care and exactness as every Emery Shirt. And carries the Emery Guarantee of Fit, Color and Wear. A new Shirt for One That Fails.

Price, $1.50 up

It's to your interest to look for this label on shirts Emery

Write us for "Emery Style Book," a guide to correct dress.

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Offices also: New York, Chicago, St. Louis

It Depends on the Carbon Paper

Some business men ignore the vital importance of permanent carbon records until stung by the loss following a faded or illegible carbon copy. Some insure themselves with

TRADE MULTIKOPY MARK

CARBON PAPER

They know it will give them copies that are permanently clear for all time to come, that will be readable as long as the paper holds together. *They* lock the stable door *before* the horse is stolen.

Write for FREE Sample Sheet and *prove* this never-fading, never-smudging, never-rubbing carbon paper.

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New York Chicago Philadelphia Pittsburgh

Ask for Star Brand Typewriter Ribbons

"He is tall and large, over six feet, I should judge, with a limp due, I am told, to an illness in early life. But his carriage is dignified, his face strong and benignant. Deep-set eyes, a rugged face with tanned skin, some wrinkles, grayish hair—a face resembling in many ways that of Lincoln. It is always serious, even when humor plays about the mouth, care-marked. He was willing to show me anything or tell me anything except about himself. 'I'm a privileged man,' he said, 'just blest with a lot of work I am doing but lamely. If I had six individualities I might help these people some.' 'To what do you attribute your great success?' I asked him. 'If you call this great success, it may be due to several things: A good father and mother—and,' with a twinkle in his eye, 'a girl who jilted me just at the psychological moment.'"

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Through Passenger.—SHE—"Did you ever see 'The Castle Walk'?"

HE—"Oh, dear, no. I've been on the wagon all through college."—*Yale Record.*

Quick Diagnosis.—HOMELY PATIENT—"My face pains me, doctor. What shall I do?"

DOCTOR—"I'm sure I don't know. You might try a beauty specialist."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Matter of Numbers.—"If a man kills another man is he always put in jail, mama?"

"Not always. Sometimes he is paid by the Government to do it; and if he can only kill enough he will have monuments erected to him."—*Life.*

Foiling Chris.—Columbus had returned to Spain bringing news of wonderful new lands across the sea.

"How much shall I write on it?" queried the maritime reporter of the Cadiz *Evening Bulletin*, who had brought in the story.

"Don't write anything," replied the editor. "Let Columbus pay for his advertising if he wants any. It's probably a real-estate promotion scheme."—*Newark News.*

A Wise Driver.—A South Dakota Congressman tells a story of the old coaching days, when a certain Pete McCoy, one of the most skilful of the old stage-drivers, operated a conveyance that made a circuit of Deadwood, Carbonate, Spearfish, and Bear Gulch. Pete was famous for his fast, furious, daring driving.

One day, the story runs, Pete tore into Carbonate on his usual dead run. Up to the "hotel" door clattered the stage. There, suddenly, as it stopt, one of the four horses fell dead.

"Kinder sudden, that, Pete," said a bystander.

"Nuthin' sudden about it," said Pete. "That hoss died at the top of the hill, ten miles back; but I wasn't goin' to let him down until I got to the reg'lar stoppin' place."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Of all the gifts that fit the Christmas day —none so timely as the one that provides the picture story of that day—

A KODAK

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *The Kodak City.*

Catalogue free at your dealers, or by mail.

A Gift for the Motorist

A Christmas box containing a set of two, four or six power plugs that will delight the owner of a motor car, motor boat or motorcycle. Tests have shown 20% increase in power and 25% fuel reduction, due to a firing process that completely explodes a wider range of mixtures and therefore burns less fuel. The 1914 Model (now ready)

McCormick Power Plug

combines a condenser and a self-contained gas chamber and produces an infinite number of sparks between solid cone terminals. No wire points. This maintains full power explosion strokes in the cylinders.

Very heavy, easy to install and practically fool-and accident-proof. Catalogue free. **We ship for trial approval, with privilege of returning** if not satisfactory. State name and model when ordering.

Price $2.00 per Power Plug. Order today

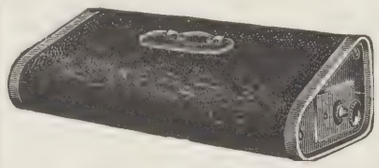
McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

436 East First Street, Dayton, Ohio

Clark Heaters for WINTER DRIVING

In Auto, Sleigh or Carriage

During coldest weather a Clark Heater will always keep you warm and cozy. **It supplies the heat without flame, smoke or smell.** We make 20 styles of these heaters—**from 90c to $10.** Most of them have attractive carpet covers with asbestos lining. They fit in at the feet in any vehicle, occupy little space and are just the thing for real comfort. You cannot bend or break them—they last forever. We guarantee that you will be well satisfied or your money will be refunded. **Ask your dealer for a CLARK HEATER.**



Write for complete free catalog—a postal will bring it. Why not WRITE NOW?

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

88 La Salle Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Stale News.—" Are you familiar with the Mexican situation? "

" Only up to eight o'clock this morning."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Meanest Man.—" That fellow certainly is a dub."

" For why? "

" I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Too Cheap.—" Shall I dissolve another pearl in the chalice for your breakfast? " asked Charmion.

" No," replied Cleopatra. " Pearls are too inexpensive and commonplace. Boil me an egg."—*Washington Star.*

Starting It Off.—STRUGGLING AUTHOR (who has just read his latest story to his wife)—" There! That's the best thing I ever did."

HIS WIFE—" Yes, dear. What magazine shall you send it to first? "—*Puck.*

Blaming Mother.—" My mother made me what I am," said the political speaker as he proudly threw out his chest.

" Well," said a small man at the rear of the hall, " she must have put in most of her time at other things."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Wise Walter.—" I gave Walter a beautiful necktie of my own make for a Christmas present," said Mabel.

" Was he pleased? "

" Oh, yes; he said its beauty shall be for no other eyes than his own. Wasn't that lovely of him? "—*Lippincott's.*

The Ways of Mas.—Mrs. Gordon had recently moved into the neighborhood.

" I thought I would come and tell you that your James has been fighting with my Edward," said one of the neighbors, one morning as she called at Mrs. Gordon's door, " and settle the matter if I could."

" Well, for my part," responded Mrs. Gordon, haughtily, " I have no time to enter into any discussion about the children's quarrels. I consider myself above such trifling things."

" I'm delighted to hear it," was the reply. " I'll send James over on a stretcher in an hour or two."—*Life.*

An Idea.—The elderly stout man in the fourth row was attentively following the pastor's sermon.

" Let us then," said the exhorter, " break the bonds of custom and throw off the shackles of self, and acknowledge our debt to life's fundamental lessons. Let us deduct from the year's balance-sheet those obligations which we are morally bound to assume."

At this point the stout man suddenly chuckled and slapped his leg with considerable force.

After the sermon he was overtaken by the pastor.

" You seemed greatly pleased with one section of the sermon," he said.

" Yes," replied the stout man. "What you said reminded me of a ripping new scheme for beating the income tax."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Make HIM Happy!

Give him for Christmas a humidor of Stag, the fragrant tobacco, that smokers are talking so much about.

Beautiful ground glass humidor with moistening sponge in hollow top, holding one pound of Stag.

Price 90 cents. Sold Everywhere

Also packed in the Full Size 10-cent Tin and the Handy ½-Size 5-cent Tin

No bite—No sting. No bag—No string

EVER-LASTING-LY GOOD

THIS SOLVES THE PROBLEM! GIVE HIM I-SEE-CO SMOKES

Not ordinary gift smokes, but high grade, long filler, hand-made stogies and cigars. No paste used—strictly sanitary.

Delivered direct from our factory, charges prepaid.

SENIOR, 6 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per 100, **$8.00**

JUNIOR, 5 in. panatela stogie. Fifty to the box. Price per 100, **$2.00**

SLENDORA, an extra fine quality thin model Havana filler, 6 in. stogie. Price per box of 100.....**$3.00**

SLENDERITA, a 6 in. mild thin model stogie. Price per box of 100.....**$2.00**

AROMA, clear Havana filler cigar, 5¼ in. panatela shape, **$5.00** per hundred.

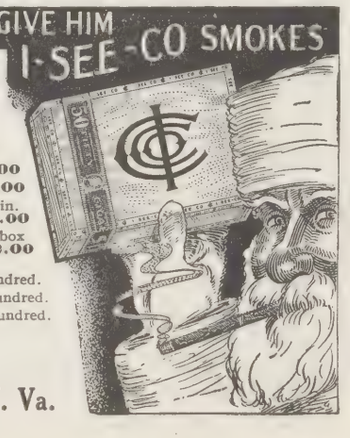
ADREMA, 5 in. clear Havana filler cigar.....**$3.50** per hundred.

NUERA, 5¼ in. all Havana filler and wrapper.....**$7.50** per hundred.

Back goes your money if not more than satisfied.

Reference any Wheeling bank, Bradstreet's or Dun's.

Men of good address wanted to solicit individual smokers.



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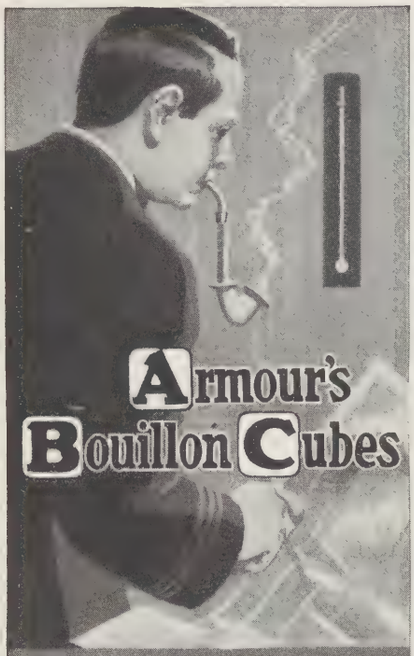


"What's the Matter With This House?

"I feel chilly. Guess I'll take a cup of Armour's bouillon and get warmed up. A cube to a cup of hot water will do the work, and Oh! the delicious flavor of beef blended with vegetables and seasoning."

Grocers and Druggists everywhere

For Free Samples, Address
Dept. 530
Armour and Company, Chicago

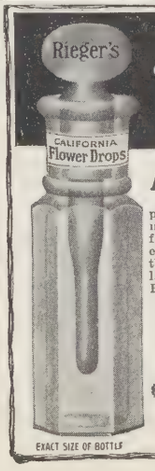
Armour's Bouillon Cubes

From California Orchard Direct to You

luscious, large, sweet Almonds. 5 lbs. (net) of solid meats prepaid by Parcel Post anywhere in U. S. and guaranteed fresh, for $4. I grow and pack these choice Jordan Almonds *myself*. Delicious as relish or food; one trial convinces you of their marked superiority over imported nuts in flavor, size and sweetness.

Order TODAY—if you enclose $1.00 extra I also send 5 lbs. (net) of my Burbank Sugar Prunes; selected large, carefully sterilized fruit. (Prunes only, price $1.25 per 5 lbs.) *Printed matter on request.*

HAL. G. OSBURN, Los Gatos, Cal.



Rieger's "Flower Drops"

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

An Ideal Christmas Gift

Fifty times the strength of ordinary perfume. Real flower perfumes in the most possible concentrated form. Free from alcohol. The finest perfume science ever produced. One drop diffuses the odor of thousands of blossoms and lasts for weeks. A dainty Christmas, Birthday or Wedding Gift.

4 odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crab Apple. Bottle with long glass stopper from which to drop the perfume. Put up in polished-turned maple box. Packed ready to mail. Money refunded if this is not the finest perfume you ever used.

$1.50 a Bottle—at Druggists or Mail.

Send check, stamps, money order or currency.

PAUL RIEGER (5)
247 First St., San Francisco

Chicago Owns Up

QUACKVILLE

Columbia's the Gem of the Ocean,
U. S. is the home of the brave,
And Chicago's the lair
Of the wearers of hair
Whose game would be spoiled by a shave.
No work is too coarse to get over,
No fraud in which business is slack,
No cheat is too old,
And no swindle too bold—
Chicago's the home of the quack.

The natural home of the faker,
The soil of this city is rich
For phony physicians
And quack politicians,
"Messiahs" and "Princess" and sich.
Where else could a prophet like Dowie
Put over his mystical clack?
Where under the sky
Could "Prince" Hanish get by
Save here, in the home of the quack?

A "Prince" can go out on the corner
And preach any mystical rot;
The gudgeons will gather
And swallow his blather,
And start a new cult on the spot.
You may travel the highways and byways
From Dan to Beersheba and back,
But the place on the map
Where bloometh the yap
Is Chicago, the home of the quack.

—*Bert Leston Taylor, in The Chicago Tribune.*

Old Saw with New Handle.—The pessimist Fletcherizes his quinin pills. The optimist gets treed by a bear and enjoys the view.—*Yale Record.*

Know Him?—"Pa, what is a near-humorist?"

"A near-humorist, son, is a person who says, when he finds an oyster in a stew, 'Well, well, little stranger, what are you doing here?'"—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Guess.—TEACHER—"Now, children, can you tell me what are the national flowers of England?"

CLASS—"Roses."

TEACHER—"And France?"

CLASS—"Lilies."

TEACHER—"And Spain?"

(Silence for a minute—then small voice at back of the schoolroom.)

"Bullrushes, ma'am."—*Life.*

WARNING

Fraudulent persons, representing themselves as agents of publishers of popular periodicals, are at work in various parts of the country. We urge our readers to pay no money for periodical subscriptions to strangers, even tho they show printed matter purporting to authorize them to represent publishers, especially when cut rates and bonuses are offered. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect your community is being swindled, notify the Chief of Police and the publishers, and arrange another interview at which the proper action can be taken.

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Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

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Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Crack in your fingers. Nuts 2 inches long

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Selected Paper-Shell Pecans

Order Now for Holidays

Not the small, brown nuts you buy at the store, but large, thin-shelled, selected pecans.

EACH MEAT MAKES A MOUTHFUL.

Kreg Nuts should become part of your diet. We have an interesting folder that explains their development and food value. The supply is limited and you should order early. The price, $1.00 per pound, gives you more nut meats than you can buy any other way.

Send $5.00 by P. O. money order, draft or check for 5-lb. package delivered by parcel post or express prepaid. No shipment less than 5 lbs. Sold by mail only.

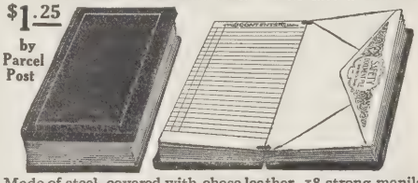
Order today or send 25 cents for sample package or write for free descriptive folder.

KREG PECAN CO., Williamsport, Pa.

An Ideal Christmas Gift

for Notes, Mortgages, Ins. Policies and Valuable Papers, is a Barler New Document File. Will last a lifetime.

$1.25 by Parcel Post



Made of steel, covered with chase leather, 18 strong manila pockets, 4½ x 10⅜ in., with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion. *Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.*

A. C. BARLER FILE CO., 58 W. Lake St., Chicago

The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."

Start to Save

A Suitable Xmas Gift—Grab's Automatic Keyless Bank

—cannot be opened until you have saved $5 in dimes—or multiple of five—automatically registers and shows deposits—a little beauty—size 2 1-2 x 3 1-2 ins.—made of solid steel—oxidized copper finish—a splendid Xmas gift—Price $1.00—parcel post prepaid—Address

VICTOR M. GRAB & CO.
861 Ashland Block CHICAGO

Buy the Car When You Know the Springs —Not Before

YOU can judge the *beauty* of the car you buy at the first glance. You can tell something of its *power* when the demonstrator takes you over a hill. But you can't be sure of the *springs* unless you determine what springs they are and what their record is. Because a spring giving supreme comfort in a demonstration may, within three months, sag and settle until it bounces and jolts you at every slight depression in the road.

Avoid spring uncertainty and disappointment. *Specify Detroit Springs and be sure.* We protect you beyond that first demonstration, which can't tell you what the spring is worth. Every Detroit Spring is backed by a *guarantee* against settling or breakage for *two years* from date of manufacture. It is spring insurance for you.

Identify Detroit Springs by This Trade Mark

RESILIENT

Detroit Springs

SILENT TRADE MARK =SELF-LUBRICATING

And by the Lubricating Cup Near the End of Each Leaf

When you're looking the car over, watch for that Detroit Spring trade mark.

It means safety. Detroit Springs are almost impossible to fracture.

Comfort is certain.

Your tires will wear longer because Detroit Springs automatically assume a large percentage of this work.

That pest of the motorist—squeaking—is unknown.

These things require an inspection of the springs. And if you don't find the trade mark or the lubricating cups on the leaves, demand that your car be equipped with Detroit Springs.

You can get them. True, they cost the manufacturer a little more. But he'll give them to you, *if you insist.* Detroit Springs on any car are a strong indication of quality construction throughout the car.

How to Ride Comfortably and Safely Write for Booklet

It pays to know springs, *to know why you should insist on Detroit Springs.* The information can be yours for the asking. A booklet of remarkable interest will be mailed to you on request. It tells the story of spring making from your standpoint as a car owner. Explains how Detroit Springs insure your safety and lengthen the life of your car and tires. Write for it.

Detroit Steel Products Company
2252 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan

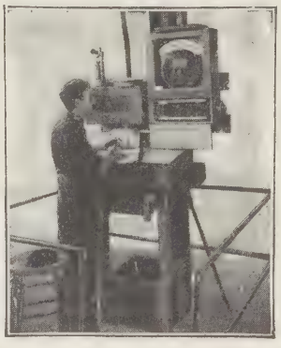
Why Detroit Springs Don't Squeak

The silence of Detroit Springs is enough in itself to decide you in their favor. The Self-Lubricating Device —patents pending—is simple, but mightily effective. Near the end of each leaf is a small distributing reservoir that automatically feeds the lubricant as it is needed. Not only is there no squeaking, but the spring is assured of far longer life. That's one of the reasons—

Why Detroit Springs Are Guaranteed for Two Years

Other reasons are material reasons, constructional reasons, workmanship reasons, test reasons.

We decided to make the guarantee of two years' length, because we wanted to be conservative. Detroit Springs will give excellent service indefinitely. Our confidence is shown by the fact that we have doubled and in many cases trebled the best car guarantee. And our confidence is based on the mostenduring of foundations.



Pyrometer

This man regulates the delicate Triple Heat Treatment of Detroit Springs. Forty-eight fires are maintained at just the right temperature by means of the Thermo-Electric Pyrometer. The dial seen above indicates the heat of any furnace by a color system. The actual temperatures are known only to three members of our organization and are among the most carefully guarded secrets of our process.

Specify Detroit Springs on Your Next Car

"Mac, I've got a brand new corn-cob pipe!"

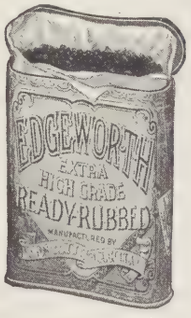
"Right there on the table, you'll find it if you want to smoke.

"Just a minute, don't fill it with that; let me show you a trick I learned from an uncle in Tennessee.

"You take a new pipe and hold it under the cold water tap for just a minute.

"Then start smoking while the bowl is still moist and that 'new pipe taste' isn't there.

"Now let me get you some Edgeworth—I keep *that* in the drawer. Recognize the blue box? This is Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed—the same as the good old Edgeworth Sliced Plug, only it's already rubbed up and ready for your pipe."



Suppose you were entertaining a pipe smoker in your home and had no Edgeworth to offer him—you would consider that as very serious if you were acquainted with Edgeworth.

Are you acquainted with Edgeworth, the tobacco that makes its smokers declare the pipe the best smoke of them all? If not, let us make you acquainted.

We'll send you a package of Edgeworth free—a sample. We wish that you would ask for it, get it and try it.

Just send your request for this sample on a post card and mention your dealer's name. The more people we can get to try Edgeworth the more people there are who begin to smoke it. It's a very fine Burley tobacco, every package of which is guaranteed.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed may be bought in 10c and 50c tins, everywhere, and in handsome $1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Sliced Plug, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid if your dealer has none.

If you want the free package, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

The $1.00 Humidor package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is a fine Christmas gift. If your dealer hasn't this package, Larus & Brother Co. will be pleased to mail one to your friend with your card upon receipt of $1.00 and they will pay the parcel postage.

TEACHERS desiring absolutely safe investments for moderate amounts at profitable rates should have their names added to the mailing list of the **Hennepin Mortgage Loan Co., Minneapolis, Minn.** No Charge.

6% NET For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

6% TWO YEAR BONDS
Due January 1st, 1916. Secured by first mortgage on good farm land—the safest security in the world. Guaranteed principal and interest. Denominations $500 and $1000. Interest paid each six months at First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee, *without deduction of Federal Income Tax.* Legal investment for State and National Banks. *Write for information.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
R. C. KITTEL, Pres. CASSELTON, N. D.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WASTEFUL AMERICAN INVESTORS—PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG ON THEIR PSYCHOLOGY

PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, of Harvard, has recently given attention to the ways of investors. His article, by special arrangement with Messrs. Rollins, is printed in *Investments*, of which Franklin Escher is now in control as a separate publication. The problem taken up by Professor Münsterberg is not that of the prudent man who works for the money he saves and then invests it in 4 per cent. first-mortgage bonds, but rather the problem of those who, on the one hand, hide away their savings instead of making them productive, and on the other "throw them away in wildcat schemes." The first of these two extremes he finds easily understandable. It is hysterical fear of possible losses and unreasonable distrust of banks and bankers that cause men and women to hide savings and to avoid markets for investment. No doubt this class exists in larger volume abroad than here; here, in fact, it offers not much to complain of. Americans are rather given to falling into the second class, that is, those who throw money away in wildcat schemes. No doubt exists that men in America are more ready to throw their money into speculative abysses than are people in other countries. Professor Münsterberg says further in his interesting article:

"If we speak of suggestion in economic life, everybody at once thinks of the endless variety of suggestive advertisements. An announcement which merely gives information is, of course, no suggestion. But if, perhaps, such an announcement takes the form of an imperative, an element of suggestion creeps in. To be sure we are accustomed to this trivial pattern, and no one completely loses his power to resist, if the proposition to buy comes in the grammatical form of a command. If we had reached the highest degree of suggestibility, as in hypnotism, we could not read "Cook with gas" without at once putting a gas-stove into our kitchen. Yet even such a mild suggestion has its influence, and tends slightly to weaken the arguments which would lead to an opposite action. The advertisements, however, which the brokers send to our house, and which are spread broadcast in the homes of the country to those who have no technical knowledge of stock buying are surely not confined to such childlike and bland forms of suggestion. The whole grouping of figures, the distribution of black and white in the picture of the market situation, the glowing story of the probable successes with the bewildering hints of special privileges, must increase the suggestibility of the untrained mind and reenforce powerfully the suggestive energy of the proposition to buy. The whole technic of this procedure has nowhere been brought to such virtuosity as in our country.

"But the skill of the prospectus, with its sometimes half-fraudulent features, would after all not gain such influence if suggestion were not produced from another side as well, namely, through the instinct of imitation. The habit of making risky investments is so extremely wide-spread that the individual buyer does not feel himself isolated, and therefore dependent upon his own judgments and deliberations. He feels himself as a member of a class, and the class easily becomes a crowd, even a mob, a mob in which the logic of any mob reigns, and that is the logic of doing unthinkingly what others do. It is well known that every member of a crowd stands intellectually and morally on a lower level than he would stand if left to his spontaneous impulses and his own reflections. The crowd may fall into a panic and rush blindly in any direction into which any one may have happened to start, and no one thinks about it, or it may go into exaltation and exuberantly do what no one alone would dare to risk. This mass consciousness is also surely a form of increased suggestibility. The individual feels his own responsibility reduced because he relies instinctively on the judgment of his neighbors, and with this decreased responsibility the energy for resistance to dangerous propositions disappears. Men buy their stocks because others are doing it.

"But finally, may we not call it suggestion, too, if the individual, even tremblingly, accepts the risks of perilous deals because he feels obliged to grasp for an unusually high income in order to live up to the style of his set. Of course, every standard of living is relative. Everything depends upon the habits of those around us. If the community steadily screws up these habits, makes life ostentatious for those of moderate means as well as for the rich, hysterically emphasizes the material values, the will to be satisfied with the income of safe investments has to fight against tremendous odds. The truly strong mind will keep its power to resist, but the slightly weak mind will find the suggestion of the surrounding life more powerful than the fear of possible loss. If all the neighbors in the village have automobiles, the man who would enjoy a quiet book and a pleasant walk much more than a showy ride will yield and spend a thousand dollars for his motor-car where a hundred dollars for books would have brought him far more intense satisfaction. In no country have fashion and ostentatiousness taken such strong possession of the masses, and the willingness to be satisfied with a moderate income is, therefore, nowhere so little at home.

"We must not forget the superficiality of thinking, the uncritical, loose, and flabby use of the reasoning power which shows itself in so many spheres of American mass life. It is sufficient to see the triviality of argument and the cheapness of thought in those newspapers which seek and enjoy the widest circulation. It is difficult not to believe that fundamentally sins of education are to blame for it. The school may bring much to the children, but no mere information can be a substitute for a training in thorough thinking. Here lies the greatest defect of our average schools. The looseness of the spelling and figuring draws its consequences. Whoever becomes accustomed to inaccuracy in the elements remains inaccurate in his thinking his life long. If the American public loses a hundred million dollars a year by investments in worthless undertakings, surely not the smallest cause is the lack of concise reasoning. Wrong analogies control the thought of the masses. Any copper stock must be worth buying because the stock of Calumet-Hecla multiplied its value a hundredfold.

"But the irony of the situation lies in the fact that, as experience shows, those

who are the cleverest thinkers in their fields are in the realm of investments as easily trapt as the most superficial reasoners. It is well known that college professors, school-teachers, and ministers figure prominently on the mailing list of unscrupulous brokers, and their hard-earned savings are especially often given for stocks which soon are not worth the paper on which they are printed. Sometimes, to be sure, this unpractical behavior of the idealists really results from an unreasonable indifference to commercial questions. The true scholar, whose life is tuned to the conviction that he has more important things to do in the world than to make money, readily falls into a mood of carelessness with regard to the money which he does chance to make. In this state of indifference he follows any advice, and may easily be misled. But it seems probable that the more frequent case is the opposite one. Just because the teacher or the pastor has small chance to save anything, they give their fullest thought to the question how to multiply their earnings, and their mistake springs rather from their ignorance of the actual conditions. They think that they can figure it out by mere logic and overlook the hard realities.

"They resemble another group of victims who can be found in the midst of commercial life, the overclever people who rely on especially artificial arguments. They feel sure that they see some points which no one else has discovered, and while they may have noticed some small reasonable points, they overlook important conditions which the simpler-minded would have seen. They know everything better than their neighbors, and whatever their friends buy or sell, they at once have a brilliant argument to prove that the step was wrong. They generally forget that the listener must be suspicious of their wisdom, as they themselves have never earned the fruit of their apparent wisdom: They all, however, may find comfort in the well-known fact that hardly any great financier has died, not even a Harriman or a Morgan, without there being found in his possession large quantities of worthless stocks and bonds.

"But the variety of intellectual types, the careless and the uncritical, the overclever and the illogical thinkers, could easily protect themselves against the dangers of the shortcomings in their mental mechanism if their minds had not another trait, which, too, is more frequent in America than anywhere else in the world, the lack of respect for the expert. The average American is his own expert in every field. This is certainly not a reproach. It supplies American public life with an immense amount of energy and readiness to help. Above all, historically it was the necessary outcome of the political democracy. In striking contrast to the European bureaucracy, any citizen could, at any time, be called to be postmaster or mayor or governor or member of the cabinet. A true American would find his way, however complex the work before him. That was and is splendid. Yet the development of the recent decades has clearly shown that the danger of this mental attitude after all appears to the newer American generation alarmingly great in many fields. Civil service has steadily grown, the influence of the engineer and the expert in every technical and practical field has more and more taken control of American life, because the go-as-you-please methods of the amateur have shown increasingly their ineffectiveness. Education has slowly been removed from the dilettantic, unprepared school boards. The reign of the expert in public life seems to have begun. But in private life such an attitude is still a part of

A Box of Fine Cigars Makes a "Merry Xmas" All The Merrier

Actual Size of the Cigar and the Style of the Box

Let a box of 25 La REGINA (Victoria shape) Cigars (Price $2.00 delivered, all charges prepaid) carry your message.

We attend to all the details. Just remit to us with directions—we ship the cigars with your card enclosed, and notify the person addressed of the shipment.

La REGINA is not to be thought of as a 3-for-25c cigar (the rate at which we sell them). **The REGINA is a cigar that has a value quite apart from ordinary price making.** Our price based on a sale of millions of this brand a year over the counters of 800 United Cigar Stores—it's the 800-store-price.

No one on earth sells as many cigars as we do—therefore no one can buy at prices as low and get the **quality.**

And we never advertise a new cigar. Until a cigar makes good with the smokers we couldn't afford to risk the cost or our reputation. La REGINA has made good. The highest grade Havana in the filler, wrapped with the famous Connecticut broadleaf. A cigar with a "burn" in which zest is not sacrificed for mildness—but **exquisitely mild.** Attractively packed.

Money returned if cigars are not satisfactory. **The smoker decides.**

Remit, stating mild, medium or strong. With all orders filled our Profit-Sharing Certificates, List of Premiums and a beautifully illustrated catalogue.

CIGARS

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Mail Order Service Flatiron Building New York City

Dec. 10th **Dec. 25th**

ALICE:- *"A Conklin Pen! The very thing I'll get Tom! Won't he be tickled! And it's such a sensible, practical gift, too."*

TOM:- *"Fine! Now that's what I call class! And just what I wanted, too! Either I talk in my sleep or Alice is a mind-reader."*

Jot down on YOUR Christmas List

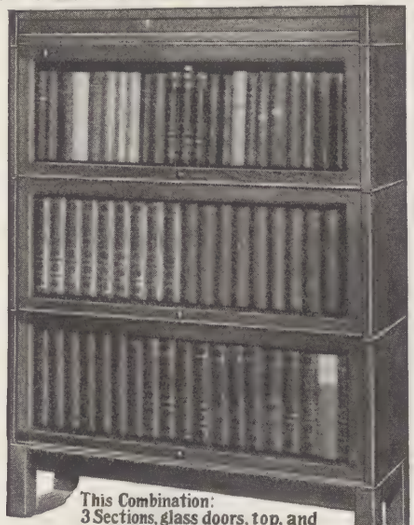
Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen

He can use it in his WORK Every Day

The Conklin *fills itself* and *cleans itself*; 14K iridium-tipped gold pens that *never* scratch or blot. All styles and sizes. Exchangeable after Christmas if point doesn't suit. $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up at stationers, druggists, jewelers everywhere.

The Conklin Pen Mfg. Co., **275 Conklin Bldg., Toledo, O.**

A Substantial Christmas Gift



This Combination:
3 Sections, glass doors, top, and base, (SOLID OAK) $7.75
ON APPROVAL

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

Our new "Universal Style" combines a pleasing, enduring design, with latest practical improvements in construction. Adapted for home or office library; beautifully finished in SOLID OAK with **non-binding, disappearing glass doors**, at $1.75 per section; top and base, $1.25 each. The greatest value we have ever offered. On orders amounting to $10.00 and over **we pay freight**; slight extra charge to extreme Western States. Other styles and grades at correspondingly low prices. Lundstrom Bookcases are **endorsed by over fifty thousand users.** Sold only **direct** from our factory at a **considerable saving** to you. Write for our new catalog No. 23.

PER SECTION $1.75 AND UP

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N.Y.
Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City

Farm Mortgages 6%

No careful investor should fail to look into the merit of Western Farm Mortgages. Let us send descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. 30 years' experience. Highest references.

E. J. Lander & Co. Grand Forks, N.D.

FOR HIS CHRISTMAS

Give him a **Rockwell Reminder** for 1914. A daily calendar (twelve monthly pads) on bond paper, and leather cover holding two months at a time. Insert new pad each month. Note engagements ahead. Tear off leaves daily and forgetting is impossible.

Size 3 in. by 5 in. Just fits the vest pocket

Genuine Pigskin or Seal	$1.00
Fine Black Leather	.50
Name on cover in gold (extra)	.25

Postpaid on receipt of price—Money back if not satisfied

ROCKWELL PRINTING CO., 1090 Clinton St., Hoboken, N. J.

A Gift to Father or the Friend who Smokes
A Sargent Patent Humidor

It keeps cigars or tobacco from drying out.
There are so many of our Humidors in use and because of their efficient work they have become known as the Smokers' Chum.
All Sargent's Humidors have a heavy patented stone set in the lid of the box, by means of which the moisture for the cigars can be controlled. This stone will absorb the water when poured on it, similar to a sponge, but makes leakage impossible and retains the moisture for a long time. We do not use any sponges or pads to become rancid or unsanitary.

Humidor No. 101, Mission finished and lined with glass, $2.00
Humidor No. 105, Mahogany finish, lined with white tile glass, $3.00
Humidor No. 106, Circassian Walnut, lined with white tile glass, $4.00
The above Humidors will be shipped Express collect.
Add 75c to the price of Humidor if you wish sent prepaid east of the Miss. River; west add $1.00.
Our Travelers' Cigar Case No. 13, holds 24 cigars, is $2.00 delivered.
SARGENT CIGAR & PLANTATION CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

the mental equipment of millions. They ignore the physician and cure themselves with patent medicines or mental healing; they ignore the banker and broker and make their investments in accordance with their own amateurish inspiration.

"It is then, after all, no chance that this commercially clever American nation wastes more in antieconomic fabrics than any other people on the globe. It is the outcome of psychological traits which are rooted in significant conditions of our educational and social life. Yet as soon as these conditions are recognized, and these reasons for waste are understood, it ought not to be difficult fundamentally to change all this and to make the savings of the nation everywhere really sources of national income."

ERIE'S PROPOSED BIG MORTGAGE

No definite announcement has yet been made as to the much-talked-of huge mortgage to be issued by the Erie Railroad, with a view to the absorption by it of existing mortgages and providing ultimately for further issues that may be required; in the main, it will be a refunding issue. Financiers have been interested in this issue, perhaps more than in other large blanket mortgages recently undertaken by some of the great railway systems, mainly because of a general knowledge that several layers of mortgage bonds now exist in the Erie system, and just how matters could be adjusted many fail to comprehend.

It seems to be not generally known that of the several layers of bonds practically all are secured on the mileage between New York and Lake Erie, the main line of the Erie. As pointed out by *The Wall Street Journal*, this line makes up less than half the entire present Erie system. West of Buffalo the Erie has under its control more than 1,000 miles of road. That mileage has against it only $40,000,000 in bonds held by the public, the rate per mile of mortgage being only $35,000, whereas the rate per mile on the main line is about $200,000. It is true that stocks in controlled companies and over $35,000,000 of their bonds are in the main deposited as additional security for Erie's present consolidated mortgage and general mortgage bonds, which in effect spreads the lien of those bonds over the western mileage. All the same, there exist at present only two mortgages on that part of the system. Inasmuch as the road through to Chicago is now double-tracked, its increased value as security for the proposed big mortgage is obvious. The existence of so great a number of mortgages on the main line is also qualified as to its seriousness by the fact that many of the underlying issues are small.

STRIKING RETURNS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Reports that come from the Bureau of Statistics indicate, says *Bradstreet's*, that "the flood of foreign imports which it was predicted would follow the enactment of the new tariff bill has apparently been delayed." For October imports reached the sum of $132,893,960. In October last year the corresponding sum was $178,987,986. These figures indicate a decrease this year of 23.5 per cent., or over one-

Who Pays the Income Tax on Your Coupons?

Our Income Tax Department is prepared to assist you in determining which of your bonds contain the tax free covenant whereby the issuing company agrees to assume your normal tax of one per cent.

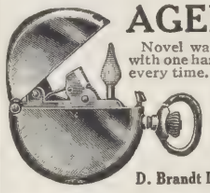
You may command our services in this connection by communicating with us either in person or by letter.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Capital and Surplus - -	$30,000,000
Deposits - - - - -	167,000,000

Box of
All Havana Only 25c

French's superb Cuban Special. Filler of Havana leaves too short to use in the manufacture of our celebrated Juan del Rey brand of Havana cigars. Both filler and wrapper are the purest Cuban grown tobacco—thoroughly seasoned leaf. Rich, mellow and exquisite tropic flavor. Five cigars in Spanish Cedar Box by parcel post prepaid direct to you for only 25c, silver or stamps. Limited introductory offer. Send today.
FRENCH TOBACCO CO., Dept. 27, Statesville, N. C.



AGENTS A BRAND NEW LIGHTER

Novel watch-shaped Lighter. Operated with one hand; gives an instantaneous light every time. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive; does away with matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, etc. Dandy thing for the end of your chain. Tremendous seller. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices.
D. Brandt Lighter Co., 148 Duane St., N. Y.

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)
By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

quarter. The writer comments further on these and other figures of our foreign trade:

"The decrease in duty-free imports was 20.6 per cent., and that in dutiable imports was 31 per cent. In this connection it should be noted that the imports for the first three days of October were included in the September statement; the tariff bill was signed on October 4, but even with the addition of the $13,665,000 of imports on these three days, the total October imports this year, $146,558,000, fall 18 per cent. short of those of October a year ago, and 14 per cent. short of those for September this year. The result of this sharp decline in import trade is to cause the imports for the ten months ending with October to fall behind those of a year ago by a considerable amount. At the close of October 3 the imports for the calendar year to date aggregated $1,327,294,071, a decrease of $5,600,656 from the full nine months of 1912, and by the end of October the decrease in all imports was $50,694,682, or 3.3 per cent.

"In the matter of exports, there is no evidence in the grand totals of a sag in this branch of trade, the October exports being $271,588,726, a sum 24 per cent. larger than that of September, only 2.5 per cent. smaller than the largest monthly total ever recorded—that of November, 1912—and 6.7 per cent. larger than the total for October, 1912, up to that time the heaviest monthly total ever recorded. The excess of exports in October, $138,694,766, is also the largest excess ever recorded in any month. The exports for ten months of this year aggregate $2,005,010,884, a sum 7.2 per cent. larger than was recorded a year ago at that date, and the largest total of exports ever recorded in a ten-months' period. The total imports and exports of merchandise for October and the ten months of 1913 compare with like periods of the two preceding years as follows:

OCTOBER

Imports	1911	1912	1913
Free of duty	$69,356,325	$102,711,717	$81,575,185
Dutiable	63,249,426	75,276,269	51,318,775
Total	$132,605,751	$177,987,986	$132,893,960
Exports			
Domestic	$207,634,661	$251,587,995	$268,927,453
Foreign	2,730,855	3,045,509	2,661,273
Total	$210,365,516	$254,633,504	$271,588,726
Exc. of exports	$77,759,765	$76,645,518	$138,694,766

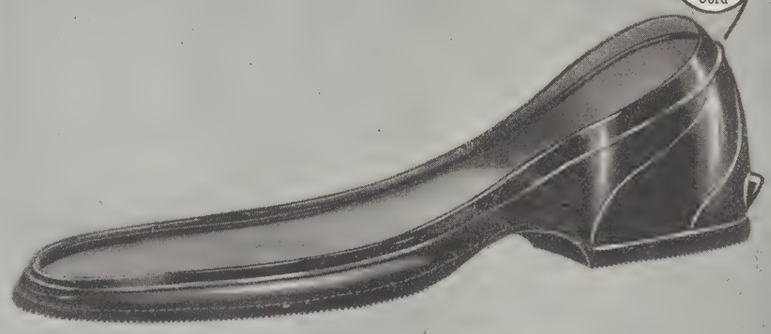
TEN MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER

Imports	1911	1912	1913
Free of duty	$647,399,402	$812,604,530	$782,735,688
Dutiable	618,123,534	698,278,183	677,452,343
Total	$1,265,522,936	$1,510,882,713	$1,460,188,031
Exports			
Domestic	$1,636,363,087	$1,840,273,972	$1,974,350,084
Foreign	29,503,763	30,384,023	30,660,800
Total	$1,665,866,850	$1,870,657,995	$2,005,010,884
Exc. of exports	$400,343,914	$359,775,282	$544,822,853

"As stated above, there is little evidence in the aggregate export totals of a reaction in the foreign demand for our goods, but when the detailed statement of exports of leading products for October and the ten months is closely examined, there are some features that may presage a turn in the tide of foreign demand. Thus the total value of the exports of six leading products in October is $147,831,262, a gain of $13,918,000, or about 10.3 per cent. Deducting the total value of six leading

"The Rubbers of a Gentleman"

None Genuine Without This Patented Cord



Appreciated by those who are careful of their appearance.

Note this:—You can depend on the dealer who sells "EVERSTICK" to carry the best of everything.

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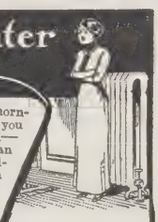
TRADE MARK

INVISIBLE RUBBER

Insist upon the genuine "Everstick" For sale by discriminating Dealers

Does Your Heater Run You



—make you look after it from early morning till late at night—sometimes keep you roasting hot, more often freezing cold—and all the time burning more coal than is necessary. This condition can be avoided by equipping your heating plant with the Jewell Heat Controller. With this simple, economical device your heater must actually run itself. All that is necessary is to occasionally put in a little coal. The JEWELL automatically takes care of drafts and dampers and keeps an even, steady fire that gives you an even heat at any temperature desired—with the minimum amount of coal.

The clock attachment assures a warm house in the morning but keeps it cool over night.

By the use of the JEWELL, heating troubles and worries are not only abolished, expensive coal bills are not only reduced, but changes in temperature are avoided, making the JEWELL indispensable for health and comfort.

THE JEWELL HEAT CONTROLLER

Write for Literature — How to Solve Your Heating Problem and we'll also send you the name of the dealer at whose place you can see the JEWELL in actual operation.

Jewell Heat Controllers are attractive, an ornament to any room, come complete, ready to set up—may be applied to any system of heating—and guaranteed to give efficient service. Write for particulars.

JEWELL MANUFACTURING CO.
22 Green St., Auburn, N.Y.

Or Do You Run Your Heater?

PANAMA REPP

50¢

You are well dressed if you wear this pure silk cravat.

Look for the name "Panama" woven in the edge of each scarf.

Sold at all good furnishing shops.

W. O. Horn & Bro.
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"The Single Tax: What It Is."—*George.*
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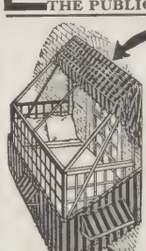
All three booklets and The Public, the paper with the Single Tax point of view, 13 weeks for 25 cents.
THE PUBLIC, Ellsworth Bldg., CHICAGO



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A real cozy, comfortable outdoor bed. Sizes for one or two people. Quick adjusting storm curtains. Easily put up. Supports a ton. Write for prices and book, "Outdoor Sleeping Made Easy."
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Pulverized, dry and clean, ready to apply. Large barrel $4, freight prepaid east of Missouri River.

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NATURAL GUANO CO., 807 River St., Aurora, Ill.

products for October from the total of all exports, however, it is found that the remainder, representing other exports, largely manufactured goods, is only $123,757,464, a gain over last year of but 2.5 per cent. Thus the gain in manufactured exports is far less than the gain in leading exports, which include raw cotton, breadstuffs, meat, and oils. In the ten months of this year gains in exports of these leading products have been exceeded by the gains in other exports, but the October figures alone do not show the maintenance of this gain. In this connection it will be interesting to compare the showing of exports for October and the ten months in leading as opposed to other exports, made in the following table:

Exports by groups	*October,* 1913	*October,* 1912	*Changes, per cent.*
Breadstuffs	$13,324,894	$26,103,001	D. 48.9
Cotton-seed oil	887,245	1,061,557	D. 16.3
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	80,835	63,769	I. 26.7
Meat and dairy prod	11,109,101	8,663,600	I. 28.2
Cotton	107.375,197	88,689,663	I. 21.0
Mineral oils	15,053,990	9,331,761	I. 61.3
Total above	$147,831,262	$133,913,351	I. 10.3
Other exports	$123,757,464	$120,720,153	I. 2.5
All exports	$271,588,726	$254,633,504	I. 6.9

	Ten mos. ending October, 1913	1912	*Changes, per cent.*
Breadstuffs	$170,218,665	$108,336,191	I. 57.1
Cotton-seed oil	14,158,854	16,702,509	D. 15.2
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	754,234	3,469,099	D. 78.2
Meat and dairy prod	115,425,883	104,714,015	I. 10.2
Cotton	389,809,428	421,582,031	D. 7.5
Mineral oils	121,760,483	100,510,620	I. 21.1
Total above	$812,127,547	$755,314,465	I. 7.5
Other exports	$1,192,883,337	$1,115,343,530	I. 6.9
All exports	$2,005,010,884	$1,870,657,995	I. 7.2

"It will be seen that the gain in cotton exports in October was $18,686,000, or 21 per cent., while the gain in oil exports was $5,727,000, or 61 per cent., and the gain in meat exports was $2,446,000, or 28 per cent. In breadstuffs exports, however, there was a loss of $12,779,000, or fully 49 per cent. The large gain in cotton exports was entirely a matter of price, because the quantity shipped was a trifle less than a year ago in October. For the ten-months' period cotton exports have lagged, owing to the decrease in shipments early in the year growing out of the 2,000,000-bale smaller crop yield of 1912, while breadstuffs, meat, and oil exports have expanded heavily.

"Enough has been cited here to show that foreign-trade figures from now on will repay study, especially in view of the reports of slowing down in European trade, and of the possible effects upon our own trade of lessened buying ability abroad, alike for our farm products and for manufactured goods."

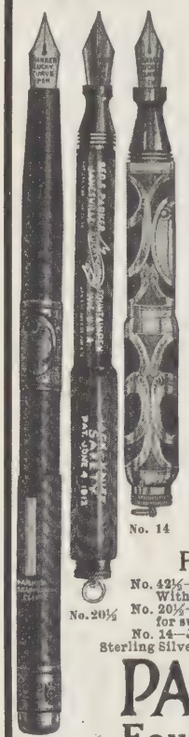
BONDS AS INVESTMENTS FOR BUSINESS MEN

E. W. Keever contributes to *Moody's Magazine* an article in which he insists on the great value of high-grade bonds as investments for the surplus of a business man, because in an emergency they exist as "liquid assets." Profits put back into a man's business, as they so often are, unlike bonds, are subject to business risks, and in times of stringency may cease to be profits at all. Mr Keever says further:

"Let us suppose the manufacturer makes a net profit of ten thousand dollars on the raw material he has purchased and turned into the finished product. Now, if he takes that $10,000 and puts the whole amount back into more raw material, it is no longer real profit, because he is subjecting it to all the risks of the business. It is simply

Your Gift List

may well be headed with the Parker Pen



You will be sure of pleasing anyone to whom you give a Parker Jack Knife Safety or Parker Self-Filling Pen for Christmas. There's sense as well as sentiment in giving Parker Pens—their daily convenience and usefulness will be highly appreciated.

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Handiest of fountain pens. The Lucky Curve and Special Ink Lock keep it from smearing ink. Can be carried in a man's pocket or a lady's purse, or tossed into a trunk or suit case, without danger of leaking.

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No. 14

Pens Illustrated

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No. 20½

No. 42½

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Whatever style or shape of fountain pen you want to give, you'll find a Parker that meets your taste. Over 200 styles sold by 15,000 dealers. Standard—Self-Filling—Safety. If you cannot find a dealer, write for catalog or send price and we will send pen prepaid.

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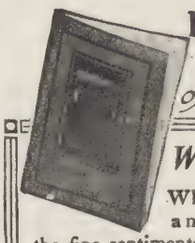

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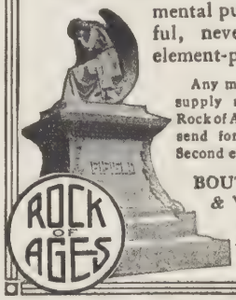

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true profit that he can go home at nig
and tell his wife about is that portion of
$10,000 that he takes out of his busin
and invests in something entirely outs
of it. The inexperienced may not beli
this statement, but ask the man who
been in business for twenty years and
seen two panics, and he will tell you t
his real profits, the ones he expects to
on in old age, are those sums invested
outside things, such as life-insurance,
estate, or bonds. And of these three fo
bonds are by far the best for the inv
ment of business surplus. They are n
marketable than real estate; if caref
chosen they are equally secure, and
collateral for loans they are unsurpas

"This brings us to the consideratio
the more immediate benefits of bonds
commercial reserve. The man who
a surplus in bonds has an insurance
against unforeseen disaster. If a s
temporarily ties up his plant, or a ne
vention compels large expenditures
improved machinery, he can resort t
commercial reserve for the necessary f
He has always on hand liquid assets w
value is not in the least affected by
state of his business. Under modern
ness administration the practical in
tance of such a fund is evident.

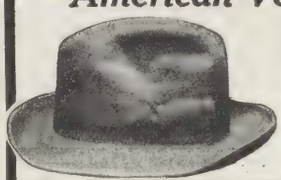
"A further advantage of comm
reserve arises in periods of business ov
pansion. There are times when the
chant sees opportunities to buy at a
discount for cash. The seller must
money at any price. Such opportu
usually come when money is tight
credit strained. The merchant is ca
his full line at the bank, and it is impo
to float commercial paper. At such
his bonds are worth all they cost. H
at once take them to any bank, and b
80 to 90 per cent. of their market valu
thus buy up his bargain. It is simpl
he has cash and the other man hasn'
'real money talks loudest every time

"A striking example of the valu
commercial reserve when such op
nities present themselves is seen i
history of the Standard Oil Compan
of the chief causes of whose wo
success has been the consistent m
nance of a big reserve in cash and
negotiable securities. By means of
reserve the Standard Oil Compan
been able to get into new oil-fields w
competitors were handicapped by l
cash, and to take over competitors wea
by lack of capital, and to impro
position in many other ways.

"*Bradstreets'*, in their January ana
the business failures in the United
during 1912, credit 29.7 per cent. o
failures to 'lack of capital' and 1
cent. to 'specific conditions.' Out
total of 46.2 per cent. due to these
a respectable percentage is evident
to the bankrupt concerns failing t
the quick assets to meet their quick
tions. Nothing but cash will mee
obligations, and bonds are th
form of carrying this very desirab
of quick assets with which t
contingencies.

"The ideal investment of a com
reserve would consist of high-grade railroad bonds, either a first or general mortgage. These bonds should be purchased under par, should have a ready market, either on the Exchange or among the investment houses, and should mature in from ten to fifteen years or less, so as to insure stability. Equipment bonds are one of the best types for investments of this character. To the above securities might be added some of the better public utilities, which, as a class, show very steady earnings and fluctuate but little in price, and a good percentage of high-grade short-term notes."

American Velours



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HE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

his column, to decide questions concerning the correct use rds, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is lted as arbiter.

aders will please bear in mind that no notice be taken of anonymous communications.

. C.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—In answer inquiry concerning the phrase, "hard up," in LITERARY DIGEST for October 25, 1913, ence was made incorrectly to the nautical of this phrase when applied to the tiller—far as it will go,' that is, to the limit of its ment (*on one side or the other*)." The italiwords are incorrect. In nautical usage l up" is the same as "hard aweather," designates "a position of the helm or an to put the helm over as far as possible *d the wind.*" The opposite term is "hard " or "hard alee," which designates the on of the helm, or the order to put the over, as far as possible in the direction *from the wind.*

. W.," Springfield, Ohio.—"Kindly give e pronunciation of 'Cafeteria.'"

Italian spelling of this word is *caffettiera*, nced kaf"fet"tyār'a (first *a* as in *artistic*, cond as in *fare*, and the third as in *sofa*); anish spelling is *cafetera* and this is pro-d ka"fē"tār'a (the *a*'s have the same sound ed above and *ē* has the sound of "e" as in

S. Z.," New York, N. Y.—"Which of the ng sentences is correct? 'The Committee ' or 'The Committee *are* here.' What s proper to use with a collective noun, r or plural?"

nittee is a collective noun. It is to be as singular or as plural in accordance e idea it is used to express. According NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY (under "collective nouns are followed by verbs onouns in the singular or in the plural ng as they are regarded collectively or tively. In the sentence, 'There *was* a ongregation,' the assembly is spoken of ely, as a whole. If the word is used tively, that is, if anything suggests the the component *individuals*, a plural verb e used, as in the sentence 'The congrega- not all of the same opinion.' In the case we feel that the committee *is* present as ittee, not as several members of a com- One would say "The committee *is* n," because the being in session is a of the committee as a whole and not of that member of the committee. But we y "The committee *are* unanimously of on," because unanimity implies action on of the members as individuals."

I. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"Will you kindly e as to the correctness of the sentence, *tents* of the car *was* refused'? Several haintain that the word 'contents' is a noun and takes the singular form of while others agree with me that 'con- a plural word, and the sentence should *contents were* refused.'"

nce the seventeenth century has "con- en construed as a singular. To this day, n, it has been construed as a plural. *tent is*"; "The *contents are*," etc.

G.," New York, N. Y.—The plural nd *monies* are both used. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the former.

"C. A. B.," Hamilton, Ohio.—"Which of the following sentences is correct? 'We have referred the matter to our New York house, *who* has charge of the territory, and have asked them to confer with you at once,' or 'We have referred the matter to our New York house, *which* has charge,' etc. 'The First National Bank has for collection your note,' or 'The First National Bank *have* for collection your note.'"

Use the relative "that" instead of *who* or *which*—"Our New York house that has charge," etc. As the words "The First National Bank" denote a single institution, "has" should be used, *not* "have."

batching, automobiling, baseball. The Chicago Cubs have winter training quarters in grounds; will play match games during Feb. and March with Philadelphia Athletics and St. Louis Browns. Four days' carnival in Feb., rivaling New Orleans Mardi Gras and St. Louis Veiled Prophets. Northern servants. Grounds consists of 42 acres of luxuriant tropical shrubbery and flowers, beautiful palm fringed walks, fountains and shady nooks, facing the Hillsborough river, where boating and fishing are unexcelled. Over a hundred miles of well paved auto boulevards, creating beautiful drives through golden fruit-ladened orange groves, over picturesque streams, through tropical jungles and piney woods. All trains and boats met by autobus. Special rates for families and long stays. Write for booklet and rates to W. F. ADAMS, Manager. Spend a few days at the MANIVISTA HOTEL on the Manatee river.

An agreement whereby all the 14,000 employees shall be retained, even if part time becomes necessary, is reached in the General Electric strike negotiations at Schenectady.

Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, threatened with impeachment if labor troubles increase, resigns on hearing fresh strikes are probable.

December 1.—One hundred and thirty-five persons were killed in 21 States during the hunting season, Wisconsin being the chief sufferer.

December 3.—General Zelaya is freed by the Federal authorities in New York City when the Nicaraguan Government withdraws a homicide charge on which he was arrested.

Twenty-seven men are burned to death in a cheap lodging-house in Boston.

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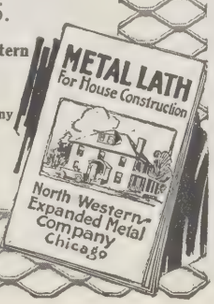

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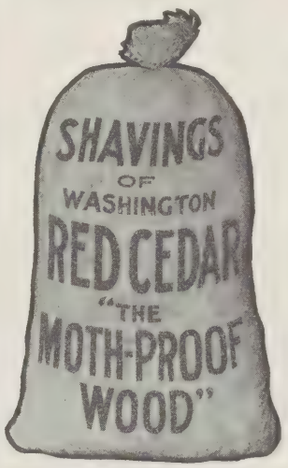

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUFFRAGISTS

IT WAS SOMETHING of an achievement for President Wilson to refuse the requests of a delegation of woman suffragists without giving them the slightest inkling of his own attitude toward their cause, even his political foes acknowledge. Some of them, however, consider it a mere clever "dodge," and his stanch friend, the New York *Evening Post*, even calls it "absurd." According to another friendly paper, the New York *World*, the President's visitors were "properly rebuked." Yet their leader calls the interview "all that we could ask for." The fact is, declares the critical Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, that President Wilson's "meaning was so artfully concealed that some of the women were encouraged, some were disappointed, and some, like Mrs. McCormick, who said that she needed time 'to think' before making any comment, were so dazed that they were unable to form an opinion." The President's refusal to urge equal suffrage upon Congress, continues the Rochester daily, "was couched in such terms that it is impossible to say whether he is in personal sympathy with the suffrage movement or with the opposition, his refusal being based upon the ground that 'I am not at liberty to urge upon Congress, in messages, policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman.'" This statement of the President's has to Washington correspondents "a broader significance than its mere relation to the suffrage question." As the New York *Sun's* representative believes, "it commits Mr. Wilson to the policy of recommending to Congress in the next three years only such subjects as are included in the Baltimore platform." This "is a departure," we are reminded, from the custom of President Roosevelt and President Taft.

Photograph by G. V. Buck.

"I WAS DREADFULLY FRIGHTENED MYSELF, AND I DO BELIEVE HE WAS AS MUCH FRIGHTENED."

But Dr. Anna Howard Shaw says she is satisfied with her interview with President Wilson, tho she is sorry he failed to link his name with Lincoln's by official advocacy of the enfranchisement of women.

The fifty-five suffragists who called on President Wilson in the White House last week were a delegation from the recently adjourned Washington convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, was their head and spokesman. The President paid the strictest attention, say the dispatches, while she asked him, on behalf of the women citizens of the republic, to ask Congress for an equal-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, or, failing in this, to "use the Administration's power" to secure the appointment in the House of Representatives of "a committee corresponding with the Suffrage Committee in the Upper House, before whom we may go, a committee which has leisure to examine our subject, a committee which can give it its time."

The President's brief speech in reply "is of wide application and interest," observes the New York *Evening Post's*

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Washington correspondent, "because it does not apply solely to woman suffrage, but to all of the various movements and propaganda which send delegations here, or have conventions here, and seek to induce the White House to take up their cause and make recommendations to Congress." To quote a portion of what Mr. Wilson said:

"I set myself this very strict rule when I was Governor of New Jersey and have followed it as President, and shall follow it as President—that I am not at liberty to urge upon Congress, in messages, policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman.

"In other words, I have not yet presented to any legislature my private views on any subject, and I never shall, because I conceive that to be part of the whole process of government that I shall be spokesman for somebody, not for myself. It would be an impertinence. When I speak for myself, I am an individual; when I am spokesman of an organic body, I am a representative.

"For that reason, you see, I am by my own principles shut out, in the language of the street, from 'starting anything.' I have to confine myself to those things which have been embodied as promises to the people at an election. That is the strict rule I set for myself.

"I want to say that with regard to all other matters, I am not only glad to be consulted by my colleagues in the two houses, but I hope they will often pay me the compliment of consulting me when they want to know my opinion on any subject.

"One member of the Rules Committee did come to me and asked me what I thought about this suggestion of yours of appointing a special committee of the House, as the Senate has already appointed a special committee, for the consideration of woman's suffrage, and I told him that I thought it was a proper thing to do. So that, so far as my personal advice has been asked by a single member of the Committee, it has been given to that effect. I want to tell you that to show that I am strictly living up to my principles."

"When he told us that," says Dr. Shaw, in a New York *Tribune* interview,

"I inquired if I might ask him a question. He said I might. I said: 'Mr. President, since you can not present our case to Congress, and since we have no committee in the House, who is to speak for us there?' He returned laughingly that he had found us well able to speak for ourselves, whereupon I said: 'But not authoritatively. Have we any one, Mr. President, to present our case with authority to Congress?' He hesitated a moment, the muscles of his face twitched; I was dreadfully frightened myself, and I do believe he was as much frightened; but he didn't evade the question; he answered squarely, 'No.'

"And to my mind that 'No' was the most important thing in the interview."

After leaving the White House, Dr. Shaw said optimistically of the visit:

"It was all that we could ask for. He is in favor of a committee of the House; that was our chief purpose in coming to see him."

Yet the leader of the suffragists is sorry—"more for Mr. Wilson's sake than for ours"—"that he has not had the courage to speak out for our enfranchisement, and I am the more sorry because I think that he believes in it. He could not have written the words he has written in 'The New Freedom' and not believe in it." The nearest thing to an official suffrage reply to President Wilson's speech is contained in this little argument, with which Dr. Shaw concluded her statement:

"I think he is mistaken in considering himself the spokesman of his party. He should be the spokesman of his country now. Moreover, would he not speak for his party in speaking for suffrage? His total vote in the last election was 6,292,718. Half of this is 3,146,359. Now, in the ten States where women vote the total Democratic vote is 1,577,254. In the campaign States, North Dakota, Montana, and Nevada, where the suffrage bill has passed the legislature stage and is before the people, the total Democratic vote is 65,112. In Iowa, New York, and New Jersey, where the bill has passed one legislature, the total Democratic vote is 1,010,938. A suffrage bill has also passed Democratic legislatures in Wisconsin and Missouri. Count these totals up and you will find that the Democratic vote in States where women have the ballot or where the legislature is Democratic and has shown itself for woman suffrage amounts to 3,148,660, or more than half the Democratic vote in the last Presidential election.

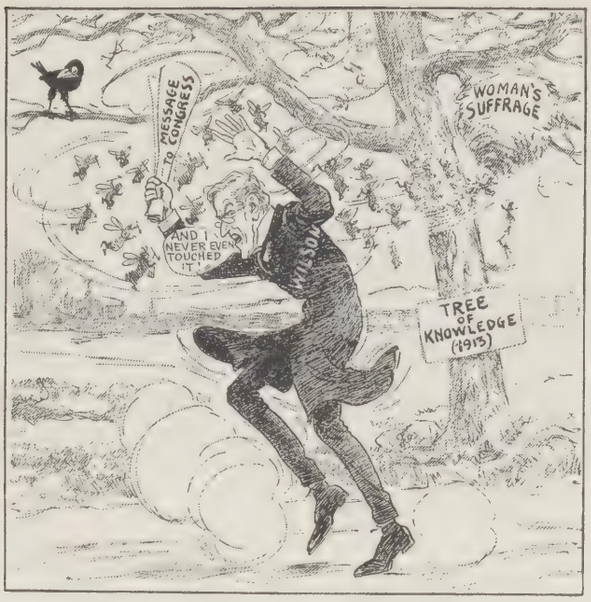
"Is Mr. Wilson representing the majority of his party, therefore, when he declines to speak for enfranchisement of women?"

So the suffragists are concealing any disappointment they may feel and speak of the President most kindly. The good feeling may not extend to his party, however, hints Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the suffragists' congressional committee—"we are going to turn the votes of millions of women and the influence of many more against the Democratic party in the next election, unless that party changes its mind on the question of suffrage."

But opposition editors are not willing to let Mr. Wilson off so easily. The incident brings from the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) the admission that "if adroitness in dodging awkward questions is a proof of political ability, then Woodrow Wilson is one of the ablest politicians the country ever produced." In the Indianapolis *Star's* (Prog.) opinion, "the President 'wabbled,' not to say quibbled, in his talk to the women." The New York *Press* (Prog.) wonders at the "novel doctrine" expounded by the President, and inclines to the view that with "the suffragettes" he was perhaps "not so modest and retiring as politic and calculating." No less critical is the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), friend of equal suffrage and strong supporter of the Administration. It does not want to call the President's courteous speech a "dodge," but—

"it does not square with what we believe to be the sound conception of the Presidency as an office in which initiative and leadership are essential. For that matter, it does not square with President Wilson's own practise. No Executive has been more insistent or more successful than he in impressing his personal views upon Congress; and we take it that he would not make a quibbling distinction between doing this in a public message and in earnest interviews with members. Mr. Underwood, for example, stated on the floor of Congress that free sugar and free wool were written into the Tariff Bill at the express request of Mr. Wilson. He might perhaps say that this was only his development of the 'organic consideration' given to the tariff in the Democratic platform. But take another case. Last week he urged Congress to enact a Federal law for Presidential primaries. What organic consideration, of which he is the obedient spokesman, had his party given to this subject? The Baltimore platform favored Presidential primaries, but only 'through legislation in each State.' The Federal scheme is off Wilson's own bat. It is entirely right that he should recommend to Congress whatever he thinks best for the country. The only question is whether it is right for him to say that he can not unless it has been previously considered by his party. To state that position is, in our opinion, enough to make it appear absurd."

In contrast with this is the attitude of the New York *World* (Dem.), which, not content with praising the President, undertakes to scold the suffragists who went to the White House "truculently with preliminary demands and menaces which were out of place and not much to their credit." They were "properly rebuked" by the President, who, adds *The World*, "gave his callers a primary lesson in party and popular government, and, as is customary with him, he imparted the instruction courteously as well as pointedly. The appeal of the suffragists must continue to be to the people." The opinion exprest in the last sentence from the *World* editorial is shared by other editors, who have no objection to the women's activity at Washington. The suffragists, explains the Springfield *Republican*, understand politics, "agitate methodically," and realize that "one way to agitate is to press along all possible avenues of approach." Yet *The Republican* concludes, as do the New York *Evening Sun* and Pittsburg *Dispatch*, that "the most fruitful field for the suffrage movement for some time to come



THAT'S WHY!
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

"NEVER 'START ANYTHING,' JOHN."
—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun.*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUFFRAGISTS—TWO VIEWS.

must be in the States; and along State lines the most rapid advance can be made." Nor does the Washington *Post* see how the suffragists could expect President Wilson to become their leader when so many of the women of this country are opposed to suffrage.

"OBSERVING" ELECTIONS IN SANTO DOMINGO

A HINT of the embarrassments and rebuffs that may lie in wait for Uncle Sam in his rôle of champion of constitutional government in America is afforded by Santo Domingo's protest against the presence of American "observers" at her polling-places during this week's elections. It will be remembered that, in his efforts to restore order in Santo Domingo last summer, Minister Sullivan told the revolutionary leaders that if they would turn their attention from bullets to ballots they might "count upon the aid and support of the Government of the United States to assist them in their efforts to lead the country to a condition in which the will of the people may be registered by an honorable ballot taken in an election properly regulated." But just as Mr. Sullivan's endeavor was apparently crowned with success, the fighting began again, and continued until a number of Government victories moved the revolutionists to arrange terms of surrender. In granting these terms President Bordas also promised a free election.

As the election approached and it was rumored that the United States Government was sending a "commission" to "supervise" the event, Dominican indignation over this alleged violation of the country's sovereignty found expression in mass-meetings in Santo Domingo City and in a protest by the President. Replying through Minister Sullivan, Mr. Bryan assured President Bordas that the Americans sent to visit the principal polling-places would be there,

"not as a 'commission' for which this Government asks any official recognition, but only as individuals, to lend moral support by their presence to the efforts which President Bordas has so fully pledged himself to make that the elections shall be free and uninfluenced in every respect, and in order that, if any questions should arise as to the good faith of any one concerned, undeniably impartial witnesses may be available to bear testimony as to exactly what happened."

The Administration's course in seeking to give these "observers" an unofficial status, remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, "is only another application of the principle on which the Lind mission to Mexico was based." And he goes on to say:

"It is believed here that the step in Santo Domingo is only the first attempt of the Wilson Administration to make practically effective its championship of constitutional government in Latin America.

"There is a general conviction that the action in the present situation will prove to be an entering wedge for even more advanced courses in other Latin-American countries where similar conditions prevail."

And in the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Transcript* we read:

"The Dominican situation has been extremely unsatisfactory ever since the murder of President Caceres two years ago. Only last year a special commission went from the United States and arranged for the retirement of the Victoria Government, and the setting up of a provisional government. Even this did not last, and another revolution took place last summer. It was strangled by notification to the rebels that the United States would not recognize any Government set up by them or give it the customs receipts of the Republic, which are collected by the United States, and also by Mr. Sullivan's assurance of a fair election this fall if the fighting were stopt. Persons here familiar with the Dominican situation are hopeless over the attempts to impose constitutional government upon a country of 600,000 inhabitants, 90 per cent. of whom can not read or write, and in which there is but one road, thirty miles long, just built by the United States."

The Dominican grievance is touched upon in the following interview with José M. Nouel, who was Santo Domingo's Secretary of State during the administration of his brother, ex-President Nouel:

"Santo Domingo does not want a father who is always scolding. A child will not stand scolding all the time. What my country needs is beneficial protection by the States. . . . . .

"We admire the United States as a great nation, but we wish the United States to be friendly and not to interfere.

"The majority of the commissioners sent to Santo Domingo by the United States do things which they can not possibly be authorized by the Government to do. Instead of complying with diplomatic orders, they make commercial transactions. It is this that has caused the indignation against the commissioners in Santo Domingo. . . . . .

"Instead of getting a beneficial protection, the people of Santo Domingo are being humiliated. The United States has no right to revise or regulate elections there. The convention between this country and Santo Domingo does not authorize intervention in the internal affairs of the latter."

While attaching little importance to the Dominican protest in itself, the Charleston *News and Courier* points out that "as a symptom it is decidedly interesting." For—

"It is to be feared that much the same disposition is going to be evinced by other Latin-American countries similarly circumstanced. For some years, at any rate, our good intentions are not going to save us from abuse. In international affairs, as in private life, regulation of one's neighbors is a thankless task."

NEW ENGLAND'S MISSING DIVIDEND

IT MAY BE BETTER, after all, to pass a dividend than a danger-signal, as one writer suggests, yet last week's action of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad probably aroused more consternation in New England than any wreck that ever occurred on the road. For New Haven shares, widely held by thousands of small investors, had regularly paid large dividends for forty years and had come to be looked upon as "the very rock of financial stability." More than 10,000 of the road's 23,968 stockholders are women, 9,000 more are individual men. And their "yearly incomes from this source, generally small," notes the New York *World*, are now cut down to nothing at all, "and large numbers of them have doubtless thereby been brought face to face with want at the start of the winter." This, adds the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "with the fact that the stock, which stood at 225 ten years ago and was paying 10 per cent., is down to about 70 in the market, is a humiliating position."

Yet the Springfield *Republican*, speaking with all the authority of its position in the center of New England and of its long knowledge of the New Haven Road and the public it serves, calls the directors' decision to pass the quarterly dividend "the most businesslike act of that board in a decade." It further contends that the act conserves "the larger public interest" and will in the end benefit the stockholders of the road and all New England. And a large stockholder quoted in the New York *Sun* considers his stock "worth more to-day because the dividend was passed than it would have been if the dividend had been paid." Even Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, the arch-critic of former New Haven managements, is heard to say, after hearing this dividend news, "The New Haven is in competent hands."

Mr. Howard Elliott, the New Haven's new executive, declares that he never "sat on a board of directors that felt so badly" as did the New Haven directors who "took away the dividends which would have come as Christmas presents. They had the courage to take that position because they knew it was for the good of the stockholders, the road, and the public at large." In the official statement issued in justification of the directors' decision, the New Haven is called "a strong company, owning valuable property, real estate, and securities worth many millions of dollars." But it is difficult to realize on these assets just now, "and the directors believe it is unwise to attempt to do so until general conditions are better." Figures are given showing that the total income at present available "is required for working capital." Furthermore, the result of the arbitration of recent wage disputes will mean an increase of expenses for the coming year, as will also "the improvements to which the company is already committed." "The directors feel, therefore, that the welfare of the company, of its stockholders, and of the territory served by the various lines will be conserved better under all the conditions now confronting the company, by not declaring at this time a dividend."

As already noted, this reasoning seems perfectly sound to the Springfield *Republican*. It says:

"To go on paying dividends that are not earned would wreck any business enterprise, the humblest or the most colossal. The New Haven has been doing this very thing for some five years, in the vain hope that there would be a turn in the tide, but the hour had come to abandon 'high finance' and apply plain, old-fashioned business principles to the great problem confronting the property.

"How distressing this event must be in the homes of thousands of stockholders in New England, who had been taught to regard New Haven shares as the very rock of financial stability, is a poignant feature of the situation. Trust funds, estates, and family inheritances without number have for a generation been based on the assumed soundness of this security. This fact alone caused the company's directors to continue paying the old 8 per cent. dividend long after the road had ceased to earn it."

But, continues *The Republican*, whatever the shock to the community, "still, New England must profit by the fact that the income of the road formerly diverted to the stockholders will now be used to save the road from a receivership." The fixt charges can be met, it believes; "there will be no physical deterioration of the property," and, once rid of certain incubi, the New Haven, by itself, "remains one of the most intrinsically sound railroad properties in the United States." If the stockholders keep their faith in it and look upon this episode "as, in reality, the heralding of an era of conservative and honest and lawful upbuilding, they will see the end of these troubles sooner than, in the depression of the hour, they are disposed to believe."

Not that all comment is so soothing in tone. At a dinner last week, and in the presence of Mr. Elliott, of the New Haven, who had a few things to say about governmental unfairness to the railroads, Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, declared:

"The whole country stands appalled to-day at the developments in the affairs of the New Haven. A great property builded on the resource, thrift, and pioneer morals of New England has been drained of its very blood and bone through methods that inspired the divine command, 'Thou shalt not steal.' . . . . . .

"It should have been impossible to accomplish in any progressive State. I feel sure the Federal Government in its present hands will not remain dumb to the constitutional command of absolute control over interstate commerce."

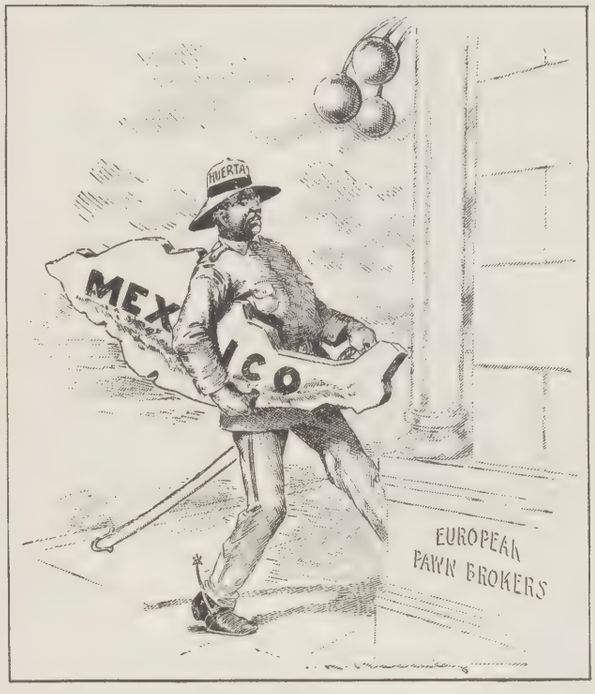
The New York *World* is with Governor Cox. In a characteristic editorial excoriation of the New Haven's owners, it predicts that "the looting of the New Haven, together with the 'Frisco scandal," will give to the country a new interstate-commerce law. It believes that "Congress can not long defer legislation that will enable a Federal commission to regulate railroad capitalization as effectively as the Federal authority now regulates rates." For "it is folly to try to control rates without controlling capitalization."

The New Haven was not long ago rather thoroughly investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but more trouble may be in store for it, if we are to believe rumors from Washington. In the New York *Sun's* correspondence, for instance, we hear that moves for a Congressional inquiry, prompted by the passing of the Christmas dividend, have been dropt owing to an understanding that the Department of Justice is considering the possibility of criminal proceedings.

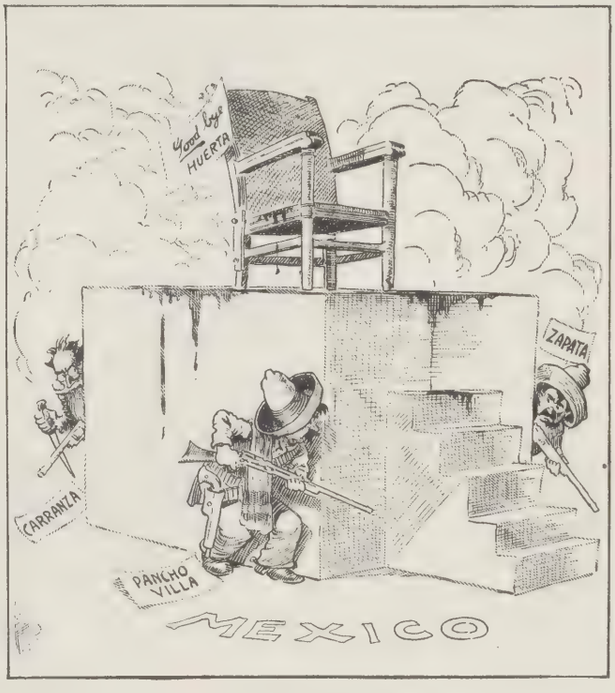
Yet some think that the New Haven's plight calls for help, not prosecution. Nor does the New York *Globe* believe the New England road alone in its misery. Greater expenses and the decreased purchasing power of the dollar justify, we are told, the demand for higher freight rates. As *The Globe* puts it:

"The disease afflicting the New Haven is general among the railroads. Its financial anemia is intensified by Mellenism, but other railroads are also going white, and grave seems the need of the doctors of the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribing the only remedy that promises a restoration of health and normality."

WHAT CARRANZA'S CANNON DID—RUINS OF A FORT IN VICTORIA, A CITY RECENTLY TAKEN BY HIS FORCES.



TRYING TO HOCK IT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



NOW FOR THE REAL FIGHT.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

UP-TO-DATE WARFARE—MOTOR-CARS TAKE THE PLACE OF MULES AS TRANSPORT FOR THE REBEL ARMY.

THE DAY'S WORK IN MEXICO.

PARCEL-POST CHEER FOR CHRISTMAS

A CHRISTMAS GIFT that appears to be widely appreciated is Postmaster-General Burleson's order increasing weight limits, reducing rates, and admitting books to the parcel post. Most of these changes will take place on January 1, a little too late for Christmas shoppers, but not too late to be a part of our Christmas cheer. For it is a sign that the parcel-post system "will be developed to its fullest use," thinks the Washington *Post*, and that "ultimately it ought to have the desired effect on the cost of living." "That such radical changes are to become effective one year after the parcel post was first put in operation is convincing proof" to the Philadelphia *Press* "of popular appreciation of this splendid public utility established by the Government." According to the Postmaster-General's announcement as summarized in the press dispatches, "the weight limit on packages to be carried in the first two zones—that is, to any point within 150 miles of their starting-place—will be increased on January 1 from 20 to 50 pounds." At the same time, "the limit of weight on packages carried in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth zones, or to all points in the United States beyond the 150-mile limit, will be increased from 11 to 20 pounds." In the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth zones rates are reduced. Beginning next March, books are to be admitted to the parcel post. The rate on books weighing eight ounces or less is to be one cent for each two ounces (the present third-class rate); on those weighing over eight ounces the zone parcel-post rates are to apply.

In an editorial estimate of the effect of the changes the Philadelphia *Record* comes to the conclusion that "by increasing the weight limit in the 150-mile zones to 50 pounds, the parcel post will absorb two-thirds of the traffic hitherto carried by the express companies," while "a great volume of new business may be expected from the rural districts, which lie off the regular express routes, but which are articulated with the parcel-post service by the free rural delivery." *The Inquirer*, of the same city, observes that "at the present rate of progress it will not be a great while until the United States Government will have absorbed the parcel-carrying business of the country." These latest changes it looks upon as "only a partial application of the official program." "Eventually the Department expects to transport packages up to 100 pounds in weight from anywhere within the continental limits of the United States." And *The Inquirer* continues:

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HOW DID THAT EVER GET BY US?

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"There is no doubt that this development of the service will be welcomed by the people, who have already shown such a hearty and general appreciation of the facilities in this connection with which they have been supplied, and if it puts the express companies out of business, as is not unlikely, those companies will only have themselves to blame for their elimination. . . . It was the rapacity of those companies, the insolence of their agents, the plundering extortion which they practised, that brought about the parcel post."

To many of our readers the chief interest in Mr. Burleson's holiday announcement lies in his admission of books to the parcel-post service. Their exclusion, says the Washington *Post*, "was without excuse"—

"The circulation of good books should be encouraged, rather than discouraged, by the Government, and yet it was not possible to send even a copy of the Bible by parcel post. A great many persons who have scarcely any use for the parcel post would have appreciated the service just to send a book occasionally to a friend. When they tried to send a book, and were told they couldn't, they wondered why the parcel post was established."

But not everybody is going to welcome the new parcel-post schedule, declares the New York *Commercial*, for it "will mean a heavy burden to the railroads, more competition for the express companies, and much more work for post-office employees throughout the country." President Peters, of the Long Island Railroad, chairman of the railroads' mail pay committee, insists that it will make things all the worse for the already complaining railroads. As the New York *Sun* reports his brief statement:

"There will be additional weight in the mails, but no additional compensation. The Government gets increased revenue, but takes away from the railroads' freight and express business. I think, however, that Congress will be fair and that provision will be made to pay the railroads adequately.

"We trust Congress to do the right thing. Carrying double the bulk in packages, the roads should certainly get more pay for so doing. It's all up to Congress. The railroads will have to go on carrying the parcel post anyway."

MINERS' UNION AS A "LABOR TRUST"

INDICTMENTS of union labor leaders in two States for violation of the Sherman Law are held by President Wilson to furnish sufficient vindication of his action in signing the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. Conservative Eastern papers, like the New York *Evening Post* and Brooklyn *Eagle*, are gratified to find that the "rider" in that bill refusing an appropriation for the prosecution of labor and farm organizations is not going to render these organizations exempt. Labor leaders, however, protest against the indictments as an unfair application of the law, and one never intended by its framers. President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers of America, is now on trial in West Virginia, the Chicago *Tribune* reminds us, charged with "conspiring to restrain trade and commerce," in connection with the recent West Virginia strike. In Colorado, he and Frank J. Hayes, vice-president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer of the union, have just been indicted for "maintaining a monopoly of labor." Other officials of the union are under indictment for conducting a strike in restraint of trade under the Antitrust Law. The Federal grand jury which handed down these indictments at Pueblo also prepared a long statement denouncing the methods of the United Mine Workers in the Colorado strike. These assertions, for instance, were made:

"The methods pursued by the United Mine Workers of America in their endeavors to force recognition of their union by the coal-mine operators in this State are an insult to conservative and law-abiding labor. They have brought experienced strike agitators and have armed hundreds of irresponsible aliens who have become a menace to the peace and prosperity and even the lives of citizens. They created open insurrection in Southern Colorado and have resorted to measures which all fair-minded labor-organizations repudiate. The officers in charge of many of the tent colonies confess their inability to control the men whom they have armed and aroused.

"Evidently no qualification is necessary for membership in

the United Mine Workers of America, other than a promise to pay dues, which are apparently used to support insurrection and lawlessness when necessary to force their demands by intimidation and fear whenever strikes are called, with the result of injuring other trades and the entailment of hardships and privations on the people of the entire Commonwealth."

Such methods of warfare, comments the Chicago *Tribune*, are "justly denounced"—

"No reputable labor organization can afford to tolerate such tactics on the part of even its lesser leaders. The right to strike does not carry with it the right to murder. The men who doled out weapons to the irresponsibles among the workers should be punished to the full extent of the law."

But, continues *The Tribune:*

"The wider charges against the heads of the United Mine Workers, the charges of conspiring to restrain trade and of maintaining a monopoly of labor, on which they are now tried in West Virginia and are to be tried in Colorado, might well raise doubts and questionings in the minds of the public. Should the calling and effective conduct of a strike be made a conspiracy in restraint of trade, should a strong union be declared a monopoly of labor, it will mean the death of trade-unionism. This is hardly to be desired. Trade-unionism pretty generally represents intelligence in the calling and settling of labor disputes. It represents progress, education, and orderliness even in the disorders arising between labor and capital. To crush unionism—and making it ineffective by means of undue legal restrictions is as good as crushing it—is but to deepen the chasm between capital and labor, to make class conflicts in this country more implacable."

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OUR SECOND PEACE PRIZE-WINNER.

Senator Elihu Root, who is awarded the Nobel Peace prize for 1912, in consideration of his work for world-peace as Secretary of War and later as Secretary of State.

The indicted leaders, naturally, would protest more emphatically. And we quote from an editorial in *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), which can fairly be considered as their mouthpiece:

"If any average citizen of these United States was asked as to whom the Sherman Antitrust Law was intended to curb, the immediate reply would naturally be: 'Such combinations in restraint of trade as are typified by the Standard Oil or other Rockefeller-Morgan-Guggenheim syndicates.'

"Events in Colorado would indicate that the 'average citizen,' as usual, is mistaken. At the instance of representatives of the very syndicates our average citizen honestly supposed the law was intended to curb, we find representatives of the workers indicted by a Federal grand jury for attempting to help employees of these syndicates to claim conditions that are supposed to be assured them by the laws of the State and of the nation.

"We have heard of 'Satan rebuking sin,' and here we have an instance of corporations whose violations of every law, State or Federal, have become notorious, invoking the law they openly ignore; applying it in a way the framers of the law never intended it should be applied, in order that they might continue their lawless ways, unobstructed. . . . . .

"We do not believe the law under which we have been indicted was ever intended to be used for the suppression of labor-unions.

"We have the records of expressions from the framers of the Antitrust Law distinctly stating that it was not."

ELIHU ROOT'S PEACE PRIZE

THE AWARD of the 1912 peace prize to Senator Elihu Root, of New York, by the Norwegian Committee, administrator of the Nobel Fund, seems eminently just to observers on this side of the Atlantic. The New York *World*, which does not always agree with Root the politician, but considers him "one of the few living statesmen of the first intellectual rank," says the prize is worthily bestowed. "Mr. Root," *The World* explains, "tho the ablest Secretary of War this country ever had, could justly win it by his pacification in Cuba and the Philippines, his management of the Japanese misunderstanding, and his services in behalf of international arbitration, because the American people had no ulterior purposes and he could give expression to the prevailing sentiment of a great nation." The New York *Evening Post* thinks the award was "undoubtedly well earned." The peace prize is worth $40,000, and Senator Root is the second American to be honored with it, Colonel Roosevelt being the first. On December 10, the day the award was announced, Senator Root was further honored by being appointed a member of the Court of Arbitration to which are to be submitted the claims of British, French, and Spanish subjects in regard to property confiscated by the Portuguese Government after republican rule was proclaimed. The peace prize for 1913 was given to Senator Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium, president of the Permanent International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland. Reviewing Senator Root's work for international peace, the Boston *Transcript* says:

"His strong common sense, his statesmanlike views, and intimate knowledge of the springs of public action, prevented him from sharing the illusions which lead many pacifists astray. He did not believe that the golden age could be brought into existence by treaty or statute, but he was confident that the age of iron might be softened by nations agreeing to try arbitration, not as their last resort, but as their first. While he was Secretary of State he negotiated many arbitration treaties which were ratified because they were practical, because they did not attempt too much, and because they recognized the true scope of diplomatic negotiation and did not bristle with clauses challenging constitutional controversy.

"When the Senate stood out for what it regarded as its 'rights' as a treaty-making power, it was Secretary Root who persuaded reluctant President Roosevelt to concede the point of senatorial privilege as less important than the principle underlying the agreement. To him also in no small measure is due the credit for making our allegiance to the Hague Tribunal a vitalizing influence, not merely a 'pious aspiration.' His courage as a pacifist was high enough to induce him to undertake the application of peaceful settlement of grievances to the volcanic republics of Central America. He made a most hopeful beginning, which we regret to say was not respected by his successor.

"Mr. Root was peculiarly happy in his exposition of Monroeism as a peace-preserving agency for all Latin-American nations, and his tour of South America bore fruits all pacifists should remember. A great Secretary of War, a great Secretary of State, he was in both offices a great promoter of peace, who has come by his just reward."

At the Peace Society dinner in New York City as long ago as 1909, the New York *Sun* recalls, "Mr. Root was hailed by no less an authority than the Ambassador and First Delegate of the United States to the International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, as one who had done more to promote the peace of nations in recent years than any other living man."

GIVING AWAY A NATIONAL PARK

UNLESS President Wilson intervenes, San Francisco will find in its stocking a Christmas present from Congress worth, it is estimated, some $45,000,000, and the country in general will be poorer by a portion of the national domain. At least this is the way its opponents interpret the Hetch Hetchy Bill, which has now gone to the President for his signature or veto. Yet in spite of this the measure has merits which bring to it the support of a large section of the press and a majority in Congress. It is true that it met with more opposition in the Senate, where the vote was 43 to 25, than it did in the House, which passed it almost unanimously three months ago. This Bill, which is hailed by some as a triumph of sanity and justice over sentimentality, and denounced by others as a brazen and indefensible "grab," gives the city of San Francisco water-supply and power rights in the Hetch Hetchy Valley of the Yosemite National Park. Altho the matter has now been before the country for a long time, public opinion as reflected in the press seems as much divided as ever, not only over the rights and wrongs of this concession, but also over the facts involved. Even the conservationists are not of one mind about it, the rank and file of them being apparently against the bill, while Gifford Pinchot and other leaders champion it. As to the disputed facts in the case, we are assured, on the one hand, that damming the Tuolumne River where it leaves the Hetch Hetchy Valley is essential to the lives and health of San Francisco's 500,000 citizens, and, on the other hand, we are told that there are at least four sources of water-supply more available than this—but, unlike this, not to be had as a gift. We also learn from some authorities that the Hetch Hetchy scheme will deprive the settlers in the irrigated districts of the San Joaquin Valley of an adequate water-supply, while others assure us that the plan includes ample provision for the protection of these settlers' rights.

There is a nation-wide sentiment against this grant, declares the Boston *Transcript*, which characterizes it as "the most stupendous graft that has ever been authorized by any legislature, State or national," and calls upon the President to use his veto power. Moreover, continues *The Transcript*—

"It establishes a precedent that imperils all of the nation's wonders and resources. Is there a national park that is safe? Is there a national forest which may not be turned over to the lumbermen?"

"If this hydroelectric grab in the name of a city is consummated," declares the New York *World*, "virtually one-half of the great Yosemite National Park will be invaded and the scenic beauty of the Hetch Hetchy forever destroyed." And in the New York *Times* we read:

"Any city that would surrender a city park for commercial purposes would be set down as going backward. So far as we are aware, such a case is unknown. Any State legislature that would surrender a State park would set a dangerous and deplorable example. When the Congress of the United States approves the municipal sand-bagging of a national park in order to save some clamorous city a few dollars, against the protests of the press and the people, it is time for real conservationists to ask, What next?"

A number of papers, on the other hand, agree with the Washington *Post* that the passage of the bill by the House and Senate is a triumph of common sense over sentimentality, and the New York *Press* declares that the public sentiment against the measure was secretly created and fomented by the water company from which San Francisco gets her present water-supply. This is also suggested by Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, in which we read:

"Practically alone among the great cities of the United States, San Francisco has been in the grasp of a privately owned water company which furnishes an insufficient water-supply at exorbitant rates.

"The struggle over the bill is instructive as showing how readily shrewd managers of a monopoly can rally to their aid well-meaning but ill-informed people of prominence, and dupe, or buy, a large, but careless, section of the press.

"*The American* and *The Examiner* have urged the passage of this bill because they knew that the water was necessary to the lives and health of the 500,000 people of San Francisco. They held human beings of more importance than scenery, but even at that did not fail to inform themselves and their readers that the scenery of Hetch Hetchy would be enhanced rather than impaired, and made more accessible, instead of being obliterated, by the proposed improvements. The literary gentlemen, college professors, and newspapers that have been used as catspaws by the water company have been made ridiculous because they did not take the trouble to ascertain the facts."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT lost mileage would have bought a lot of Christmas presents. —*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SPEAKING of innocent bystanders, there's John Lind, of Minnesota and Mexico.—*Manchester Union.*

MAYOR SHANK, of Indianapolis, is at least an original politician. He resigned.—*Detroit Free Press.*

T. R., it must be remembered, is another gentleman who is doing a little "watchful waiting."—*Boston Transcript.*

ANOTHER thing—if a politician's income is to be taxed at the source, can he legally be compelled to incriminate himself?—*Dallas News.*

SIX cities have invited the G. O. P. to hold its next convention; but then seven in Greece claimed old Homer after he was dead.—*Washington Post.*

CHAIRMAN MCCOMBS says the Progressive party is in a bad way, altho our South-American cables indicate that he is enjoying his usual health. —*Columbia State.*

ONE of the arguments San Francisco has failed to use in the Hetch Hetchy matter is the necessity of fortifying the mountain reservoir site against a Japanese invasion.—*New York World.*

HUERTA Generals Give Up.—*Headline.* Prominent civilians will be called on to do likewise.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THAT waiting game with Huerta is bound to win in the end. He can't live forever.—*Seattle Post Intelligencer.*

REMEMBER how we Democrats use to cuss the hideous extravagance of that G. O. P. billion-dollar Congress?—*Columbia State.*

AS for those Congressmen who are so keen on mileage, the country would not mind paying expenses one way.—*Springfield Republican.*

DEMOCRATIC Administration seems unable to apply its high-cost-of-living remedies to the expense of running the Government.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ONE hundred years ago to-day we could scarcely have foreseen that America would be contributing money to give British women the ballot. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

PERHAPS smuggling by women might be reduced if the newspapers in New York would refuse to publish photographs of the smugglers and stop describing them as being prominent in society.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN ALSACE

TRANQUIL ZABERN, "the pearl of the Vosges," "the city of roses," has been recently the scene of violent excitement and riot that shook all Germany, imperiled the Ministry, and might have endangered Franco-German peace. It was all started, we read, by a young German officer, Lieut. Baron von Forstner, who made some insulting remarks about the French flag, which is still held dear in Alsace. When he marched out with his company the Alsatians spat at him, and he rushed forward in a rage to revenge himself, but succeeded only in capturing a crippled beggar whom he wounded severely by a cut from his sword. Immediately the inhabitants of the town rose up and execrated the Germans, whose patrols cleared the streets, and arrested many who were innocent of any imaginable offense. The German troops cried "down with the Wackes"—Wackes being the German nickname for the Alsatian French, meaning thriftless loafer, or even apache. The commotion was discust in the Reichstag, and when the Imperial Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, attempted to defend the military authorities in Alsace, he was hissed and hooted down and a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was passed by the huge majority of 293 to 54. Kaiser William has shown his good sense in clearing out the whole German garrison from Zabern, and now tranquillity is restored. The *Morgenpost* (Berlin) thinks that a mountain has been made out of a mole-hill, and says Zabern has been the scene of a mere teapot tempest. To quote the words of this paper:

"THIS ILL-BRED LIEUTENANT."

So the Berlin *Morgenpost* calls Lieut. Baron von Forstner, whose aspersions on the French colors started the riots in Zabern. When the people hooted him, we are told, he sabered a crippled beggar, but later ignored Paul de Cassagnac's challenge to a duel.

"This is just the way we always mismanage things. It was merely necessary to send away this ill-bred lieutenant and all would have ended there. Instead of this, we have witnessed attacks of the patrols upon the population, newspaper men thrown into prison, interpellations in the Reichstag, very disagreeable diplomatic negotiations with our neighbors, bitter feelings roused in a province. All that long and painful political toil could raise up in Alsace, a part of the Empire, has been either destroyed or menaced.

"And notice the finest thing in the whole affair—Mr. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Paris *Autorité*, has challenged Lieutenant von Forstner to a duel! The fact that the Lieutenant vouchsafed him no reply is the sole rational element in the transaction."

The Alsatian recruits in the German army at Zabern were arrested and locked up, and finally sent away to distant garrisons, an act that has enraged Alsace still further. A generous subscription has been made for them among their townsmen, and as the *Elsaesser* (Strasbourg) says:

"The donations received by us will serve to provide to the thirty exiled Alsatians some little comforts, during the period of their service, and will prevent them from forgetting that Alsatians remaining in their own country are with them in mind and heart."

The Alsatian soldiers were punished professedly for a breach of discipline in having published the account of how Lieutenant von Forstner and his sergeant-major had offered a reward for any one who would "make a hole in the hide of these Alsatian roughs." The punishment is condemned by the Berlin *Boersen Zeitung*, which observes:

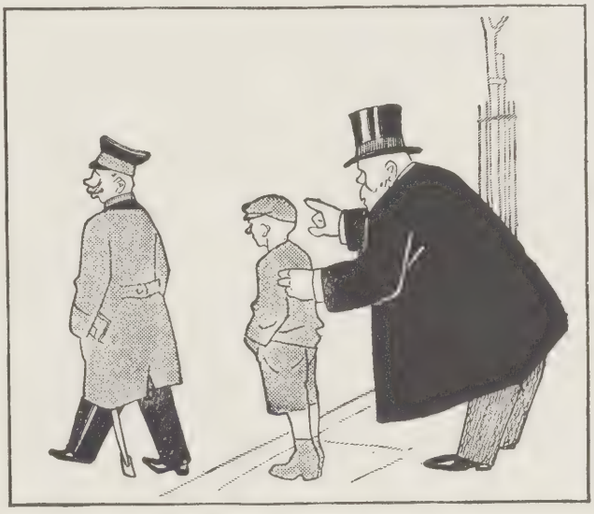
"It is characteristic of our military institutions to see the zeal with which the soldiers are punished on the suspicion that they made the affair public, while the lieutenant and sergeant guilty of applying the term 'wackes,' or roughs, to the Alsatians get off scot-free. These tactics are too transparent to deceive any one."

But the *Hamburger Nachrichten* takes the opposite view, and lays all the blame on the Alsatian soldiers who repeated in public the words of the "ill-bred lieutenant." We read:

"The burden of guilt in this affair, in which there has been so much mud-flinging, is to be laid upon the military persons who so lightly broke the pledge of silence which obtains in the service and gave their reports to the heckling clerico-nationalist press of the province. There is undoubtedly something rotten in the state of Denmark, or rather Alsace, which can only be eliminated with an iron besom."

The official *Lokal Anzeiger* chimes in with similar comment. It says:

"It is absolutely necessary to maintain in its full vigor the principle of authority and of discipline in the garrisons of the west. For it is the west that will feel the first shock if war should break out."



EDUCATING A BOY IN ZABERN.

"Sonny, that brave lieutenant see,
And if a soldier you would be,
Be sure to follow his instructions,
But don't call names, or there'll
be ructions." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

The Pan-Germanist *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) remarks:

"It is time that our military leaders revive the practises of sending the recruits of Alsace-Lorraine to distant garrisons where they will be out of reach of the disturbing influences of the newspapers of their native provinces."

The French press are in the main very reserved in their comment, but express sympathy with the Alsatians and praise Paul de Cassagnac for his bold challenge sent to Lieutenant von Forstner. This view is emphatically exprest by the *Gaulois*, which speaks as follows:

"It would doubtless be absurd to attribute to the Zabern incident—at least at present—an

official significance in Franco-German relations, inasmuch as it has not called for diplomatic intervention. We must, however, agree that neither to Lieutenant von Forstner nor to the German Government, but only to our self-restraint and patience must be given the credit for the fact that matters have not taken a much more serious turn.

"So long as this singular little officer, who recalls so exactly the moral and physical character of the sad hero in one of the most piquant novels of Maupassant, 'Madame Fifi,' was contented by insulting the Alsatian soldiers, the French public, while expressing indignation at his behavior, recognized in the attitude of this Prussian lieutenant the traditional bad manners which have been the fruit of Germanization. But when the little lieutenant shouted out in face of his battalion the most brutal insults against our flag, we thought that he had gone a little too far, and everybody in France, without distinction of party, applauded the reckless and very French action of our brilliant confrère, Mr. Paul de Cassagnac, in sending a challenge to Mr. von Forstner."

Another French paper, the *Soleil* (Paris), a Catholic and Royalist organ, points the finger of scorn at Lieutenant von Forstner, and uses the following pretty forcible language:

"The Germans ought to be infinitely more put out than we are by the vile coarseness of their Lieutenant von Forstner. Such a type is not likely to enhance the prestige of an army or their national reputation for politeness. The Kaiser can not be exactly proud of him, and many Prussian officers doubtless feel that their comrade would find his proper place at a scavenger's cart rather than at a mess-table.

"Our flag does not need to be washed of the low language he used about it, but which did not stain or hurt it. On the other hand, the flag of the regiment under which this lieutenant serves has great need of purging by fire. This little animal of a Forstner does not humiliate France; it is Germany that suffers the humiliation. This obvious truth should be the point dwelt upon by French journals.

"Our attitude must be that of pride and contempt. Anger is misplaced when spent upon this blackguard of Zabern.

"Mr. Paul de Cassagnac, whose courage no one can despise, has done too much honor to this scoundrel. Mr. von Forstner did not deserve to be challenged or shot at. It was a pity to outrage the laws of the Church for a person who is déclassé, or only to be classed among the beasts.

"In their hearts the authorities at Berlin and at Zabern feel very sore about the affair. In their place we should immediately have disavowed complicity in the offense and have punished the offender. But the Teutons ignore elegant manners; they believe that it is clever to let investigations drag and mislead opinion by punishing the courageous Alsatians who communicated to the press the antics of Lieutenant von Forstner. No one, however, can be deceived by such unjust and blundering tactics, which can not wash clean the unclean officer while wounding our brothers of the annexed provinces."

Dispatches from Berlin predict the early fall of the German Chancellor, but the Chancellor himself says he has no such plan. In Germany, he reminds his opponents, the Chancellor is responsible to the Emperor alone, and no German statesman loyal to the Crown could think for a moment of making such a concession to the Parliament. He is convinced, he says, that the country at large does not desire to have recourse to a régime which would substitute "the yoke of Socialism for the harness of the Kaiser's authority."

THE WAITING VULTURE.

Cursing and crusht, these enemies lie low,
Nor heed the presence of their common foe.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

ARGENTINA'S SYMPATHY WITH MEXICO

WE HAVE BEEN WAITING with some impatience to see what the greatest and richest of the South-American Republics thinks of Mexico's relations with the United States. The *Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, which must be classed with *The Times* of London and the *Temps* of Paris as representing the wealth and culture of its national metropolis, has at length broken silence and presents in a long editorial the position which Argentina takes. The points made in this article are that Pan-Americanism means a harmonious union of the States whose individual sovereignty is not to be infringed or violated by the intervention of any other Power. The blame of the present strained relations between Washington and the City of Mexico is laid to the mistakes of the former. The *Prensa* declares that the vacillation, uncertainty, and contradictory movement of affairs, as telegraphed to Buenos Aires, delayed this great organ in the utterance of its opinion. But things are becoming clear. The first plain fact is thus stated:

"Whatever may be the general opinion in the United States, it is evident that the condition of things at present prevailing originates in Washington's very hazy notion of the sovereignty of each South-American nationality. The tendency to intervene or interfere in the internal politics of Mexico, which manifests itself in a more or less furtive manner, would never have existed if, in the judgment of the great Republic of the North, there prevailed a sentiment of respect, complete and unreserved, for the integrity and inviolability of the international standing which belongs to the Latin-American States. The basis for such a principle is solid and clear, and there never was any reason for expecting that differences would arise between Mexico and any other of the Southern Republics. In this connection we might, in the place of Mexico, put Colombia, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Chile, or any of the others. The same principle of sovereignty governs their relations with the United States and with the other perfect sovereignties which occupy the Western Hemisphere. This principle has, however, been outraged for the sake of the vast commercial interests of the United States rooted in Mexico. It is, of course, to be expected, when people suffer wrongs in a foreign country, they should seek for redress through those diplomatic means which are intended for their defense. But among these means of redress intervention in the domestic regimen finds no place, neither do they involve the assumption of protectorates which imply an imperialism whose pretensions we would absolutely ban.

"The doctrine of Pan-Americanism, preached and disseminated at Washington and accepted with approval by the citizens of the Northern Republic, must always include an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the South American States, which will never accept it without this essential proviso. . . . In our opinion the Mexican imbroglio would never have reached a head if at its commencement the Government of the United States had taken a firm and strict attitude, yet in harmony with the respect due to Mexican sovereignty."

The United States had, of course, free right to recognize or not to recognize the new Government of Mexico—but not to dictate its policy, we are told. In the clear sentences of this article:

"No one can dispute the right of the Government at Washington to refuse to enter into relations with the Government of General Huerta. But as to the right of intervention in any form, with a view to destroy or create a government—to permit it is to open an abyss which only a forcible assertion of justice would avail to bridge. . . . The Government of the United States might properly even claim the right to recognize as belligerents the revolutionary party, in order to bring influence to bear upon Huerta and his followers. We grant this; but action in regard to Mexico should be merely that of an outsider and not claimed with a view of taking an active part in the struggle of the combatants."

That the higher kind of Pan-Americanism will eventually win is the firm belief of the writer, who, after expressing his confidence in the common sense and sincerity of our Government, continues:

"We are confident that the doctrine of international relations which we have outlined will eventually triumph, changing the incertitude, the distrust, and the ill-feeling which now prevails into a bond of cordiality uniting the two races which occupy the Western Hemisphere. But an attempt at intervention in any way whatever in Mexico is sure to result in South America's repudiation of Pan-Americanism of whatever kind. Yet the United States may be sure of receiving sincere and profitable hospitality in South America on condition that Washington recognizes in each State an unshackled sovereignty, not less absolute than that of any other state on earth. All ideas of protectorate must be abandoned as unjust, oppressive, and bound to cause disorder."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WE MUST DROP OUR MONROE DOCTRINE."

So Professor Bingham, of Yale, tells Germany, and hints rather plainly at a Japanese combination with South America to make us drop it.

AN AMERICAN SLAP AT THE MONROE DOCTRINE

PROFESSOR BINGHAM, of Yale, an expert on Latin America, where he has traveled extensively, has published a work under the title, "The Monroe Doctrine an Obsolete Shibboleth." He was subsequently requested by the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* to communicate to its readers, in the columns of that leading German paper, his views on United States policy in South America, a country where German interests are yearly becoming of greater importance. The professor begins his article telling his readers that they must be careful to distinguish between the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 and the Monroe Doctrine as it was developed under Cleveland's second administration by Secretary of State Olney on the occasion of the Venezuela muddle. On this point Dr. Bingham says:

"The new Monroe Doctrine rests on false premises and its activity is derived from impossible theories. Only listen to what Olney says: 'The States of North and South America are by their geographical position, their natural sympathy, the similarity of their form of government, commercial and political friends and allies.' "

Dr. Bingham denies that the geographical proximity of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon republics establishes the soundness of any such presumption. On the contrary, he remarks:

"Any schoolboy knows that this statement is not in harmony with the real geographical position and proximity of South America to the countries of the world. The greatest of South-American states are situated much nearer to Spain and Portugal, for instance, than they are to New York and New England. Key West is not nearer to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires than it is to Gibraltar, and the general route from Valparaiso to San Francisco is longer than that from Valparaiso to London. Peru is bordered by the Pacific Ocean, and yet is farther from Puget Sound than from Labrador."

To talk about "natural sympathy," says the Professor, is merely "to throw dust into the eyes of the American people." "Such sympathy has no existence," at least as regards South America. To quote further:

"From the South-American's point of view the Monroe Doctrine of to-day is not only a burden to be borne, but an actual injury which we inflict only because we are ignorant of the position of things in South America. We have assumed the attitude of the 'Elder Brother with the Club' who at one time might have been justified in assuming a control which to-day is superfluous. . . . It is necessary for us to understand—once for all—that the leading Powers of South America are quite able to take care of themselves and already are strong enough to treat our Monroe Doctrine with derision."

"The indications of this fact are legion," continues this authority on diplomacy and South-American affairs. The newspapers, monthlies, and university teachings show that in Latin America the claims of the Monroe Doctrine "everywhere excite hatred and antagonism." This point he dismisses, however, as beyond the scope of his essay, but lifts his voice in warning. "The writing on the wall" is visible, he says dramatically. "Brazil has the largest dreadnoughts in the world." "Argentina and Peru are building ships of war." He continues:

" 'The writing on the wall'—I will not say that a Mongolian hand has shaped the letters. Yet it may safely be averred that many thoughtful minds see in South America the crucible in which Latin, Indian, and Asiatic blood are to be closely intermingled. The leading Indian inhabitants of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, according to an eminent anthropologist, so closely resemble the natives of Northern Asia that the hypothesis of South America being originally colonized by Asiatics assumes an air of plausibility. It is at present quite probable that this colonization is actively going on. One thing is certain. The Mongol question in South America has reached a critical stage. The position Brazil has taken with regard to Japanese immigration is exactly opposite to that taken by California. Argentina actually welcomes the Japanese, and these immigrants are so numerous that the Japanese Government has subsidized a direct line of steamships by the Cape of Good Hope route. Another Japanese line passes by way of Honolulu to the west coast of South America."

If Latin America is powerfully reinforced from Asia it is better for us, says this writer, to have the "A B C"—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—for friends and not for enemies, "that is, we must drop our Monroe Doctrine." It is, moreover, a delusion, he continues, to think that the Monroe Doctrine helps our commerce. We should follow Germany's example:

"Germany has shown, especially by her action in Brazil, how this is to be done. Is it true that she is only as powerful in army and navy as America and not a whit stronger? If we look at the matter from a logical point of view we should find that nothing hurts commerce so much as political interference, which makes enemies for us not only in South America, but also in Europe, and involves a costly loss of time. Would it not be wiser to heed the warning of James Bryce, who holds that as advocates of peace we should gain the greatest influence and eventually control the whole western hemisphere, and, thus inspired, refrain from holding an umbrella over other people who already have one of their own, or from holding it over a friend when it is not raining?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A HINDU REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE RIOTS of the Hindu immigrants in South Africa have given a critical turn to the problem which for many years past has been smoldering, ready to burst into flames at any moment and threaten the very existence of the loosely-jointed British Empire. The authorities in London and in India are being assailed by letters and cables, deputations and petitions, to protect the Hindus in South Africa from Boer persecution, which, the brown subjects of King George avow, is being heaped on the heads of their countrymen because the East-Indians had the temerity to fight for the British in the Boer War. Meantime, the British authorities seem to lack the power to interfere in the local affairs of their

A HINDU "PASSIVE RESISTER."

Mrs. Ramabai Sodha, and baby. She is working to save East-Indian immigrants in South Africa, and is the first Hindu woman to go to jail as a "passive resister."

South-African colony. The muddle thus created is causing grave anxiety; for since the terrible days of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, when the Hindus and Mohammedans slaughtered British officials and merchants, this is the first time that the East-Indians have come into armed collision with the white man. There is imminent danger of sympathy becoming inflamed in India itself, and, realizing this danger, Lord Hardinge, the Indian Viceroy, has made the strongest possible protests, which, however, instead of making the position easier for the East-Indian immigrants, have only served to invite a "calling down" from General Botha, the South-African Premier.

The chief grievance which has led up to the revolt of the Hindus in South Africa, we gather from *Indian Opinion*, a weekly published partly in English and partly in *Gujarati* in their cause at Phœnix, Natal, is the annual tax of $15 which the South-African Government extorts from each Indian coolie who came to South Africa under indenture, and who stays there after the expiration of his term of indenture. To quote:

"For many reasons we consider that the central point of the struggle is this blood tax. . . . We may here recall the fact that the original intention of the then Government was to impose an annual tax of £25 on ex-indentured Indians and to make its non-payment a criminal offense. This was too much for the Government of India. . . . The figure was therefore brought down to £3, and the Government of India would not listen to the proposal to make its non-payment a criminal offense. So a bill was passed in 1895 imposing the tax, the condition being that, if the ex-indentured Indian left for India on the termination of his indenture or entered into further indenture, he was exempt, but if he did not do either and wished to settle in Natal as a free man, he and his were bound to pay the tax, which could be collected by a civil summary process.

"The first collection started in 1900, and since then men, women, and children have been harassed, more or less inexorably, to pay this wretched penalty for their freedom. We call it a penalty because it is admittedly not a revenue-producing impost. It is avowedly for the purpose of compelling the helpless people to reindenture or to return to India, whence they came to avoid starvation and on the strength of unscrupulous allurements of touts.

"The law officers then set about working to find out how they could send these men to jail, altho it was a compact between the Natal and the Indian Governments that it was not to be deemed a criminal offense if the tax was not paid. They found out that it was possible to use effectively the small-debts clause of the magistrates' courts act in order to override the compact and send these people to jail if they did not pay the tax. . . . . .

"Then came the climax. . . . The Union Government made a definite promise that it would remove the tax. And yet it broke the promise."

Another issue which has led the East-Indian immigrants in South Africa to resist the authorities of the Union Government, and which is especially responsible for Hindu and Moslem women fighting the Administration (for strange tho it may sound, East-Indian women are active in the struggle), is the recent decision of the South-African Government to bar out East-Indian women and children on the plea that they had not been married either according to Christian rites or civil law. *Indian Opinion* says of this regulation:

"The Union Government, in pursuance of its policy of greater repression of the Asiatics than before, and not being satisfied with its attack on the male members of the community, wanted to extend its hostile operations to our womenfolk. Some zealous law officer discovered that it was possible to prevent the entry of wives of domiciled Indians by declaring their marriage to be illegal in terms of the South-African law. They therefore challenged the entry of such a woman at the Cape, and Justice Searle was called upon to decide the issue now raised for the first time by the Government. The learned judge pronounced marriages performed according to the rites of a religion that allows polygamy to be illegal, and, as the person claiming before him to be the wife of a domiciled Indian was a Mohammedan, her marriage could not be recognized by the courts of the Union. . . . The doctrine was carried to its farthest limit by Justice Gardiner when he declined to recognize the marriage of an Indian wife when she claimed exemption from liability to give evidence against her husband in a trial against him on a charge of murder. Thus, suddenly, non-Christian Indians found that in South Africa their wives occupied merely the position of concubines, and their children were considered illegitimate. . . . . .

"Then there remained the question of the admission of plural wives (of polygamous East-Indian immigrants settled in South Africa). . . . The practise has always been to admit such wives of domiciled Indians. . . . The first shock of disturbance in this practise was felt in 1911 by a decision of Justice Wessels. . . . As a result of the decision the British Indian Association carried on correspondence with the Government, and an assurance was given by them that all cases of hardship would be considered by them. . . . But the disposition of the Government seems to be now to recede from the assurance contained in this communication (with the result that the polygamous wives of East-Indian settlers are barred out)."

These two issues, combined with the general grievance that East-Indians are debarred from entering South Africa, and that such of them as have been able to enter the country are harassed at every point, led the settlers first to wage a relentless passive-resistance struggle, but after some years of it, finding that it did not accomplish the object, they are trying active resistance.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHY WE EAT MEAT

MOST OF US decide whether or not we shall eat meat by referring the question to our palates or our pocket-books. But we usually like to back up our preferences or our prejudices by scientific authority. Besides, the rival claims of vegetarians and advocates of meat-eating are rather puzzling at times. Scientific research has not solved the problem to the satisfaction of either party, but it is throwing some light upon it. A German professor and privy councillor now undertakes to tell us, in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort-on-the-Main), why we eat meat—if we do—and to point out who of us ought to eat it and who ought not to. It is not very startling to be told that meat is good for dwellers in the frigid zones, and correspondingly bad for people in the tropics. But it may occasion some surprize to hear that in temperate climes sedentary persons need more meat than workingmen, just as they need warmer clothes and warmer rooms to work in. Adults eat meat, according to Professor Rubner, in order to get a sufficient supply of the nitrogen-containing albumen, which is so important a constituent of animal foods. As he puts it:

"Albumen has two important functions: material and dynamic. It is the basis of all the specific nutritive processes of the cells. If a minimum of about an ounce is not provided the cells die. Under natural conditions it is usually only nursing infants who exist with this low provision of albumen. . . . If albumen in excess of the nitrogen minimum is consumed, it merely yields energy."

Professor Rubner explains that while it is possible to live on meat alone, with the addition of the proper salts, this would require nearly two pounds of meat per day, which he says would be too severe a tax on the jaws. But the diet often contains 2 to 13 ounces of albumen, a very large excess over the required minimum. This excess may rise or fall without affecting either health or working power, but if there has been a serious loss of cell albumen, such as might be caused by illness or starvation, this deficiency is made good with greater rapidity when the total consumption of albumen is large, within certain limits. He continues:

"Since the child, a growing organism, needs no more albumen than the minimum contained in milk, the balance can not be disturbed so long as growth is continued, since this minimum provides for growth. In emergencies the organism falls back on the nitrogen supplied for growth, which of course causes a temporary checking of that growth. But in the adult the relation between albumen and the organs is entirely different. For the adult a minimum of albumen is not the normal condition. The nutritive processes are accomplished slowly and only with larger quantities of albumen. Hence a loss suffered by the organs of the adult is replaced very slowly even in favorable conditions. In daily life we must allow for accidental injuries to the organs and be able to restore them rapidly. Hence we need a considerable excess over the minimum. An insufficient provision of nitrogen causes loss to the cells, especially in the muscles. This danger, however, is not so great among hard-working men as among the inactive, apparently because the working organ is able to utilize more fully even a small excess of nutriment than the passive organ."

People in cold climates eat meat, says Dr. Rubner, because the large quantity of albumen in it makes them feel warm:

"A tremendous increase in bodily heat can be produced by albuminous food. No non-nitrogenous food yields even approximate results. This increase, which is entirely internal, and therefore produced when the body is absolutely at rest, is accompanied by a great increase of evaporation, provided the temperature of the air is not too low. The animal's breathing becomes more rapid. But if the temperature be lowered in the experiment room, a very great degree of cold can be reached before the animal reveals by his breathing—that is, by his increased excretion of carbon dioxid—that the cold has gradually become perceptible. Experiments on animals also prove that in cold climates large quantities of albumen are appetizing and conduce to a sense of well-being."

But ordinarily, he hastens to add, "nothing can be more unfavorable to a high degree of productiveness in labor than an excessive addition of albumen to the diet." In proof of this he writes:

"I once investigated thoroughly the contrast between albuminous diet and carbohydrate diet as regards yield of labor. Even in a state of rest an albuminous diet considerably increased the heat given off and the activity of the skin. When working, however, the albumen-eater could not get rid of heat by sending a greater supply of blood to the skin, but only by profuse perspiration. This is much less in those fed on carbohydrates, such as sugar; hence an excess of albuminous food is not desirable for workingmen in ordinary climatic conditions."

For the tropics heavy meat-eating is even less desirable, which explains why laborers there can thrive on vegetable food poor in nitrogen. But—

"The case is very different in harsh climates, both for laborers and for persons not engaged in muscular activities. The former require food very rich in albumen when working outdoors or in cold rooms. As for sedentary persons, we observe that to be comfortable, they must have either heated rooms or very warm clothing. Especially in the morning hours they show a tendency to feel chilly. When we consider that a person half of whose food is albuminous shows an increase in heat of 27 per cent., it is obvious that he is naturally more resistant to cold. This feeling of warmth is not a deception like that produced by alcohol, but proceeds from an actual increase of heat."

Professor Rubner declares that such an increase of heat in the meat-eater enables him to be comfortable in a temperature lower by 18° Fahr. than the person fed on carbohydrates can stand. Another point of interest noted is that the meat-eater commonly eats a larger proportion of meat in one of his three daily meals and more carbohydrates in the other two, whereas a vegetable diet has the nitrogen and carbohydrates better balanced in all three meals. Hence, in the first case a specific outburst of energy after the meat meal may be noted, which is not seen in the case of the vegetarian. So whatever ills meat-eaters may be subject to, it might be gathered from Dr. Rubner's statements that they at least get more comfort and pleasure from eating than do the vegetarians. As we read:

"This thermic comfort is doubtless unconsciously a powerful factor in the preference for meat in the temperate zones and among persons whose metabolic changes take place in a state of rest. Doubtless, too, the preference for meat is partly explained by its culinary qualities, for there is hardly any other kind of food which offers such variety and such agreeable flavor without demanding a high degree of skill from the cook."

Persons engaged in arduous brain-work are the ones who most insist on the appetizing quality of food, we are told, since they are not performing muscular labor, proverbially the best sauce. Moreover:

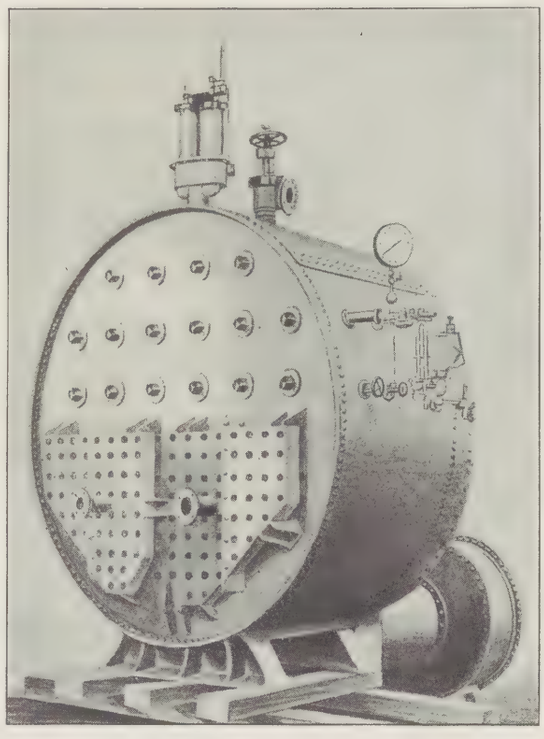
"Among such persons appetite is frequently capricious, so that palatable food is a necessity. Physicians always recognize meat as one of the best means of stimulating a jaded appetite. It is known also from physiological experiments that scarcely any other form of food acts so favorably on the processes of

digestion as the so-called extractive matters of meat. The attempt is often made, where price is an object, to substitute for meat other sources of albumen, such as fish, skim-milk, leguminous vegetables, etc."

But tho such articles may be of much value among large classes of people, Professor Rubner finds that they do not serve to solve the problem of the demand for meat in the diet. Even in prisons it is found that the albuminous foods of vegetable origin, served in stews and soups to take the place of meat, are commonly lacking in "tastiness," so that they tend to cause loss of appetite.

"Such a regimen requires the addition of stimulants for the appetite, hence some form of animal food in addition can not be dispensed with, such as cheese, milk, fish, and beef. The savory vegetables which would offer an appetizing variety are too dear for such menus, and so is the skilled cooking which could make the cheaper things attractive."

We are reminded, too, that custom plays a very large part in making food acceptable, especially among people of little education. It is also important to remember, in seeking a satisfying and sufficient diet, that foods as purchased do not contain a constant percentage of nitrogenous matter. This may vary, not merely according to degree of concentration or adulteration, but, in the case of meats, with the quality, and, in the case of vegetables, with the harvest of various places or years. The last word in the matter is that the percentage of nitrogen in the diet must never be allowed to fall too near the danger-line of the absolute minimum.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



95 PER CENT. EFFICIENCY HERE.

This is a steam-boiler designed for the flameless heating process. It converts nearly three tons of water into steam per hour.

A HYGIENIC CIGAR—A new form of cigar, patented some time ago in Germany, is described in *Energy* (English edition, Leipsic, October). The tip of this cigar, instead of being pointed, has a bowl-shaped cavity, which is declared to be a great advance from the standpoint of hygiene. The dangers in some present methods of cigar-manufacture have been widely commented on. The tip of the cigar can not be made simply by twisting the wrapper, so that paste has to be employed. It has frequently been asserted that the cigar-maker even uses his own mouth for making the tip. But by the new method:

"To remove all doubts and objections to the manufacture of tips at one stroke, the firm of Baer Brothers, of Mannheim, patented a process of producing the tips by machine. The tip, however, is not pointed any longer, for in its place there is a bowl-shaped cavity. As a matter of course, there is no paste used, and the maker is no longer tempted to employ his mouth. For it must be conceded that the old method was not pleasant even for the cigar-makers, so that they express their full approval of the new, clean method of manufacture. . . . The leading exhibitions of the past few years have given full recognition to this advancement in the manufacture of cigars from a hygienic point of view. At the International Exhibition at Brussels in 1910 the firm was awarded the gold medal, as it was also at the Hygienic Exhibition at Dresden in 1911."

FLAMELESS HEAT

THE IDEA of a heating apparatus in which coal-gas should be burned without flame occurred recently, at about the same time, to an Englishman, Prof. W. Bone, and a German, Professor Schnabel. The principle utilized by both is identical with that employed in certain types of automatic lighter attached to a gas-mantle. These consist simply of platinum sponge, or platinum in fine powder, which has a curious faculty for absorbing gas. When a mixture of ordinary lighting gas and air passes through this spongy stuff, the two gases are brought into such intimate contact that they take fire of their own accord. How this principle is utilized on a larger scale and with a cheaper material to produce flameless heat is thus told by Carl Snyder (in *Collier's*, New York, December 6). We read:

"It is very well known that the 'efficiency' of an ordinary fire is very low. Coal burned in an ordinary grate does not give off more than 5, or at most 10, per cent. of the heat it contains. . . . Even when the coal is converted into gas and burned as a gas-flame the efficiency is still not great—not over 30 or 40 per cent. . . . . .

"In the system devised by Prof. W. Bone, in England, a mixture of gas and air is forced through a finely porous mantle of some substance, like magnesium, extremely resistant to heat. There is always a slight excess of air, but it is quite extraordinary how small this excess may be, so perfect is the combustion. When under a not very high pressure, the mixture of gas and air is forced through this porous material and lighted with a match about as you would light a gas-stove. There is at first the ordinary gas-flame, which, as you increase the amount of air, becomes thin and blue and finally vanishes entirely. At the same time the surface of the porous diaphragm begins to glow and soon becomes white hot.

"The theory of the flameless heater is exactly the same as that of the gas-lighters—that each little molecule of gas and oxygen shall be brought into such contact that they must combine. The effect is that there is not only no flame, but no smoke. The result is almost pure carbonic-acid gas, which is colorless, odorless, and harmless."

Actual measurement has shown, we are told, that the combustion in the flameless heater takes place in a layer of about one-eighth to one-third of an inch, and is therefore so concentrated that a very small stove suffices to heat a large room and can be carried about in the hand like a lamp. To quote further:

"For all kinds of metal-work ovens are built on the same principle. From ordinary producer gas they develop tremendous heat—1,800° C., which is about 3,400° F.; and of still greater utility are the steam-boilers made after this same process. Here the gas is driven through heating tubes containing the porous material, and the efficiency runs as high as 95 per cent. These boilers for a given surface develop twice as much heat as a locomotive boiler, and with them it is possible to get up steam in a jiffy. There is no long wait.

"If you see an ordinary soft-coal or wood-burning locomotive belching forth its usual clouds of smoke and soot—wasting more than three-quarters of the heat in the fuel it burns, reflect on what it would be to have locomotives, clean as a kitchen in

'Spotless Town,' with no visible furnace, no shoveling of grimy coal, and racing along without a trace of smoke, as tho it were running cold! The comprest gas would be carried in cylinders.

"But the flameless heater has other and perhaps still greater possibilities. It is possible to turn heat directly into electricity. But an efficient thermoelectric generator has never been devised. It may be that one will grow out of the Bone-Schnabel invention."

RAIL-WRECKS AND LABOR-UNREST

NOT THE UNITED STATES alone has had to deplore the occurrence of serious railway accidents of late, and to speculate on their causes. In October and November of this year Europe was shocked by what *The Lancet* calls an "appalling series of railway disasters," in Great Britain, France, and elsewhere. In a leading editorial *The Lancet* (London, November 15) suggests that the cause may be general and not local, and ascribes the accidents indirectly to the same spirit of unrest in the industrial world that has produced syndicalism, with its accompaniments of sabotage and the general strike. This spirit in turn has its deeper cause, perhaps a too-rapidly changing environment, to which our nervous systems fail to adapt themselves. Says the writer:

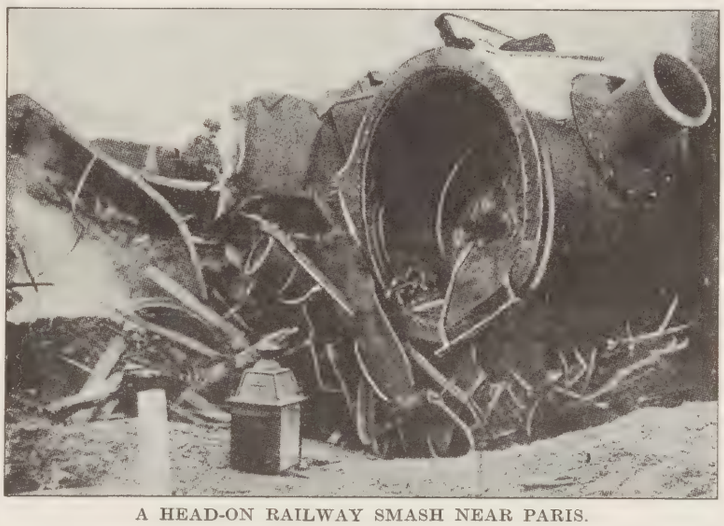
"It would, of course, be absurd to found on even a larger number of such instances a general charge of inefficiency and recklessness; and a charge of this sort would be doubly unjust when, as in the present case, it would be urged against a body of public servants whose past record has been so admirable. But without making any such sweeping accusation, it is quite legitimate to inquire whether these instances of negligence may not be related to that ominous change in the mental outlook of the industrial classes of which there have been so many and such grave manifestations in the last few years. . . . . .

"The temper of syndicalism represents in the group something akin to the temper of paranoia in the insane personality; and just as the self-centered tendency of the persecutory lunatic warps his sense of proportion, makes him too keenly sensitive of his own rights and callous as to the rights of others and the duties which he owes to others, so does the collective paranoia of syndicalism lead to a similar loss of moral balance in the attitude of the given industrial group toward the community of which it should form a part. And this collective spirit naturally influences for evil the individuals who constitute that group; it fosters a state of emotional irritability, of impulsiveness, which is unfavorable to clearness of judgment and accuracy of perception, and which, therefore, might well contribute to such errors and omissions as those responsible for the recent epidemic of disaster. We are bringing no charge of recklessness, and certainly no charge of malice, against particular persons; but we suggest that the conditions of railway travel to-day require most careful attention, and the attention should not be focused upon the details of this or that catastrophe. . . . . .

"If industrial discontent and unrest are contributory causes of inefficiency and recklessness in individual workers, these causes are in their turn the effects of other causes, and it is to the removal of these deeper sources of evil that the efforts of social reform should be directed. And in this task a due consideration of the psychological factors of the problem will be an aid of no small value. Lying beneath most of the varied manifestations of disorder and eccentricity in modern life may be detected as a potent influence the difficulty of nervous adaptation to a too-rapidly changing environment. Even the firmest believer in the essential capacity of the race would hardly maintain that human intelligence has progressed in a degree at all commensurate with the development and multiplication of the numerous instruments devised and fashioned by those gifted and subtle intellects whose discoveries have revolutionized science since the middle of the last century."

COLLISION AT WATERLOO JUNCTION, ENGLAND.

The sixth collision of a moving and a standing train in England in three months, and the tenth serious railway accident there this year.



A HEAD-ON RAILWAY SMASH NEAR PARIS.

One of the worst of the epidemic of such disasters that has lately been afflicting France. Many of the passengers were caught in the blazing wreckage.

IS REENFORCED CONCRETE SAFE?—According to a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 6), who gives *L'Electricien* (Paris) as authority for his facts, structures of reenforced concrete bear with them the seeds of their own ruin—at any rate whenever electric currents and moisture have access to their iron skeletons. Electrolysis does the business. We read:

"The application of reenforced concrete to the construction of buildings, bridges, reservoirs, etc., has made such rapid progress that we think little of the drawbacks that may counterbalance the advantages of the new system.

"These drawbacks exist; and experience—that pitilessly reveals all the faults of men and things—has demonstrated that reenforced concrete carries with it, in its very essence, an element of rapid destruction. Humidity and impurities give rise, in the

bars of iron embedded in the concrete, to local electric currents. Under the influence of these, the bars become covered with a layer of oxid, and thus swell, exerting such a pressure on the cement that it cracks.

"This pressure may be measured by the following method: In a steel cylinder whose interior diameter is 1½ inches is placed a steel bar 1 inch in thickness, the space between being filled with cement. The whole is thrust into water, and the interior

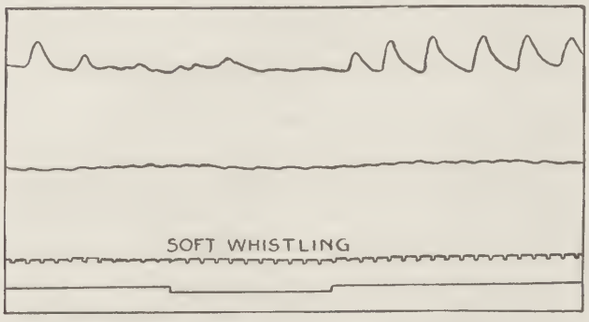


FIG. 1.—HOW WHISTLING SOOTHES THE SLEEPER.

Note the quieted breathing and the longer brain-pulsation waves, showing how soft whistling comforted a child of three days.

rod is connected to an electric circuit. Becoming oxidized, the bar exerts on the exterior cylinder a pressure which is found to be about 4,700 pounds to the square inch.

"Another test is to thrust into water a mass of cement 12 inches long and 6 in diameter, with a core of iron, through which a current of 50 volts is sent. In three hours the mass bursts.

"In these conditions, it is necessary to be very prudent with regard to the application of reenforced concrete to hydraulic work. Likewise, any crack that may admit rain-water may bring about the ruin of a structure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOUNDS THAT SOOTHE THE BABY

IT IS A BRAVE MOTHER that dares kiss her own child without a doctor's permit, and of recent years a particular ban has been put upon the time-honored practise of soothing refractory infants by rocking them, dandling them, or singing them to sleep. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Irvin Cobb had an amusing skit in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), pointing out what wonderful brains and spines Napoleon, Julius Cæsar, and men of that ilk might have possest had their mothers not addled their nervous systems in infancy by such mistaken practises. Now comes an eminent scientist who proves, not by theory, but by a series of delicate experiments, that the ancient methods were right after all. *Die Naturwissenschaften* (Berlin, October 10) publishes an article by Dr. Silvio Canestrini, of Graz, entitled "The Sense of Hearing in the New-Born," taken from a longer monograph on the

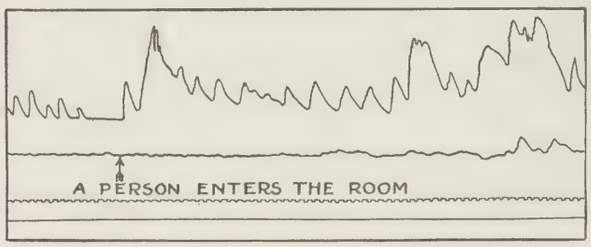


FIG. 2.—SUCH A DISTURBANCE!

And all because somebody entered and crossed the room.

sensory life of infants, in which he describes the effect of various sounds upon the nerves of babies. The writer tells us that on placing his hand one day upon the large fontanelle or "soft spot" of a new-born infant, and feeling the pulsation of the brain beneath his fingers, it occurred to him that this brain-pulse might be registered graphically by placing a delicate instrument in contact with it, and the records thus obtained used to study the effect of various stimuli—mechanical, optical, or acoustic—upon the child. Experiments were subsequently made with over 70 babies, both sleeping and waking, of ages varying from 6 hours to 14 days, the most interesting results being obtained from acoustic stimuli, tho the other senses were also experimented upon. Observations of breathing were made at the same time "to determine the dependence of the brain-pulse on the respiration, or its independence." The diagrams thus obtained were photographed, and some of them are reproduced here. The upper curve in the photograph always represents the respiration-curve. This was obtained by fastening a pneumograph to the abdomen of the babe, near the navel, by means of a rubber band. The second curve shows the pulsation of the brain at the soft spot. The third line represents intervals of time marked off evenly by an electric clock, each space equaling a half-second. The bottom line shows the duration of each single experiment by means of a marking-magnet. To quote Dr. Canestrini in further explanation:

"In normal infants the relation of respiration to pulse is as 1:3, and according to the curves we could determine that in quiet new-born babes there were from 40–50 respirations and 120–140 pulse-beats per minute. In any case it may be taken as a rule that pleasurable sensations in the infant are accompanied by a quiet behavior of both curves. Unpleasant emotions, on the other hand, often cause great variations in both

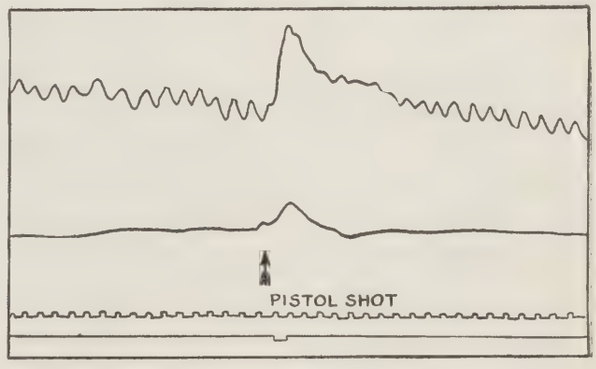


FIG. 3.—A CASE OF FRIGHT.

Here the child was startled by the report of a toy pistol.

curves; in such cases, however, it must be admitted that the active motions of the child, as well as its psychical sensations, play a large part in producing the graphic disturbance of the curves. Quiet breathing is shown by an evenly rising and falling curve, while screaming or active motions of the babe cause the waves to be irregular. . . . . .

"When the brain-pressure suddenly increases or quickly decreases, as is the case in screaming, the separate brain-pulses usually disappear, and there results a brain-pressure curve, which is the reflection of forced respiration. The brain-pressure curve commonly shows an ascent in response to all sudden stimuli, by which the subject is apparently affected unpleasantly. Pleasing conditions, on the other hand, cause a gentle sinking of the brain-pressure curve, even when the respiration-curve shows an irregularity due to other influences."

Dr. Canestrini made 279 separate acoustic tests, and gives detailed results in a number of cases. In the experiment described by diagram No. 1, "the subject was three days old and did not wake during the stimulus, which consisted of soft whistling."

"It exhibited a lowering of the breathing, with a definite increase in the length of the separate brain-pulses and consequently a lower pulse rate than during the same length of time before and after the experiment. Such stimuli often cause dreams in adults. . . . The sleeper is not wakened by the acoustic stimulus, but it causes unconscious associations of ideas which produce dreams.

"Naturally, such dreams can not arise in nurselings, but the retarding of the brain-pulse during the sleep shows clearly

how even in them the sensory system is able to influence the vasomotor and respiratory centers, tho in an unconscious state."

Fig. 2 will interest watchful mothers and nurses especially. It shows how a three-days-old child was seriously disturbed by the noise of a person entering the room, closing the door, and walking across the floor. The arrow shows the time of the entry, and the disturbance is especially apparent in the

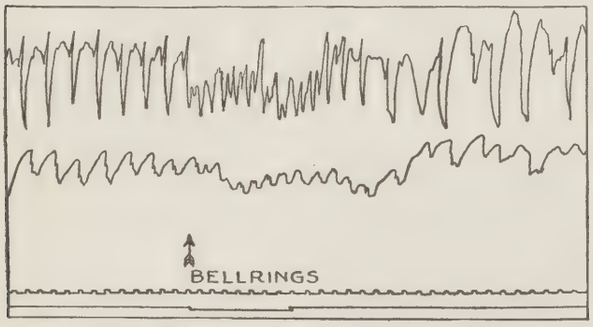


FIG. 4.—SOOTHING THE ANGERED SPIRIT.

Showing how an infant, in a perfect paroxysm of rage because of the pneumograph upon his head, was quieted during the ringing of a bell. The effect lasted for several seconds after the ringing stopt.

beginning in the respiration-curve. In Fig. 3, the stimulus was short and sharp—a shot from a toy pistol. An instant ascent of both curves was seen. The experimenter reasons by analogy that this was due to fright, as in the case of adults. This emotion was also exhibited in the tension of the skin of the abdomen, and in a visible twitching of the whole body. In one case in which a bell was rung in the hearing of a child that was awake, it was discovered that "on a repetition of the sound after fifteen seconds the reaction was slighter, altho this time the stimulus lasted three times as long. A third repetition showed a still slighter reaction." Dr. Canestrini considers this fact of the gradual diminution of the reaction when repeated to be extremely significant, since it proves that even at such a tender age inhibition impulses exist able to modify the amplitude of the reaction, so that "we have to do not with a mere automaton in which the effect always answers the cause, but must reckon with far more complicated conditions."

Most interesting of all were the experiments made on infants in a state of violent disturbance, as when screaming with rage. It was found that in such conditions vocal or musical sounds were markedly soothing in effect. In Fig. 4 the child was in a paroxysm of anger caused by the fastening of the pneumograph upon his head. We read:

"At the point where an arrow is shown a bell was sounded for four seconds, and an immediate sinking of both curves may be seen, which continued for three seconds after the sound ceased, after which the former condition was reverted to. Afterward a toy consisting of a number of tiny bells was rung in the ears of the screaming child (Fig. 5). Not till after three seconds was there a marked sinking, especially of the brain-curve, with an immediate return to the state of disturbance when the sound ceased."

The investigations of Wandt, continues Dr. Canestrini, have proved that in adults pleasant sensations cause the pulse to be slower and the amplitude of the breathing (*atmungsgrösze*) less, while unpleasant emotions cause pulse and respiration to be quicker. "By analogy we must conclude that there is an unpleasant sensation in cases where we find in infants (as often after acoustic impressions) an increase of pulse together with an increased respiratory activity registered graphically." While the experimenter found no infant among those tested to be insensible to acoustic impressions, he had some negative results with some infants to certain tests. But in 80 per cent. of such negative results the child was either asleep or in a state of anger. Strong acoustic stimuli were nearly always followed by a corresponding reaction in the curve, while negative results were sometimes obtained where the stimulus was milder, as the note of a tuning-fork, the playing of a harmonica, or the sound of the human voice.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOSSIL GEOGRAPHY

HOW THE DISCOVERY of the petrified remains of plants and animals is assisting geologists to make maps of our own and other continents as they were in times far antedating the earliest records of history, or even the reports of tradition, is described in a recent professional paper of the United States Geological Survey by H. S. Williams. Says the *Press Bulletin* of the Survey (Washington, December):

"In these days of exploration few parts of the globe remain unknown and uncharted, and in our desire for new lands to conquer we map the mountains and deserts of the moon and the canals of Mars. Within the last few years, as the work of the United States Geological Survey has given geologists a larger knowledge of the rocks of the United States, a new sort of geography has sprung up—fossil geography. In this new geography the lands and seas of the remote past are mapped in their true form, and by means of these maps we may follow the development of the American continent and trace its many changes of land and water from age to age. Why should not the geography of the American continent in remote geological time be of greater interest to us here in the United States than the present geography of the moon, or perhaps even the present geography of the interior of Africa? As the natural wealth of the country is in large part dependent on the rocks that make up the crust of the earth, it is well to know how and when the rocks were formed. It may seem scarcely possible to map these ancient lands and seas by studying handfuls of fossils taken from the rocks on their sites, but this is what is being done.

"The geologist can trace these geographic changes by noting the extent of successive formations and the changes in the character of the rocks, but the age and the identity of a geological formation must be determined principally by means of the fossils it contains. The more exact determination of the ages of sedimentary formations—the floors of ancient seas—makes possible, among other things, the correlation from place to place of geographic changes and shows the direction of invasion or retreat of oceanic waters.

"Some of the principles used by geologists in their detailed

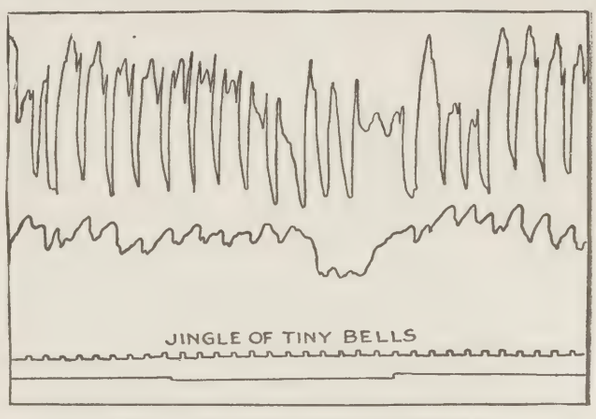


FIG. 5.—MILD MEASURES NOT SO EFFECTIVE.

In the case of the angry child of Figure 4 the jingling of a group of tiny bells took longer to affect the curves, and there was an immediate resumption of activity on the cessation of the sound.

work in stratigraphic geology are set forth in the United States Geological Survey's Professional Paper 79, . . . by H. S. Williams. This paper shows that groups of animals, or faunas, may be driven out of a region by earth movements or by other causes, and that the same animals, slightly modified perhaps, but still to be recognized, may later return to the region. A study of the fossils representing these recurrent faunas may thus throw light on geographic changes."

LETTERS AND ART

THE "MOST INTERESTING WOMAN OF EUROPE"

SOME ONE has said, whether cynically or not, that "America is a Montessori nation to start with." In the light of the general European opinion of the liberty of American children to express their own individuality, the projector of this principle as the basis of an educational system may or may not have much to teach us. At all events, she has lately landed on our shores, and the New York *Tribune* hails her as "the most interesting woman of Europe." Her gospel has preceded her, and her principles, expounded in magazine articles which we have quoted, are now being inculcated in schools founded for the special purpose. Time will have to tell "how completely her *laissez faire* methods are applicable to the quick, explosive nature of the American child." For any who share these fears with *The Tribune*, it may be reassuring to know that children of three or four under the Montessori method have their "silencio," the period of meditation. That does not mean, explains a writer in the New York *Times*, "a passive, enforced, paralyzed silence." On the other hand "it is a voluntary, active thing." Dr. Montessori herself is quoted as saying of the kernel of her system, which has been called "auto-education":

DR. MARIA MONTESSORI,

Who is visiting America, where her ideas have found more numerous advocates than in other countries, to be sure that their "development is right and unhampered."

"Meditation means something growing. The Jesuits succeeded in winning souls merely by encouraging the people to meditate. Meditation opened up an unsuspected inner world, which fascinated the type of person accustomed to flit over a multitude of things.

"Take the difference between reading and meditating. We may read a voluminous novel in a single night. We may meditate upon a verse of Scripture for an entire hour. When we read a novel in a night, it is like a wind that passes over arid ground. There is a squandering of the physical powers. But the one who meditates assimilates in a manner that surprizes himself, because he feels something unforeseen coming to life within him. It is as tho a seed had been planted in fertile soil, and suddenly, while it had been perfectly motionless, began to germinate."

Dr. Montessori has come to America, she said to the *Times* interviewer, because this country more than any outside her own has been interested in the method worked out in the *Casa dei Bambini*, in Rome. She confesses:

"I have come largely to understand the spirit of this great interest with which I have been in touch, tho somewhat remotely, in the teachers I have trained for their work in America.

"Here I seem to have many friends, many who are eager for the help that a system of child-development can give. I have been in receipt of, I may say, thousands of letters from American men and women during the past year. . . . . .

"I wish to develop and implant more deeply my educational ideas. By that I mean the underlying ideas, which are always obscured at the first by the petty and the trivial, often to their detriment. I come first to America because the work is progressing here more rapidly, and I would be sure that the development is right and unhampered."

As a matter of fact, we are told, there are now in America very nearly one hundred Montessori schools, and the State of Rhode Island has officially indorsed the method and is taking steps to introduce the Montessori system into its public schools. Out of a class of eighty-odd pupil-teachers who took Dr. Montessori's four-months' course at Rome last year, sixty-odd were Americans. But, adds the Doctor:

"I would not imply that the Montessori school is confined to Rome and the United States, however. It was a peculiar gratification to me to know that my book, 'The Montessori Method,' was being prepared in the Japanese tongue. There are already in Japan tentative schools where the method will be adopted. Under the influence of some of the leading Protestant missionaries two schools have been established in China.

"Then, too, the Sisters of Mary, at whose convent the first model school in Rome was established, have founded several schools in Syria.

"I am coming to secure the cooperation of America in the establishing of a laboratory school, a model school for every branch of psychological research in child-development. I do not mean the actual, material cooperation. I wish to interest American educators in my idea of this international laboratory, to prepare their minds for it, for I hope to have a branch laboratory in every country.

"The school constitutes an immense field for research. It is in reality a 'pedagogical clinic.' In view of its importance, it can be compared to no other gathering of subjects for study. We have our system of compulsory education to thank for that. There are gathered together living human beings of every social caste, of every degree of normality and abnormality. It is the field in which the culture of the human race can really and practically be undertaken, the field where seeds of perfection are sown.

"It is in this laboratory school that I shall have not only children who are older than those of the *Casa dei Bambini*, but children of different nationalities, so that the adaptation to temperament can be definitely worked out. The experience of my American teachers has proved to me that nationality is no difficulty in the application of method."

Dr. Montessori grows eloquent over the results of her method. She says children under her begin to despise their playthings be-

cause they give them no chance to exercise their powers of reason. She goes on:

"Intellectual exercise is the most pleasant thing a child knows if he is in good health. The children of the *Casa dei Bambini* would save little objects that they had acquired by themselves. They would preserve unharmed even the most trivial scrap of paper, altho free to tear it up, so long as that scrap of paper helped them to exercise their thoughts.

"But the most marvelous discovery was the physical improvement of these little children. Now, we never served food in the school. The little ones, all of whom live in their own homes, have half an hour's recess for luncheon, which they take at home. Not a single child in the school was given medicine; there was no change of diet, but in almost every case a new vigor and health was shown by blood supply, weight, and stature. They looked like the children of wealthy parents living in the country, and presented a strong contrast to their brothers and sisters at home.

"This renewed vigor was due solely to a complete satisfaction of psychic life. These children were in school from nine to five eleven months in the year. All this time they were continually busy.

"This amazing discovery might have been foreseen had we stopt to think how our own physical health depends far more on happiness and a peaceful conscience than upon anything material as bread!"

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS FOR SCOTLAND

THE BURNS MANUSCRIPTS, after a journey to this country, are to return to Scotland as the gift of an American who thus refutes a good deal of bitter newspaper writing upon the subject of the grasping Yankee who filches treasures—literary or artistic—from countries who ignore them until such attention is aroused. The Glenriddell manuscripts, it will be remembered, were held by the Liverpool Athenæum, and last July sold by them to an English broker who looked for an American purchaser. A hue and cry was raised; Lord Rosebery called the transaction "incredible and deplorable." The surviving heir of Robert Burns impeached the Athenæum's legal right to their possession and consequent right to sell the manuscripts, and instituted proceedings against them in her own behalf. Meantime the precious manuscripts disappeared and the world wondered where the last misdemeanant was. A week or so ago, at a dinner of the St. Andrew's Society in Philadelphia, Mr. John Gribbel revealed himself as the possessor of the documents on terms whose generosity are now amply acknowledged. In his speech the press report him as saying:

"During the summer just passed the English-reading world was shocked to read in the public press that the authorities of the Liverpool Athenæum had sold for money those priceless trusteed treasures. Hurried efforts were made to stop the transfer of the volumes, but the delivery had been made, and in the excitement they disappeared with the unknown buyer unhindered. Two weeks ago I was astonished beyond measure by having a dealer come to Philadelphia and submit to me for sale the missing manuscripts.

"Having an aversion to the possession of property of a certain class, I refused to consider them as any possible possession of my own, priceless tho they are, but, gentlemen, here they are sold as merchandise in the market-place and in my possession, but with a purpose of which I am sure you will approve. These manuscripts after the death of Burns were the property of Bonnie Jean. She only lent them to Dr. Currie, who wrote a life of the poet, and those who came after him had no stronger title to them. To whom, then, do they now belong by right but to Scotland, whose chief possession now is the glory of her immortal son?"

Many hands are now opened in Scotland ready to catch the precious parcel tossed back to her. Almost as many cities as claimed the birthplace of Homer advance a reason for their choice as future custodians. Lord Rosebery, at Mr. Gribbel's request, will decide on the rival claims. Dumfries, Alloway, Kilmarnock, Edinburgh, and Glasgow have each their Burns museums. The Scots are not without their sense of humor in seeing the part they really play in the whole transaction. Says the Glasgow *News*:

"At the same time, it is not clear that Scotsmen can look on their part in the transaction with great pride. We, for many years, allowed what is now discovered to be a sacred national treasure to lie in the hands of a Liverpool club, which apparently would just as soon have had a new billiard-table. When the club at last succeeded in selling the manuscripts, we expended ourselves in belated indignation, which was made the less impressive by its futility.

"The manuscripts disappeared. We heard that some dealer was carrying them around in Texas or Colorado in a sample trunk. Finally we are unexpectedly gratified by receiving them as a present from a good-natured gentleman of whom we never heard before.

"Nothing in the whole business exhibits either the dignity or efficiency of the Scottish people in a particularly favorable light. However, we are to have the manuscripts, and perhaps that is the main thing."

The story of the wandering manuscripts is valuable if for no other reason than to teach a lesson in international courtesy. Mr. A. L. Marlow, of London, a figure in the transaction, told a New York *Times* representative the story of the sale:

"For many years these manuscripts lay in a bundle at the Liverpool Athenæum.

"They were unopened, and their value practically was unknown. Mr. Bright, a well-known citizen of Liverpool, discovered these manuscripts and pointed out their value, and then they were put in a lockup, which made them practically inaccessible.

"Now, I don't think the Athenæum was at all in straits, because the institution really has plenty of money. But for a small institution such a treasure was like having the Kohinoor diamond. The proper place for them was Scotland, where they are going.

"Some members of the committee in charge of the Athenæum got busy, and the manuscripts were offered to Mr. Morgan, who, however, did not buy them, altho he was inclined to do so. Ultimately the committee decided to sell them. Nothing was done in secrecy, and there were no private meetings. The members of the committee sought legal advice, and satisfied themselves that the Athenæum had a perfect title to the manuscripts, and a legal right to sell them. They were taken to Tom Hodge, of Sotheby's, one of the straightest men in the book world, and he was asked to fix a price, and they were sold.

"The moment anything of the kind is sold in England a fuss is made. It was only the other day that Lady Desborough wanted to sell her Raffael, and offered it to the nation. The reply was made that we hadn't any money. Therefore Lady Desborough went ahead and sold the picture to a dealer, and he brought it over here. A couple of years ago the Duke of Norfolk had a picture he wanted to dispose of, and tho he lent it to the nation for five years, at the end of that time the nation did not want to raise the money to buy it, altho the owner offered to start a subscription list with £10,000 himself.

"Why, I sold recently in this country a volume presented by Burns to Clarissa, which thus became lost to England, and at this present moment in this country is a collection of the letters of two of the most famous literary men of the nineteenth century —neither of them being Browning. The letters were offered in London and bought at a moderate price, and were allowed to go out of the country.

"They can hold meetings of protest in Scotland, but not a dollar do such meetings ever put up.

"The Burns manuscripts, after being sold, were placed in my safe by Mr. Hodge, and lay there. No one offered a suitable price for them, and I brought them over here and through a dealer sold them to Mr. Gribbel, of Philadelphia. I am not a dealer—merely a seeker for literary treasures. I am not at liberty to divulge the name of the owner I have been representing."

The Philadelphia Ledger adds:

"The gift of Mr. Gribbel is not to Scotland merely, but to the entire Anglo-Saxon race and to the world. It assures for all time the reverent custody of the gift that passed from the bard's own hand to Robert Riddell, thence to Doctor Currie, and

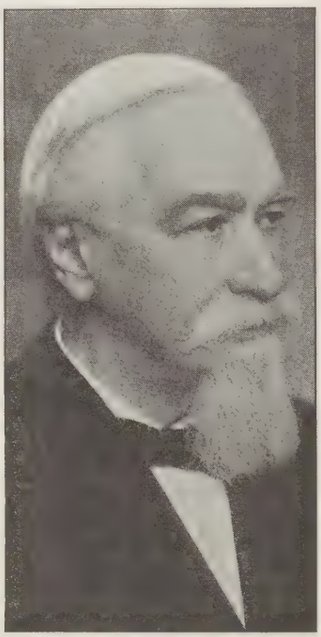
finally to the Liverpool institution, whose virtual repudiation of the sacred legacy has aroused such widespread condemnation. Wherever the two volumes may be housed, and whatever the organization appointed to the faithful curatorship, they will be accessible to pilgrims from all parts of the earth with whom the writings of the inspired plowboy are a household word. All lovers of Burns everywhere must hold in grateful recollection the name of the American benefactor who has made to Scotland with princely generosity a gift of well-nigh inestimable value."

TO SIMPLIFY SPELLING FOR INDIA

A PLEA for the reform of English spelling comes from a most unexpected quarter—no other than India, where there are advocates of English as the universal tongue for this Eastern domain. Sorab P. Kapadia, the editor of *Sanj Vartaman* (Bombay), a daily evening paper, published in the native language, the Gujarati, writes for the eight millions of Hindus, Mohammedans, and Parsis who speak this tongue—one of the principal languages of the Bombay Presidency. He reminds us how our problems are theirs also, and urges a strong reason for our courage in leading the reform to make their burdens lighter. We read:

"Just as the question of an international language is occupying the attention of the scholars of the West, who, I regret, seldom take into consideration the millions inhabiting the East, so, too, a universal language for India has been discust here these last two decades. In India there are so many languages and dialects (I think there are about 300) that a native of Bombay Presidency, speaking either Gujarati, the Marathi, or the Urdu (three principal languages), is hardly able to converse with a Madrasi, Telangu, Bengali, or Sindhi who are living say only 400, 500, or 300 miles from his native place. I should think there is no country where the need for a common language and common script is so urgent as in India. For commercial, industrial, social, and political intercourse, the advantages of a common tongue will be far greater in India than in Europe. Public opinion is in favor of such a language, but we have been unable to adopt one language for the whole country because claims of rival languages are so many and difficulties are so varied that I do not think this problem will ever be solved. Just as the French is spoken more or less all over Europe, Hindi is spoken or understood over many parts of India, and if there is any chance Hindi might become the common language, but the difficulty comes in the way of the script. If 60 out of 100 persons can speak and understand Hindi, only six know how to write it.

"I am one of those who do not favor any of the Indian languages being adopted for a common purpose. I have always advocated in my paper that if there is any language that will be and should be the universal language for India, it is the English language; the language of our ruling class, the language of the official world, the language of the courts, the language of British Parliament, to which we Indians look as the highest tribunal for redress of India's grievances. In spite of its inherent difficulties the English language is spoken and written by thousands of Indians as ably and efficiently as any English-born scholar. Indians have shown a remarkable aptitude for learning the English language and its precious treasures of literature; the English language has a great future in India, and when our benign British Government makes mass education free and compulsory, millions of numbers will be added to the 150 millions (reckoning white men alone) that are now speaking this remarkable language. My object in writing these few facts is that India and its people should be included in the movement for the reform of English spelling. It would render yeoman service to the cause of dumb humanity of this vast country, and help the efforts to spread English education in the land."



GEORGE A. HEARN,

One of our late merchant princes to whom "the message of great art was a very vital thing."

OUR ART-LOVING MERCHANT PRINCES

THE DEATH of Mr. George A. Hearn, following closely upon that of Mr. Benjamin Altman, brings into conspicuous notice a class whom the New York *Evening Post* editor calls "the merchant collector." Upon him is levied a peculiar form of tax of which the Metropolitan Museum of Art constitutes itself the most successful collector. Mr. Hearn has been a generous donor to this museum. Something like fifty paintings, mainly by American artists and English of the eighteenth century, already hang there as his gifts. What he left behind have not been specified by will as bequeathed to the public, but it is thought not improbable that eventually they will reach some such destination in obedience to an unwritten law concerning important aggregations of art works. Without these residuary works, however, Mr. Hearn's gifts already rank his name with the John S. Kennedy bequest, the Rogers bequest, the Morgan and Altman collections, making, says the writer in *The Evening Post*, "the comparison with the art-loving merchant princes of Florence and the Netherlands something more than a simile." These names and the deeds they represent induce some comments upon questions of international esthetics:

"In spite of names like those we have cited—of men whose fortunes testify to a very close application to worldly affairs, from which they could yet spare time for the finer things of life—there is no reason to suppose that the facile satire of the foreign critic against money-grubbing America will disappear. The transatlantic tourist will continue to inveigh against our crass materialism as revealed particularly in our indifference to the beautiful; and we presumably will continue to laugh. After all, it is not America as the land of business that has been the victim of the esthete's ire. The man of business all over the world has come in for the same kind of objurgation. It is the established formula in the psychology of artists to inveigh against the depressing effects of the middle-class spirit. The philistine, the bourgeois, *voilà l'ennemi*. This, to the entire obscuration of the very hard fact that it is on the patronage of the well-to-do merchant and industrialist that art has long been thriving. The patronage of royalty and the nobility is relatively a thing of the past. Royalty and nobility, nowadays, work for the dissemination of art largely by selling their art treasures at fancy prices to the middle classes.

"We need not exaggerate. Love for the beautiful is not the only factor in the art-impulse of our men of wealth. The creation of great galleries may frequently be due to the passion for display. The newly-rich from Oil City and Goldfields may look upon a rare collection as necessary for their station in life. Even more than yachts and racing-stables, the amassing of old masters has become the sport of money-kings. The criticism has been directed, and with force, against the late Mr. Morgan that his munificent patronage did not extend to living artists of merit; the inference being that his sensitiveness to beauty fell short of the point where it needed no great reputation on the part of an artist to justify the collector's judgment. But there are patrons and patrons. In the case of Mr. Hearn, as in that of Mr. Altman, there is every reason for believing that the message of great art was a very vital thing to them. They gave years and thought to the gathering of their treasures. They lived with them. Certainly, their example disproves the easy assumption that business is fatal to the gift of esthetic enjoyment. There have always been men whom precisely the strain of the market-place has driven for recreation to their libraries and their picture galleries. Balzac knew such men, and knew that our 'ugly' commercialism need not be destructive of the feeling for beauty."

Criticism of unartistic America is justified to the extent,

admits the writer, that our patronage of the arts outruns our enjoyment of them:

"We have a sufficiently large leisure class—using leisure in the sense of wealth—to purchase great paintings, but not a sufficiently large leisure class to allow art to enter into their intimate life. And yet it is obvious that the one class is helping to develop the second. The great collections are steadily drifting into the public galleries for the enjoyment of the multitude. The stewardship of wealth, about which a great many empty phrases have been written, is realized in the munificent patronage of our universities and our museums. That part of a multimillionaire's estate should go to the endowment of an institution of learning no longer arouses comment. Yet there is no general tendency to assume the endowment of colleges as a matter of obligation. Whereas, with respect to a great collection of art, people have come to regard it as a matter of course that it should ultimately pass into the possession of the public."

GAINSBOROUGH'S "BLUE BOY."

One of Mr. Hearn's most conspicuous possessions—a replica of the famous picture in the collection of the Duke of Westminster.

NEWSPAPER ENGLISH

A FEW WEEKS AGO the professors of certain Middle-Western colleges were differing with one another on the subject of baseball slang; now they have fallen afoul on the whole subject of newspaper English. Professor Scott, of Michigan, accuses newspaper men of an utter want of scruples in the use of the mother tongue. He deplores the use of such words as "transpire," "inaugurate," and "enthuse." Over against him is Professor Beckham, of Iowa State College, who glories in the fact that the newspapers are reshaping the use of written English in the interest of simplicity, directness, and vigor. The science of journalism, points out the Indianapolis *Star*, is now taught in eighteen colleges and universities in the United States, and the professors in charge of this branch of education lately met at Madison, Wis., to confer. Their exchange of opinion has been watched with interest, naturally, by the people most concerned. Professor Beckham seems to win approval in his indictment of ordinary college English as "often too diffuse for newspaper use and lacking in clearness." *The Star* interprets him:

"Professor Beckham says that with all its faults he believes in the news style as the most efficient style of this modern day for presenting information through the written word. It has been hammered out in the heat and stress of newspaper work, he says, to meet the demand of the millions for something to compel their attention, interest them, and give them information in the quickest, clearest way possible. 'It is the news sense,' he adds, 'that enables the writer to see through a mass of non-essentials to the essentials, through dead rubbish to living facts, through husks and shells to the kernels of truth.'

"It is the fashion in certain 'highbrow' circles to sneer at newspaper English, but the persons who are so quick to point out its faults would be the first to criticize it if it were of the discursive, 'literary' style they sometimes admire in books, full of unnecessary detail and interesting more for the beauty of diction than for the thought or fact set forth. And these critics are accustomed to read and admire books written in a clear, incisive, vital style, which is no other than newspaper style, tho the readers do not recognize it as such.

"The book has had the advantage of rereading in manuscript and of careful proof-reading, not always possible in the haste with which newspaper 'copy' must be prepared and rushed into print, but the great probability is that the writer learned his skill in a newspaper office, many of the leading authors of the country having served this apprenticeship. Newspaper English has its faults, but it certainly has the merit of telling people what they wish to know in a concise and understandable way."

Somewhat more non-partizan is the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which balances the views of the contending professors:

"Both speakers are right; neither is wholly so. The newspapers are obliged to plead guilty to the charge of using slang, tho the guilt is by no means equally shared by all. Cultivated persons occasionally use slang just to avert suspicion of too consciously avoiding it. It is a concession they make to the living side of language, a recognition of the truth that language was made for man, not man for language. On the other hand, the merely decorative and the swollen phrase are rarely met with in newspaper-writing. Space is valuable; the writer must come to the point. Vigor is achieved by omission of the unnecessary, and the short sentence, crisp and immediately intelligible, results."

A "Grumbler" from the East is drawn into the discussion and sends to *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) a protest against the newspaper's "ridiculous readiness to pick up and give currency to any new locution, no matter how senseless." Thus:

"When the battle-ship fleet in Roosevelt's Administration made its famous voyage around the world somebody used the word 'cruise' in relation to the trip. At once every newspaper took to using the word as equivalent to 'voyage.' Only lately I read in some Philadelphia paper that the cruiser *Chester* would 'cruise' to Pensacola from League Island. Now, any one who will think for a moment knows that 'cruise' does not mean to go somewhere with definite leaving and arriving time. A whale-ship cruises. She may go from New Bedford on a two- or three-year cruise and will sail about so-and-so long in such a part of the ocean and then go, about such a time to an agreed point, where the captain may communicate with his owners, and then, if not ordered home, he will cruise again. But a ship which leaves League Island for a definite port and is to go straight there does not 'cruise.' . . . . . .

"The trouble, I believe, comes from our schools, which are so encumbered with nonsensical stuff forced in by the faddists that they only half do their work. A pupil should leave school with a mind accustomed to think and select that which is good and reject that which is bad. As a rule, the graduates of our high schools have no definite knowledge of the meaning of words they use every day."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

"THE LOVELIEST OF RAFFAEL'S VIRGINS"

IT WAS a copy of the Bible that established the world's record price for a single costly book at the Hoe library sale, and this fact was commented on with satisfaction by a number of writers in the daily press, since the dollar is so prominent a modern criterion. The same feeling of satisfaction may perhaps be aroused by a new record price for a picture—over $500,000 for a "Madonna," by Raffael. At this season of the year the event is of interest to the whole Christian world. The picture in question is known as "the Cowper Raffael" because it has long been the chief treasure of the late Earl Cowper's collection at Panshanger, Hertfordshire. The picture is on a panel measuring 23 inches by 17, and experts declare it is the last painted by the master himself that remains in private hands save one owned by Lady Mond but already bequeathed to the National Gallery in London, and one owned by Mrs. John L. Gardner, a portrait of the Vatican Librarian Inghirami and her predella piece, which it is believed will ultimately go to an American museum. Further facts in the history of the Cowper Raffael are here given by the New York *Times:*

A NEW "MADONNA" FOR AMERICA.

Classed with some of the other famous Raffaels, among which is the "Belle Jardinière" of the Louvre and the "St. Catherine" in the National Gallery.

"The 'Small Cowper Madonna,' painted in 1505 by Raffael, and since 1835 the most prized painting in the famous Panshanger collection of the late Earl Cowper, has been sold to Duveen Brothers of New York, London, and Paris, was announced in London. The report was verified in New York.

"Lord Desborough, the nephew of the last Earl Cowper, who inherited the picture upon the death of the Earl's wife, Countess Cowper, last year, made the sale, and, according to authoritative information, received something over $500,000 for the picture.

"The picture has been described as one of the most valuable in the world. Many collectors who tried to buy it before it fell into the hands of Lord Desborough found it literally 'priceless.'

"Louis Duveen, a member of the firm, had been in London for some time negotiating for the purchase of the picture. . . . It was further learned that Duveen Brothers have made the purchase for themselves, and not as agents for any one in England or America.

"Altho the price actually paid for the picture could not be learned yesterday, it was said on good authority that 'the largest sum ever paid for a painting' had been given to Lord Desborough for his 'Madonna.' This would make the price something over half a million dollars if the report that P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, paid that amount for Rembrandt's 'Mill' in 1911 is correct, and it has never been denied and is generally believed.

"The Cowper 'Madonna' is said to be the most valuable and important painting in private hands in England, and, if it comes to America it will, of course, hold that distinction here. That it will come to America seems certain since the National Gallery, in London, has been unable to exercise the option of purchase granted to it at the price paid by the Duveens. It is possible, however, that an attempt may be made to raise the purchase price in England by subscription. If this subscription is not raised in two weeks, however, the 'Madonna' will be seen shortly afterward in Fifth Avenue.

"The 'Small Cowper Madonna' is classed as of the same period with three other famous Raffaels, including the 'St. Catherine' in the National Gallery, London, and the 'Belle Jardinière' in the Louvre, Paris.

"Little is known of the history of the painting until the great-grandfather of the last Earl Cowper made his famous Panshanger collection in 1835 while British Envoy at Florence. The 'Madonna' was purchased by Lord Cowper, with many other paintings by Italian masters, and taken to his estate of Panshanger, Hertfordshire. The collection soon became known as one of the most valuable in existence.

"When the last Earl Cowper died, in 1905, the collection became the property of Countess Cowper, his widow. Throughout her life she valued it as the most priceless of her possessions and vowed that none of the paintings in it should be sold while she lived."

The London *Times* speaks in this vein:

"The picture is, in the unanimous opinion of critics, one of the most precious pictures by Raffael that has come down to us. In 1854 Waagen wrote most enthusiastically of the picture. Passavant, Crowe, and Cavalcaselle, and more recent writers have extolled it; while Morelli called it 'The loveliest of all Raffael's Virgins.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTE IN RECENT FICTION

JUST as the predominant interest of the nineteenth century was scientific, "so that of the present century is to center around religious themes and to be moved by religious inspirations," believes the editor of *The Congregationalist* (Boston), and he finds a clear indication of it in the religious tone of present-day fiction. We must agree, he thinks, that "nothing is more barometric of human interest than the world of fiction." Very well, then, "consider the books that have recently headed the list in public interest":

"'The Inside of the Cup,' which discusses definitely moral, religious, and humanitarian problems, a book which is being used to guide discussion in Bible classes, the book which has without doubt stirred up more conversation between man and man than any other one book in a decade, a definitely religious book, with a title taken from the gospels; and almost equally popular, if not equally provocative of discussion, 'V. V.'s Eyes,' that fine story of the working of the Christ spirit in the solution of modern social problems, a novel that closes with a gospel quotation which sums up the whole purpose of the narrative. That, too, was a best seller."

Only a few years ago, we are reminded, "it was rare to hear the religious note in fiction."

"Men wrote about human sorrows and temptations and inspirations, and the 'visitor from Mars,' reading their books, would never have dreamed that religions and Sundays and worship and churches and the teachings of Jesus existed. Such topics were carefully avoided. But now, in fiction and drama, the inspirations of religious faith, the warnings of religious instruction, and especially the social teachings of religion are coming to the fore and holding the center of attention. Even the titles of books attract by their religious significance: 'The Inside of the Cup,' 'The Woman Thou Gavest Me,' 'The Servant in the House,' 'The Son of Mary Bethel,' 'The Fool in Christ,' etc. And these books abound in quotations and incidents which can only be apprehended by one who knows the Scripture to some extent. . . . . .

"Another modern novel, 'The Way Home,' by Basil King, centers around the relations of church and pastor and questions of religious belief, not in order to present arguments for agnosticism, as was the general case only a short time ago, but in order to show that 'saying that beliefs are untrue does not make them so,' and the only Way Home is by the old way of simple faith in Christ.

"Remember also the popularity of such dramatic presentation of religious themes as appeared in 'The Servant in the House,' by Charles Rann Kennedy, or 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' by Jerome K. Jerome, or the remarkable interest which was shown in the revival of 'Everyman.'"

And it may be the most significant fact of all, according to this writer, that this revived religious interest is not confined to English-speaking lands. As we read:

"There is 'The Fool in Christ,' by Hauptmann, the German, in which the idea of the reincarnation of the spirit of Christ is the center of the story; and 'John,' by Sudermann, which contrasts the method of the spirit of John the Baptist with the conquering power of him 'whose sword is called Peace and whose battle-cry is Mercy.'

"In France there is Rostand, characterizing the personality of Jesus, and summarizing his teachings in 'The Samaritan'; and in Russia, Andreyev, in 'Judas Iscariot,' portraying the conflict between the two realms of action revealed in the contrasted personalities of Judas and Jesus, with a wonderfully beautiful revelation of the charm of Jesus; and Selma Lagerlöf, of Sweden, with her 'Anti-Christ,' an attack on Socialism for the purpose of showing its inadequacy as a solution of human problems and the final ascendency of the Christ and his Kingdom; and Pontoppidan, of Denmark, with his story of 'The Promised Land,' in which the hero seeks the solution of his doubts and the ground of his hopes in every direction, and finally learns that the longed-for Savior of humanity is Jesus of Nazareth.

"With these might be mentioned many others, like Frenssen, of Germany; Widmann, of Switzerland; and Fogazzaro, of Italy."

Here, then, are indications that no other character "so dominates the dramatic world as Jesus," that no personality "so holds the place in the center of the masterpieces of fiction," that there is "no spirit so often chosen for the inspiration of modern creative art as the spirit of Christianity." Men like Churchill, Harrison, Comfort, Begbie, says the editor of *The Congregationalist*, "striving to deal with the contradictions and unbearable conditions of modern social life, see the glimmer of truth that only in Christ is to be found the hope of social reformation."

"They voice the modern spirit and the common feeling to-day. We have much to learn, much in the way of application to the fundamental necessity of character and individual personality, as well as in social reorganizations, but we are on the right road and faced in the right direction to discover the ultimate solution in the teachings of Christ and in his Kingdom."

AN UP-TO-DATE NEW TESTAMENT

EVEN in our "American Revised" version of the Scriptures there is an attempt to preserve the time-hallowed characteristic flavor of the King James Bible. So *The Christian World* (London) thinks that the latest serious and reverent effort to turn the Greek of the original into the common prose of to-day "is bound to be of great interest, and both students of the Greek Testament and ordinary English readers will find this version full of new light and suggestion." Dr. James Moffatt, professor of Greek and New Testament Exegesis in Mansfield College, Oxford, who has prepared this translation independently, says he has "attempted to translate the New Testament exactly as one would render any piece of contemporary Hellenistic prose." For one thing, observes *The Christian World*, he "has avoided the absurdity of trying to use a single English word as the equivalent for a particular Greek word." One Greek word, for instance, is sometimes rendered "*pagans*" instead of "*gentiles*" as—"Do not pray by idle rote like *pagans*." Other "happy renderings" quoted are, "Do not *trouble about* what you are to eat in life," "If your right eye is a hindrance to you." And here is the Matthew version of the Lord's Prayer as translated by Dr. Moffatt:

"Our Father in heaven, Thy name be revered, Thy Reign begin, Thy will be done on earth as in heaven! Give us to-day our bread for the morrow, and forgive us our debts as we ourselves have forgiven our debtors, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil."

A great passage like Romans viii, continues *The Christian World*, "both gains and loses in Dr. Moffatt's version, and his rendering of 1 Cor. xiii is certainly good to set side by side with the Revised Version, if it does not supersede it":

"Love is very patient, very kind. Love knows no jealousy; love makes no parade, gives itself no airs, is never rude, never selfish, never irritated, *never resentful*; love is never glad when others go wrong, love is gladdened by goodness, always slow to expose, always eager to believe the best, always hopeful, always patient. Love never disappears."

Such passages as these, says *The Christian World*, "help to show how much freshness and light there is in Dr. Moffatt's scholarly and often happy turning of the Greek into English." Tho, it adds, "his judgment may not always be unerring"—

"'If salt becomes insipid' is not an improvement, and is no more intelligible than the old phrase; and if this is altered, why is 'all *manner* of evil,' two verses before, allowed to remain? One serious blemish of the translation is the persistent use of the Scotch *will* for *shall* in the first person future; and similarly *would* for *should*."

But the article in *The Christian World* ends—

"On a note of thankfulness for the great and solid gain of this translation. We hope other competent and leading scholars will give us their independent versions of the New Testament, for they will all help toward that new and definite Revised English New Testament which we hope, before many years, will be given us by the consensus of the best authorities."

PITTSBURG'S HOUSECLEANING

TO FIND a twin city like Pittsburg and Allegheny supporting 247 immoral houses on thirty-four streets, with a toll of inmates numbering approximately 1,000 girls, was a challenge to any "morals-efficiency commission" to justify its name. In eighteen months the justification has been accomplished by these western Pennsylvania cities to the extent that at the writing of *The Survey* report the number had been reduced to 71 houses, on six streets, and 333 girls. The New York *Evening Post* gives a summary of the means taken that may be valuable to workers in other cities. We read:

"The Commission set to work with an open mind. Without concluding that either segregation or elimination was the ideal condition, it adopted the very practical method of proceeding step by step, choosing as a motto, 'gradual restriction leading to ultimate elimination.' The Commission first decided, and so recommended to the Police Department, that all disorderly houses in residential sections of the city should be eliminated as speedily as possible, particularly in the streets where the poorer people live; that professional immorality in tenement-houses, along a street-car line, near any school, hospital, or charitable institution, must be stamped out. Other restrictions upon houses and individuals were established, and imposed with increasing severity, gradually drawing the lines closer and closer. No new houses were permitted to open, and professionally immoral women, once leaving the city, were not permitted to return. This was later extended to deny a return to Pittsburg of persons who had gone elsewhere and wished to come back. No landlady nor girl was to keep a pimp. Liquor and soft drinks were banished absolutely, and every form of dancing, show, or music was strictly forbidden. Minors were to be denied admission, every unsanitary place was to be closed; houses paying exorbitant rents were recommended for closing, and pedlers were excluded.

"The above steps were taken, each as soon as it was felt that it could be properly attended to. They were preliminary toward eliminating the vice problem from Pittsburg. As a result, the backbone of commercialized vice was soon broken."

The police are credited with carrying out the suggestion made to them, but "five of the nine men on the Commission made frequent trips to the temporary segregated district, and never less than once a week, two of the members went together with the detectives to see to the enforcement of the recommendations given to the police." But—

"The attempt to handle the medical side of the problem ended in failure. . . . . .

"Last February the Commission was ready for another step, and voted in favor of closing on May 1 all houses on the North Side, Allegheny. The ninety-one houses in existence on May 1, 1912, had been decreased by the various recommendations to twenty-five, and on May 1 all of these were to close. Every house was visited during February by members of the Commission, and the inmates were spoken to individually; urged to save money and think of their future. Every such person in Pittsburg was similarly spoken to, and told that the same recommendation might at any time be made for Pittsburg itself. The members of the Commission were so satisfied with the closing of Allegheny and its infested spots being wiped out, that, had they remained in power, they would have voted to close the entire city in the near future.

"As a result of its experience, Rabbi Coffee explains, the Commission had a bill introduced in the State legislature, then in session, providing for a Morals Bureau, to consist of seven members, three of whom may be women, to serve without pay. A superintendent of morals was to be under the Morals Bureau, with salary of $3,000, and a staff under him to handle the situation. They were to be removed from politics. The bill became a law, and the newly elected Mayor will no doubt appoint the members of the bureau soon after the first of the year. Another bill introduced in the legislature required a health certificate prior to the granting of a wedding license. A compromise bill was passed, being a step in this direction. A bill was introduced requiring report of the diseases of immorality, like other communicable diseases, but failed of enactment.

"The Commission never believed that legislation was a cure-all for social evils, but felt that education must go together with it. Therefore, earnest efforts were made to educate the people about the dangers of immorality; but far more attention was paid to the positive side, the instruction in sex hygiene. Many prominent churches were open to members of the Commission, who also delivered addresses before all the leading women's clubs, started a movement for instruction in the high schools, and by constant effort awakened a deep interest in the subject throughout the city. One member of the Commission wrote a play which deals with the value of sex education and the folly of physicians remaining quiet when a word would prevent innocent girls from marrying moral lepers."

Some other measures were proposed by the Commission, such as—

"To provide that all transfer companies shall report the names of persons having furniture moved, giving old and new addresses; policemen were to report daily the names of persons moving from and to their beats; every lodging-house was to have a license, revocable for cause; employment agencies were to be closely watched, as well as registered; physicians were argued with, and many have revised their idea of 'ethics' which led to their being silent accessories to infection through unsafe marriages.

"As a result of these activities on the part of the Commission, the business of professional vice has visibly diminished. Dr. Coffee admits the presumption that with 70 per cent. of the immoral places closed, other forms of vice would thrive, but he insists that such was not the case, and that it proves that, as he expresses it, 'not the desire of man, but the vicious zeal of commercializers, is at the bottom of this traffic. Cut out the money end, and the normal demand is but a fraction of the business. One very salutary effect is the certainty that many boys, who might otherwise have been lured there for the first time, have never visited these houses owing to the strict watch for minors.'"

THE CATHOLIC ITALIANS

THE CATHOLIC PRESS seem to think that the editor of *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) has rather put his foot in it by writing an editorial on Catholic Italian losses in which he drew his facts from Protestant sources and ignored the official directory of his own Church. The Milwaukee editor may have intended to stir up his fellow workers to greater efforts by drawing a dark picture, but *The Catholic News* (New York) thinks he shouldn't have gone to Protestant palettes for paint to make his picture darker than need be. For example, the Milwaukee writer declared that, of 80 Italian newspapers in the United States, "not a single one is religious or Catholic." In reply the New York editor names five, ranging from San Francisco to New England. Then the Western editor said there were 23 Italian Protestant churches or missions in Greater New York in 1908 to only 19 Catholic—the New York editor finds in the Catholic Directory of that year that there were 31 of the latter, "besides the Italian chapels and the English-speaking churches to which Italian clergymen are attached." Again:

"*The Catholic Citizen*, on the authority of *The Missionary Review*, says that the Italian Protestant churches in the United States are 250, and then adds: 'We can not count more than 150 Italian Catholic churches in the United States.' The editor of *The Catholic Citizen* is requested to consult the Catholic Directory of 1913; he will certainly find that, in the ecclesiastical provinces of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, there are 213 Italian churches with 63 chapels and 19 American churches where Italian priests are engaged in caring for the Italians. In addition to this there are 10 day nurseries, 4 orphan asylums, 55 parochial schools with 18,313 children, and 1 college."

The New York writer goes on to ransack the Official Directory for figures showing a brighter picture than was visible from Milwaukee, remarking rather pointedly that "it seems that *The Catholic Citizen* blindly believes every statement made by non-Catholics in reference to the Catholic Italian losses," and closes by pointing to the 100,000 Italian children in the public and parochial schools of New York as a guaranty for the future.

WINTER TRAVEL

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS TO FAMOUS RESORTS

THE season for tourist travel is on; more auspiciously than ever before has the winter migration opened, and more attractive than in any previous year are the trips offered by steamship and railroad companies. Whether it be a forty-eight-hour jaunt to Bermuda or a trip around the world, an excursion to Washington or to the Pacific Coast, the attractions are greater and the comforts have increased, while the cost, in many instances, is less than previously.

"Go South" is the cry this season. Ever since Morgan, Captain Kidd, and others of their class were driven from the Spanish Main, its beautiful islands and shores have been a Mecca of tourists. But this winter brings renewed interest in the West Indies. The Atlantic and the Pacific have been united by an artificial strait. The dream of Balboa is realized and the Panama Canal is a fact. The first ship has passed from Cristobal on the Atlantic coast to Balboa, the new town at the Pacific entrance. The Continental Divide has been severed and a grand cañon cut through Culebra. The waters of the Chagres have been harnessed, and instead of devastating the greater part of the Isthmus, they now spread out in a beautiful lake upon whose broad breast the commerce of the world will soon pass. American enterprise has triumphed where all others failed. Secretary Garrison announces that the Canal will be opened for traffic next February, a year ahead of time. He estimates that it will have cost $10,000,000 less than the $375,000,000 which Congress authorized for its construction.

SCENE IN COLON PARK, HAVANA.

To see the Canal in the year of its birth is the ambition of all Americans. The steamship companies have prepared to carry great numbers, and the hotels on the Isthmus are ready for them. The new hotel at Colon is now open and receiving guests. It is larger and finer than the one at Ancon. Both houses are owned by the Government, and are under Government management. Tourist travel to Panama has increased rapidly within the past four years. In 1910, 12,316 sightseers visited the Canal; 1911, 15,790; 1912, 20,496. For the first six months of 1913 there were 18,972 visitors, with every indication that the number would reach 50,000 before the first of the year. From that time on there will be a rush to the Canal, so that 1914 will unquestionably break all records.

PANAMA AND THE WEST INDIES

Most of the important steamship companies are sending ships to Panama this winter. The North German Lloyd will temporarily detach the *Grosser Kurfuerst* from the London-Paris-Bremen service for three cruises to the Caribbean; the Hamburg-American will have four cruises from New York by *Victoria Luise*, two from New Orleans by *Fuerst Bismarck*. The White Star Line will have five cruises by the *Laurentic* and *Megantic;* the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company ships sail every alternate Saturday and touch at Colon, while the "Great White Fleet" of the United Fruit Company has two sailings a week to the Isthmus. The Red Cross Line will have one cruise to the West Indies by the S. S. *Stephano*, and private-tour concerns are interested in other cruises.

Bermuda still retains its grip upon the public. The fairy islands will be well patronized this season. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Quebec Steamship Company between them will have three sailings a week with the *Arcadian*, *Caribbean*, and *Bermudian*.

INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICA

Great interest centers this year in South America. The presence of ex-President Roosevelt has brought the sister republics into the public eye. Few realized, before, that South America possesses some of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world, some as gay as Paris. The Lamport & Holt Line, by which Colonel Roosevelt and his family traveled to South America, has sailings on alternate Saturdays by excellent steamships, including the *Vestris*, *Van Dyck*, and *Vauban*. The North German Lloyd, too, has entered the South-American field with a fleet of new ships which sail from Bremen. Through tickets from New York to South America via Europe are sold here at remarkably low rates by this line.

South America, as already said, is forging to the front as a resort for the tourist. Americans, are awakening to the wonderful beauty and picturesqueness of the lands south of the equator. Few people realize that there are cities of over a million inhabitants each, with streets of mosaic tile and lined with royal palms; theaters and opera-houses as magnificent as those of any city in Continental Europe; hotels as fine as the most famous in New York, and scenery as sublime as the Alps or the Rockies.

Writing in *The Outlook* of his trip, Colonel Roosevelt, who is now in South America, says: "It is astonishing how comparatively few of our people realize that it is now as easy and comfortable to go to South America as to Europe; and it is no less astonishing for those of us who are past middle age to realize how very easy and very comfortable traveling has become. On such a steamer as the one on which we took our passage, clean, roomy, with everything to add to the mechanical attractiveness of life on the steamer, I rather hesitate as to whether 'luxury' is not a more appropriate word than 'comfort.'

"The direct trip from New York to Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro is delightful. Not only is this route bound to become a traffic route in the near future, but it is bound to become a great passenger route. It is a delightful trip. Throughout our trip there was no more motion than would have been pleasant on a summer yachting cruise, and no excuse for anybody feeling under the weather. Day after day we steamed steadily through the sapphire seas, while the trade-winds blew no less steadily in our faces."

THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

For those who wish to plan ahead, the Hamburg-American Line offers a most novel trip which includes not only the Panama Canal, the world's greatest engineering feat, but most other wonders of the earth besides. Think of boarding a steamer in New York and sailing through the Canal, and then entirely around the world, coming back to New York about five months later. That is what the Hamburg-American Line offers in its "round-the-world" tour which will start from New York on January 31, 1915. On June 4 passengers will be landed at Hamburg, after having nearly circumnavigated the globe, and may complete the trip by

any of the ships of this line. This cruise will be made by the *Cleveland*.

To those who wish to see the Canal this winter the Hamburg-American offers a variety of cruises. Two steamers will be in this service, the *Fuerst Bismarck* and the *Victoria Luise*. The *Victoria Luise* sails on January 14, February 7, March 11, and April 11, touching at many points of interest in the West Indies, allowing a chance to inspect the Canal, and reaching New York on February 3, March 6, April 7, and April 27.

The line also will conduct twelve cruises to the West Indies during the winter by good steamers. Patrons of these tours will see, as they may select, Cuba, Jamaica, the Canal, and, on several of them, Costa Rica, Hayti, Santo Domingo, and Colombia besides.

The *Cleveland* will also leave on January 15 on a cruise to the Orient and India, through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The tour includes trips through the Holy Land, parts of India and Egypt, and reveals to the passengers all the mysteries and wonders of the Orient.

The success which attended last year's cruises of the North German Lloyd to the Panama Canal and West Indies naturally resulted in a decision on the part of the company to continue them each winter. Three cruises will be made during the early months of 1914 to those fascinating shores, by the *Grosser Kurfuerst*, which will be temporarily detached from the London-Paris-Bremen Fast Mail service. The company has arranged two of the cruises so that busy business men can see the Canal and a goodly part of the West Indies in three weeks. These short cruises will leave New York on January 14 and March 19. The former will be of 22 days' duration, and the latter 21 days. The cost of each will be $160, and the trip will include Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas. The longer cruise, which leaves New York on February 12, will be of 29 days' duration and the ports touched will include Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and the Bahamas. The cost of this cruise will be $175. On each of these cruises there will be a special conductor who will arrange every detail for the passengers and furnish any and all information that may be desired.

In addition to the Panama Canal-West Indies cruises, the North German Lloyd offers particularly attractive trips to the Mediterranean, Egypt, and India. Steamers of the Mediterranean service sail on Saturdays. The ports of call include Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. From the two latter ports North German Lloyd steamers sail for Egypt and through the Suez Canal to India and the Far East.

North German Lloyd also offers Independent Around-the-World Trips at the low rate of $617.70. This price provides first-class accommodations from start to finish of the trip. Tickets are good for two years, or the trip can be made in two months.

The International Mercantile Marine, with the White Star, Red Star, and other subsidiary lines, is offering many opportunities for views of the Canal and the West Indies. The line will run nine cruises. The *Megantic* will leave New York January 7, January 31, March 4, and April 4, the first cruise being of 21 days' duration, the second and third of 28 days, and the fourth of 16 days. Cuba, the Canal, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Bermuda, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Thomas, and Martinique will be among the places yisited. The *Laurentic* will leave New York on January 17, February 11, and March 14, on cruises of 22 days, 28 days, and 23 days, touching practically the same points as the *Megantic*.

The "Great White Fleet" of the United Fruit Company touches practically every port in the West Indies and along the northern coast of South America. The beautiful steamers of this company carry a limited number of passengers, so that overcrowding is unknown and there is always an abundance of deck-room. Sailings from New York are made every other day, while the various services also include ships from Boston and New Orleans. Special cruises to the Panama Canal are offered by the United Fruit Company. Among the best-known steamers of this line are the *Tenadores* and *Zacapa*, the former plying between New York and Kingston, Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, while the *Zacapa* includes in her trips Kingston, Colon, Cartagena, Porto Colombo, and Santa Marta.

The ships, *Emile L. Boaz* and *Carl Schurz*, have been purchased for European service from the Hamburg-American Steamship Co., by Elders and Fyffe of London, a firm closely affiliated with the United Fruit Company of this country. The last named company have just placed an order with Belfast shipbuilders for three new ships, each ship to have fifty-one staterooms, all with baths.

WONDERS OF THE ORIENT

To those who prefer the delights of Continental Europe and the Mediterranean, the International Mercantile Marine offers alluring cruises by the *Celtic* and *Adriatic*. The *Adriatic* leaves New York on January 10 and February 21, and the *Celtic* on January 24 and March 7. Those who go on one of these cruises will see the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, the Riviera, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Naples, and other parts of Italy, Algiers, and Egypt, the whole forming one of the most interesting and comprehensive itineraries imaginable. Cruises will also be run from Boston by the *Cretic* and the *Canopic*, covering the same points of interest.

The Mediterranean, Egypt, the Holy Land, and India offer an unlimited field for the winter tourist. Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Athens, and Cairo are attractive to lovers of travel who find it almost impossible to keep away from them. The Riviera attracts fashionable people, but Algiers threatens to win away some of its laurels. The well-to-do of Europe who travel are now flocking to Algiers, where the latest creations of Paris and London mingle with the fantastic costumes of the Moor and Arab. Here East meets West as the automobile whizzes past the camel train. The Cunard, White Star, and Hamburg-American will have special Mediterranean cruises, while the North German Lloyd has a regular Mediterranean service

(*Continued on page* 1247)

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"There's a Reason"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ADVENTURES OF A CHAUTAUQUA ENTERTAINER

PROFESSIONAL life on the Chautauqua circuit may not be as exciting as somersault aeroplaning, but it is not always what might be called hopelessly tame. It must be rather lively and interesting sometimes, if we are to take Lee Shippey's word for it. Mr. Shippey could not acquire wealth as rapidly as he wanted to as editor of a country newspaper in Missouri, and decided to follow for a few summer weeks the example of Secretary of State Bryan, Senator La Follette, and other distinguished men and supplement his income by amusing, enlightening, and uplifting rural and small-town people with wit, wisdom, and eloquence. He had many ups and downs, most of his downs being due to stage fright. The story of his adventures appears in *Collier's Weekly*, from which we quote in part:

It was not my fault that just as I neared the climax of one of my few serious passages, a bee, drifting idly through the tent, mistook my left ear for a blossom. It was not my fault at all, but it spoiled the prettiest thing I had to say. Nor was it my fault that during another serious moment four babies began to wail just before I reached that part of my monolog where I remarked there is a crying need for more capable mothers in this country. It was not my fault, but four women with babies in arms streaked indignantly out of the tent, and the whole crowd seemed to think it was an intentional insult.

After it was all over and I was sneaking away with my hat pulled far down, I fell in behind a farmer and a country merchant—the country merchants usually close up their stores to attend the Chautauqua sessions—who were talking about me. Said the merchant:

"Well, what do you think of the way that feller run the gamut of emotions?"

Said the farmer:

"Well, I reckon he run 'em all right, but it didn't strike me he quite caught any of 'em."

The talent for one day's program usually travel together. I was traveling with an imitator and a magician. The imitator preluded for me in the afternoon and for the magician at night. The magician had to carry a trick trunk and a coop of fowls and rabbits which nightly he pretended to extract from the backs of small boys' shirts and to find nesting in women's hats. That made a good deal of excess baggage, so he and his assistant, the imitator, and I bought our tickets together and checked the baggage on the four. That night was one of the nights which make Chautauqua work unpleasant. We had to leave the town we had played at eleven o'clock, arrive at a transfer point after midnight, leave there at 1.30, arrive at another transfer point at four, and get at a quarter to five a train from there to the town to which we were going. When we arrived at the second transfer point we found we would

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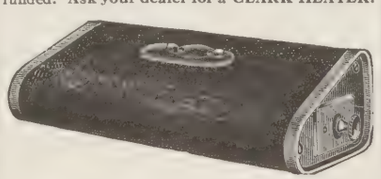

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have to go three-quarters of a mile to another station. The station at which we had arrived was on the outskirts of the town, and no conveyance for either ourselves or our baggage was there. There was no telephone service after midnight, and the only drayman lived on the other side of town. The time was short. There was nothing for it but for us to take up our baggage and walk.

The trunk was a good deal heavier than the coop, so it was decided two of us should take the coop and hurry ahead to buy the tickets and beg the station agent to hold the train, if necessary, and then hurry back to help the two with the heavier burden. So the imitator and I piled our suit cases on the coop, picked it up, and took the lead.

The station agent told us that by going through an alley he pointed out we could shorten the distance. That short cut was our undoing. We had traveled all night without sleep in hot, dirty trains, and were a hard-looking crew. The imitator, being stout, had removed his collar for greater comfort, and my exertions had caused one end of mine to fly loose, so I tore it off, too.

So it is no great wonder that when the town marshal saw us emerge hastily from an alley at half-past four in the morning, carrying between us a coop from which came the squawks of badly jolted fowls, he felt suspicious. The first we knew of his suspicions was when, from the shadow of a tree, came the command:

"Halt! Hands up!"

It's a wonder the fall that coop got didn't kill everything in it.

As soon as we learned it was not a holdup I explained our situation, but the marshal was not to be explained to.

"Huh!" he sneered. "You look like Chautauqua lecturers, don't you? Not on your life! There's been too much of this chicken stealin' around here, and you two crooks come right along to the lockup."

The imitator was from Kentucky, and known as a high-tempered man, but he restrained his Kentuckiness with an effort.

"Hadn't you better prove we're crooks before you call us names?" he suggested. "Now, sir, we can show you creden——"

"Don't put that hand in your pocket or I'll blow your unprintable head off!" yelled the marshal. "None of them monkey-shines on me. And I'll call you what I blasphemous please, you anathema chicken thief."

The next instant that peaceful village and all its five hundred or more dogs were awakened by a shot, a yell, and a torrent of Kentucky's most exuberant profanity. But the shot did no damage, for the imitator, with quickness born of wild anger, knocked the marshal's gun hand up with his left arm as his right fist swung for the jaw.

The boys who had had the trunk came running up a minute later, and it took all three of us to pry the imitator off the marshal. But we waited long enough to let him do a good job of it before we interfered.

It happened that there was an intense

rivalry between Wharton, where this occurred, and Carverville, where the entertainers were going. It was for that reason the imitator had to pay a fine of $11 before he and Shippey could proceed to Carverville by motor-car. That same day the Wharton *Weekly Record* published an account of the incident which represented the "talent" as being a ruffianly crew. The names of the towns are probably fictitious. Mr. Shippey proceeds:

That evening a dozen motor-cars brought to Carverville a crowd from Wharton, including the editor of *The Record*, ostensibly to attend the Chautauqua, but really to discomfit the loyal Carvervillians by scattering copies of *The Record* through the crowd. That made the Carvervillians indignant, but the magician told them to keep serene and leave it to him.

The Whartonites took conspicuous seats in front. After a few preliminary tricks had got the crowd interested, the magician announced he would do something for the particular benefit of the ladies.

"I understand the drought has caused a shortage of flowers," he said, "and I want to show you how you may secure all the roses you want by simply rolling a newspaper up in a certain way. To aid in this trick, will some gentleman in the audience kindly lend me a newspaper?"

The Wharton editor was afraid some one would beat him to it. He fairly leapt forward to present a copy of the paper containing the obnoxious article, while all the Whartonites snickered. The magician thanked him and held it up before the crowd.

"You see, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "that this is an ordinary newspaper with nothing in it—with absolutely nothing in it. It is a copy of the Wharton *Record*."

I thought the cheering and jeering and derisive laughter with which the Carvervillians greeted this sally was going to outlast a Bryan demonstration at a Democratic convention, for the sudden discomfiture of the Whartonites was far funnier than the witticism. The editor was still standing before the crowd when the shot struck him, and his grin changed to the funniest expression of chagrin imaginable. When the crowd was quiet the magician continued, suavely:

"This would interest my friend the imitator, I am sure, for evidently it is merely an imitation of a newspaper."

Again the crowd cheered joyously, while the pink-faced Whartonites began looking at their watches.

The magician rolled the paper into a cone, laid it on his trick table, passed his wand over it, and then unrolled it, disclosing a dozen and a half exquisite roses.

"Now I am going to distribute these roses to ladies in the audience," he said, "so you may see they are genuine. Otherwise I fear you would think there is nothing to them, having seen them in the Wharton *Record*."

I never heard more enthusiastic applause than that which followed, while the red-faced Wharton delegation filed out, led by their editor. The magician made the hit of his career that night.

RAUCH & LANG

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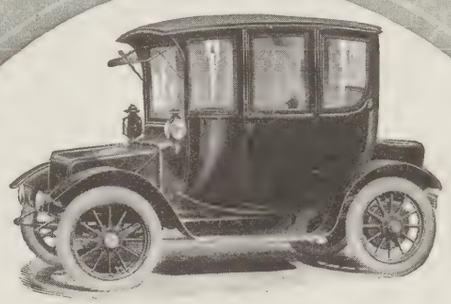

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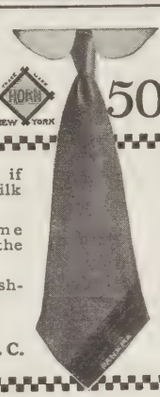

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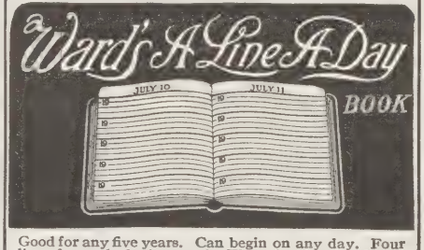

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"MATTY'S" RECORD FOR 1913

WHILE Gov. John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, the newly elected president of the National Baseball League, did not boost his reputation for originality of thought when he said the other day that Christy Mathewson ought to be kept in the league long after his career as a pitcher is ended, his remark puts into words what many have been thinking, and shows that along with many other keen observers of baseball he realizes that the Giants' veteran twirler has a head that is worth as much as, if not more than, his arm. The new evidence is "Matty's" record for last season, which is summed up by Bozeman Bulger in the New York *Evening World:*

In 1913, Matty, the oldest pitcher, in point of service, in the National League, led them all, vets, phenoms, and youngsters included.

Despite his age, Matty pitched more innings than any pitcher in the game, with the exception of Adams, of Pittsburg, and Seaton, of the Phillies. They topped him by a narrow margin.

In forty games he allowed an average of 2.06 runs to the game—the best mark made by any of the twirlers.

Out of 1,195 batters that faced him, Matty did not hit one.

He gave twenty-one bases on balls, more than half of them purposely. Seaton, one of his strongest rivals, gave 136!

During the entire season Matty made but three wild pitches—another record.

Matty won 25 games and lost 11, and acted as relief pitcher four times.

And, mind you, he has been pitching regularly thirteen years!

If we recall that the average baseball life of a big league pitcher is seven years and that Mathewson has added six years to that life and still leads all the youngsters, regardless of age, race, or previous condition of servitude, the scribes can be forgiven for continually referring to him as "The Old Master." Veteran pitchers can usually get by with a record by using their knowledge of the game without having to rely on their physical endurance. But Matty took no such advantage. He pitched more actual innings than any man in the league excepting Seaton. In other words, did more physical work! He was the truck-horse of the Giants, and whether overloaded or not, always delivered the goods.

Look a little closer at the record and you will be confronted with the rather surprizing fact that more base hits were made off Mathewson than any man in the league. And right there is the beginning of the answer to his cunning. He lets them make hits, but when it comes to runs—nothing doing. That also explains why he is able to keep pitching.

As long as the bases are not occupied Matty considers himself but one-ninth of the team and allows the batter to hit the ball as hard as he will. It is when runs threaten that he tightens up. Now you may better understand the strange situation of a pitcher being hit harder than any other twirler in the business and at the same time allowing fewer runs.

When Matty is gone you will probably never again see such a seeming paradox in figures.

"Let me tell you something," Matty said to me one afternoon. "My future depends upon me, and no one else. If I tried to do eight-ninths of the work of a ball club I would, naturally, wear out quicker than the other ninth. On the other hand, if I content myself with being one-tenth of the team and let the fielders work some I will last as long, if not longer, than the other eight-ninths. Do you get that?"

I said I did, but I didn't. That kind of figuring is too much for an ordinary scribe. But he went right on.

"If, for instance, I carry this heavy grip in my left hand for ten years instead of my right," he asked, "which arm do you think would be the better off at the end of that time?"

That one was easy. And it was no joke with Matty, either. There is a new hat for anybody that catches Big Six carrying a heavy grip in his right hand.

This remarkable young man—a man at thirty-three is young, isn't he?—never overlooks one of those details. He always figures on the future, and the six extra years of service is the answer.

"Another thing," he explained once. "How much energy do you suppose is wasted by most pitchers in throwing balls that do not go over the plate? I couldn't exactly say myself," he said, without waiting for an answer, "but a whole lot. I discovered that secret the first year, and have worked for control ever since, not only to win, but to save my arm."

CARING FOR A GOLD-MEDAL BABY

EDWARD DEAN, fourteen months old, of Jersey City, may grow up without a mother's care, but it is just possible that the lack hasn't cost him anything. At any rate, the lack isn't noticeable at the present time, which sounds better, anyway. When a committee of experts in a baby contest examined hundreds of youngsters, many of whom were the children of comfortably well-to-do and highly respectable parents, they found Edward to be 100 per cent. sound. Of course, Edward may have been born perfect, but that would never have won him any honors, for he was anything but lusty when taken to the Jersey City Hospital last summer. The attention of a good nurse is responsible for his becoming a gold-medal winner. The story of his reclamation is told by a reporter for the Jersey City *Journal:*

Edward went to the hospital on July 31 last. The future gold-medal baby was ten months old at that time, and a pretty sick chap he was, too. He was suffering from bronchitis, and for a time after he was admitted to the institution the doctors feared that their little ward was going to develop pneumonia. Sometimes babies that drift into the City Hospital by the channels through which little Edward came do not last very long. Heredity and environment have deprived them of their fighting chance, and they just naturally

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slip across the Great Divide, where all babies are better babies forever and ever.

But fate was kind to this little boy. It was a particular mark of favor when it swept the little bundle of driftwood into the path of Miss E. M. Brede, the supervisor of the maternity and children's ward of the City Hospital. Miss Brede has ideas of her own about rearing a child in the way in which it should go; and having full charge of affairs infantile at the hospital, Miss Brede set to work to reclaim Edward. The work of reclamation was started under the guidance of Dr. Sol Davidson, house surgeon at the City Hospital. The original plan mapped out by Dr. Davidson and Miss Brede included as a working basis regular habits—that is, regular times of feeding, daily baths, absolute cleanliness, and plenty of sunshine and fresh air. That's the formula. It is simple enough, and its effectiveness is shown by the results achieved in a particularly difficult case.

When his good friends at the hospital first took him in hand Edward was as pale, morose, and fretful a little chap as one could run across in a day's journey. He used to lie in his little white crib in the children's ward, never smiling, pouting in fact, always on the verge of tears and always looking toward the door through which visitors entered the ward for a face and a form that never crossed the threshold of the room—a face and a figure that as the days went by gradually drifted from the baby memory and imagination.

Edward was given a new interest in life. He was provided with a very wide-eyed doll, a rubber elephant, and other gutta-percha forms delineating the animal kingdom, and after a time his paleness disappeared and as the color began to flush his cheeks the little edge of a smile blossomed from one or two very tiny dimples that grew deeper day by day.

Any boy will smile if he is fed properly. Any girl will too, for that matter, but a boy will smile deeper; and with little Edward it was a smile that would not come off. It had been put there to stay. During the month of August, a particularly trying month for grownups, let alone babies, Edward was fed on whole milk—ordinary cow's milk, not diluted. He was given seven ounces of milk every three hours. At 6 o'clock in the morning he was taken from his crib, had his first feeding at 6.30 o'clock, and a bath in tepid water at 9.30. Once a week he was given a hot bath. That was the first month; and during that time it must be borne in mind he was allowed to bathe his soul in all the sweet oblivion he could muster. When he was awake his friends saw to it that he was very much awake and when he was asleep he was allowed to be very much asleep. They say that health is a habit, that it is just as easy to acquire as any other habit and just as difficult to break. Children particularly are adepts at forming habits. It is an astonishing thing what an incredibly short time it takes for an eleven-month-old baby to form the health habit, and in the case of Edward Dean his doctors and nurses took care to see that the habit stuck.

At eleven months Edward was weaned. He was still fed on whole milk, but an addition was made to his diet. He was given broth once a day, a soft boiled egg

once a day, and milk every three hours. At eleven and a half months he was put on a general diet which comprized broths, milk, toast, cereals, and baked potatoes. Miss Brede says, and Dr. Davidson attests the fact, that no candy was administered to little Edward at this age. He was given nothing to eat between feeding times, with the exception of seven ounces of milk at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His last feeding was at 7 o'clock at night, when he was given seven ounces of milk, and at 7.30 o'clock each evening he was safely tucked into his little white bed.

Ever since his stay at the hospital he has slept three hours in the open air on fair and stormy days, and in hot or freezing weather. When Edward was examined by the doctors in the *Journal* office the other day they called him the 100 per cent. baby; that is, he was absolutely perfect, according to the imposed tests, mentally and physically. Health is the most natural thing in the world, and nature needs every little Edward Dean to grow up and be a help to other men in the world. That's nature's plan, and Edward Dean is a natural baby.

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Strictly Business.—SPOKESMAN OF CREDITORS—"Vell, Cohen, we've decided to accept five cents on a tollar—cash."

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"No, I admit that I don't care for him at all any more. Sometimes it seems as if I just couldn't wait until after Christmas to tell him so."—*Judge.*

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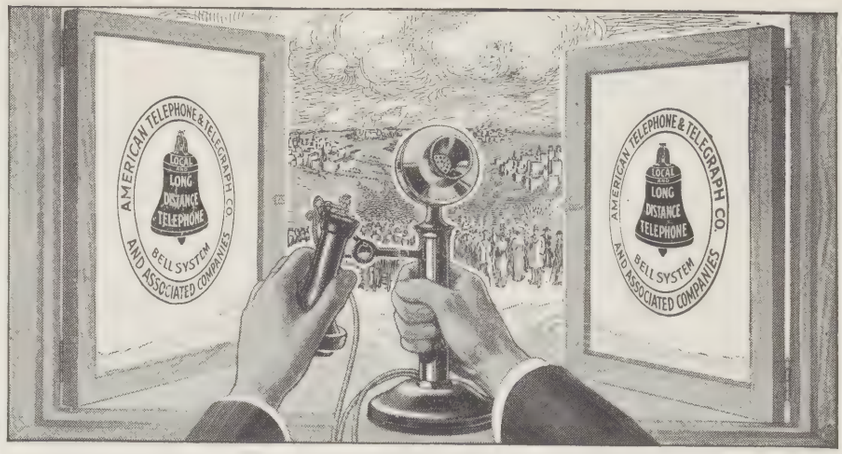

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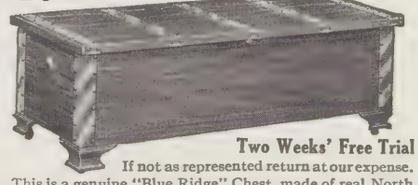

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"Who?"

"The Speedleys."

"Why?"

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THE HERO (modestly, after effecting a gallant rescue)—"Yes, my friend, but that's quite all right—don't say any more about it."

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DR. STUART MCGUIRE, Richmond, Va., Surgeon in charge of St. Luke's Home, Professor of Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc.: "In cases of headache from lithæmia, of headache from passive congestion of the kidneys, of strangury from concentrated urine and a host of other ills, I always advise Buffalo Lithia Water."

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The late HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL.D., Ex-President American Medical Association and of Medical Society of Virginia, Late President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc., said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

Buffalo Lithia Water is sold by all druggists and everywhere mineral waters are sold.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER CO. BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

Grammar Note.—The perfect infinitive of the verb "to invest" is "to investigate."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Cosmetic Item.—Personally we do not claim to be any great shakes of a detective, but when a woman is deep red on one cheek and light red on the other we know she isn't blushing.—*Dallas News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 5.—Forty-six lives are lost when the Swedish steamship *Malmberget* founders off the Norwegian coast.

The Kaiser, as a result of a conference on the Alsatian crisis, orders the garrison at Zabern transferred.

December 7.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the British militant suffragettes, is released from jail after a hunger-and-thirst strike.

December 8.—Senator Gaston Doumergue succeeds in forming a French Ministry made up of Socialists, Radicals, and Radical Socialists.

December 9.—Provisional President Huerta's Mexican Congress votes to uphold him in declaring the recent Presidential election void, and to call another election for next June.

December 10.—The Nobel Peace Prize of $40,000 is awarded to United States Senator Elihu Root at Christiania.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 5.—The gunboat *Dolphin* is sent to Santo Domingo to aid United States Minister Sullivan in his efforts to assure a fair and peaceful election.

December 6.—Secretary of State Bryan, in an address before the National Conference on Popular Government, approves the demand of President Wilson for presidential primary legislation.

December 7.—Secretary Houston reports that the nation's combined cereal crop is one of the smallest in a decade, in spite of the largest wheat production on record.

December 8.—The Hensley resolution favoring Winston Churchill's proposal for a naval holiday passes the House by a vote of 317 to 11.

A delegation of 100 women from the National Suffrage Convention calls on President Wilson and asks that he send a message to Congress favoring the appointment of a standing committee in the House on woman suffrage. The President refuses and gives his reasons.

December 10.—Secretary of War Garrison, in his report to Congress, urges the necessity of a substantial army reserve. He says that under the present contract there were only eight men on the list at one time last summer.

GENERAL

December 5.—Colorado and Kansas road promoters plan a national highway to rival the proposed transcontinental Lincoln Highway.

Col. David DuBose Gaillard, engineer in charge of the Culebra Cut division of the Panama Canal, dies in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. His arduous work in the tropics undermined his health.

It is reported that about 100 persons are dead as a result of floods in Texas.

December 6.—The California Progressives abandon their control of the Republican party machinery in that State and form a separate organization.

Miss Phœbe Couzins, America's first woman lawyer and Federal marshal, dies in poverty in St. Louis.

December 7.—Officials of the Teamsters' Union in Indianapolis announce that 2,000 strikers will return to work, and a Federal mediator who helped to settle the strike departs for Washington.

December 8.—San Francisco's opera war ends when Mayor Rolph yields to popular pressure for the acceptance of a municipal music-hall, for which $850,000 has been subscribed.

A teaspoonful of Abbott's Bitters with your Grape Fruit makes an ideal appetizing tonic. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Let Santa Announce a Detroit Electric

THE Detroit Electric truly is the symbol of Christmas spirit. It will bring infinite joy and happiness to *her* and every member of the family as well.

For it means that your Holiday thoughtfulness, as represented in the Detroit Electric, will be remembered not just for a day or a month, but for years to come—a permanent pleasure and convenience.

The fruition of these years of experience in building electric cars has been a marked increase in production. So today we can offer you greater value in Detroit Electrics. Better cars at lower prices.

The prices on 1914 enclosed cars—four and five passenger capacity—range from $2550 to $3000, f. o. b. Detroit. Send for our new catalog in full colors. New cars are now on exhibition by our dealers in 175 leading cities.

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BUDDED VARIETY
Special Nine Pound Box Direct to You from Orchard. This season's crop. Large, fancy, hand selected. All Express Charges Paid.
Delivered to you at California Prices. Send money order, check or bank draft.
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Next to presenting a father, husband, son, brother or friend with a set of

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SHIRT STUDS
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the additional pleasure is afforded of showing how easily they are operated, with nothing to come apart or to lose.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ARE STOCKHOLDERS TO HAVE MORE TO SAY?

SIGNS are cropping out every week that real influence has already been exerted on public sentiment, law-makers, and financial centers by the rapid increase in recent years in the number of investors in railway and other corporations. It has long been known that the corporations themselves—at least the larger and more successful ones—have favored this increase in the number of those who really own the equities in the properties. They have done so in spite of the additional trouble and expenses involved in mailing to these new stockholders, checks, notices, annual reports, etc. Their point of view has been that an increase in the number of stockholders means an increase in substantial citizens who will counteract the influence of Socialist agitators who are unfriendly to the properties.

It now seems not unlikely that this increase may result in something vital and beneficent in legislation affecting the rights of stockholders. Only a few weeks ago a resolution was introduced in a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in New York, favoring the organization of stockholders in corporations as a large and active body, whose purpose should be to protect themselves against extravagant and otherwise bad management of their properties. This action has since been traced in some degree to the publication in *The Wall Street Journal* of a series of articles showing the imposing array of individuals now represented in the shareholders' list of American corporations.

Meanwhile, or more recently, the New York Stock Exchange has appointed a special committee to cooperate with Congress, the State legislature, or any other bodies that may seek to elevate the standard of corporation management. This committee is said to contemplate the starting of a movement for the passage of a law in this country resembling in many respects what is known as "the British Companies Act," by which it will become compulsory on the part of corporations to make public the terms under which their new stock and bond issues are floated. It is believed that this action, while for a long time in contemplation, was influenced, if not precipitated, by the recent exposure in St. Louis of the enormous profits secured by insiders in the 'Frisco system for themselves, their friends, or for a syndicate in which they were personally interested. Such a law ought, it is argued, to require that all bankers' commissions on sales of corporation stocks and bonds shall be made public, as they now are in England, and further that if any directors or other officers of a corporation receive commission or profits, directly or indirectly, connected with the business of their companies, public announcement of that fact will be imperatively insisted on.

It is interesting here, in connection with this whole matter, to give some of the statistics of stockholders as compiled by *The Wall Street Journal*. The work of compilation is still going on, but thus far it has been shown that 191 corporations in this country are owned in equity by 929,282 persons, their stock having a par value of $8,626,015,316. These corporations include 46 railroads and 145 industrial concerns. Few of these companies have a stock capitalization of less than $5,000,000. Of these companies, 126 have now been gathered into one table by the same paper and their share capitalization given with the number of shareholders on June 30, this year, and the number at the same time last year. Among the better known companies in this table are the following, with figures appended.

	Share, capital	*Stockholders*	
Company	*1913*	*1913*	*1912*
Adams Express	$2,000,000	3,029	2,993
Am. Beet Sugar	20,000,000	1,794	1,669
Amer. Car & Found.	60,000,000	10,076	9,905
Am. Cotton Oil	30,435,700	3,400	3,360
American Express	18,000,000	4,041	4,008
Am. Locomotive	50,000,000	8,349	8,263
Am. Smelt. Secur.	77,000,000	1,445	1,435
Am. Smelt. & Refin.	100,000,000	11,155	10,463
Am. Sugar Ref.	89,999,300	18,149	17,388
Am. Tel. & Tel.	344,515,900	53,737	49,029
American Tobacco	93,101,400	6,563	5,650
Am. T. Founders	6,355,100	1,262	1,233
Amer. W. Paper	21,940,600	1,130	944
Bald. Loco. Works	40,000,000	3,246	1,607
Childs Co	7,499,700	812	696
Consolidated Gas	99,816,500	5,494	5,304
General Electric	77,764,700	10,450	10,356
General Motors	31,461,900	2,907	2,691
B. F. Goodrich	90,000,000	5,037	3,621
Intercon. Rub	30,281,000	881	884
Internat. Paper	39,849,500	3,949	3,839
Laclede Gas Light	13,200,000	2,007	1,764
Leh. C. & Nav.	26,557,950	5,923	5,739
Lig. & Myers Tob.	36,880,200	4,419	3,431
Lorillard Co., P.	26,463,200	4,164	4,135
Mergenth. Linotype	12,799,000	2,919	2,852
National Biscuit	54,040,500	7,869	7,732
National Lead	45,023,000	6,534	6,760
Otis Elevator	12,871,500	1,589	1,560
Pac. M. Steamship	20,000,000	912	996
Parke, Davis & Co.	9,880,000	1,050	975
Peerless Motor Co.	4,200,000	289	53
Pressed Steel Car	25,000,000	4,343	4,384
Pullman Co	120,000,000	12,363	12,074
Rail. Steel Sp.	27,000,000	3,249	3,354
Stand. Oil of Ind.	30,000,000	4,467	4,812
Stand. Oil of N. J.	98,338,382	6,201	5,759
U. S. Express	10,000,000	1,556	1,568
U. S. Rubber	94,217,400	12,846	9,666
Vir.-Carolina Chem.	47,984,400	6,495	6,141
Wells-Fargo	23,967,400	5,604	2,310
West. El. & Mfg.	40,651,450	9,347	8,793
Young Co., J. S.	2,000,000	284	268
Westin. Air Brake	19,625,966	3,341	2,948
F. W. Wollw. Co.	65,000,000	1,932	1,387

ERIE'S BETTER DAYS

In the week ending December 6, the common stock of the Erie Railway showed a gain of nearly 10 points over the low record of last June. Attempts have been made to account for this rise in a stock which has never paid a dividend, and is not likely soon to do so. One report was a revival of the old rumor as to buying of the Erie road by a transcontinental line. This was promptly denied, and then it was said that the advance was due to buying by other people who believed the company had "turned the corner" and was now on the road to substantial prosperity. There is nothing new in this statement, inasmuch as Erie has long been known to be on the road to better days. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* undertakes to find the "real basis of the optimism that is being exprest to-day by Erie's friends." He says:

"It is necessary to get copies of the annual reports for the past five years, or since the company's directors adopted extensive improvement plans, and voted at the same time to use all surplus earnings over fixt charges in carrying out those plans. That was toward the close of 1908. The first year, as the annual reports show, the directors were able to make only a very small beginning. The next year, 1910, there was a slight increase in the cost of improvements charged to capital account, but a very large gain in the cost of work charged to surplus earnings.

"That was about the time Erie's operating staff began to see a little ahead and take heart. The next year there was another increase in the appropriations from surplus earnings, and then a few outsiders began to notice the changes. During the past two years the circle of Erie's admirers has greatly increased, and all because of the following expenditures for improvements and betterments:

	Capital acct. for road-bed	*Capital acct. for equipment*	*From income*
1913.....	$7,400,437	$5,007,762	$2,127,842
1912.....	2,153,299	5,759,583	1,806,267
1911.....	740,293	368,000	2,257,054
1910.....	998,823	217,370	2,155,968
1909.....	651,528	243,795	381,926

"Thus, inside of five years, Erie has spent $32,269,000 for improvements and betterments, $8,729,000 of which has been charged to surplus earnings. Just how that $32,269,000 has been spent is clearly shown in detail in the annual reports, the statements for 1913 being on pages 9 and 10.

"As for the results, they are found, first, in the increase of from 469 to 647 in the average number of tons of freight hauled by each train. That increase enabled the company to increase the number of tons of freight hauled one mile from 6,008 millions in 1909 to 7,730 millions in 1913, whereas the number of miles run by freight trains only increased from 12,744,015 to 12,859,124. That is a showing that any railroad should be proud of. That increase of from 6,008 millions to 7,730 millions was in revenue-producing freight; the gain of from 12,744,015 to only 12,859,124 was in money going out.

"In dollars and cents the results of the past five years' work are shown in the increase of from $49,784,236 to $62,647,359 in gross earnings. In 1908 Erie failed to earn its fixt charges by $1,623,000. For the twelve months ended June 30 last the surplus over fixt charges was equal to 4 per cent. in both classes of preferred stock and 4¼ per cent. on the $112,378,000 common."

WARNING

Fraudulent persons, representing themselves as agents of publishers of popular periodicals, are at work in various parts of the country. We urge our readers to pay no money for periodical subscriptions to strangers, even tho they show printed matter purporting to authorize them to represent publishers, especially when cut rates and bonuses are offered. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect your community is being swindled, notify the Chief of Police and the publishers, and arrange another interview at which the proper action can be taken.

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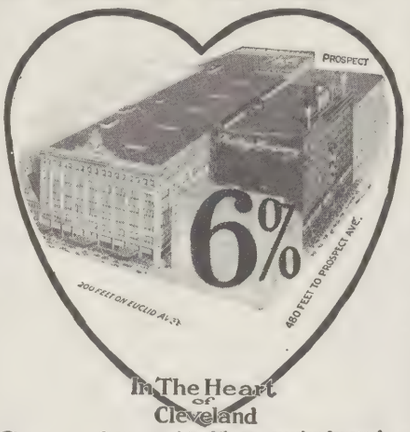
A SAFE INVESTMENT—PURCHASED BY BANKS



In The Heart of Cleveland

Security consists of the new, massive, fire-proof, six story and basement, granite and terra cotta business building, fronting about 200 feet on Euclid Ave., extending 480 feet through to Prospect Ave., and fronting 218 feet on Prospect Ave.

In the Heart of Cleveland's Finest Retail District

together with valuable, long term leasehold estates. We estimate a conservative value of security at DOUBLE the amount of mortgage, over and above the financial responsibility of the May Department Stores Company—the lessee.

First Mortgage GOLD BONDS 6%

secured by the new mammoth

May Department Store Building

with valuable long term leasehold estates and guaranteed income

We offer at par and accrued interest the unsold portion of $2,000,000 (total issue)

Denominations $500 and $1000 each
(maturing 2 to 20 yrs. Int. payable Mar. 1 and Sept. 1.)

A Safe Investment

This new City Center structure is leased to the May Department Stores Company with assets of $27,000,000, for thirty years, at an annual rental sufficient to pay absolutely all expenses, fixed charges, including interest and principal of bonds as they mature. This lease is assigned and rent paid monthly to Trustee for bondholders, as additional guarantee for prompt payment. The net earnings of the company for the year ending January 1913, were *fifteen times* the amount necessary to meet the requirements of the lease. The serial payment of principal annually increases the margin of security. Ample protection against fire by first class insurance companies, and Mortgage Guarantee Policy, for protection of bondholders.

We Recommend These Bonds and Advise Immediate Purchase

Legal investment for National Banks and Bankers and purchased by the most conservative investors. Price 100 and accrued interest, yielding 6% to purchasers. Send for special illustrated prospectus No. 424

Oldest Banking House in Chicago

Founded 1855
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Capital $1,500,000

GREENEBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
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Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

You'll find Velvet tobacco a real wonder smoke.

It's Kentucky's choicest old Burley—only the tender middle leaves. They have been hung in the warehouse for 2 years—maturing, mellowing—until they have lost all leaf harshness, developed a fine, good flavor, and attained the remarkable smoothness which is such a distinct feature of "Velvet" tobacco.

Such high-quality tobacco, such a careful process, such perfect results, are rare in these days of "quick returns." Get a tin of Velvet at your dealer's. It will delight your tobacco sense!

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Full 2-oz. tin, 10c
Handy 1-oz. bag, 5c
1 lb. humidor jar

California AND Glacier National Park

After visiting points of interest along the Pacific Coast and in California, journey east via the Great Northern Railway—stop off at Glacier National Park—Uncle Sam's newest and only national playground on the main line of a transcontinental railway.

Over 1500 square miles of mountain scenery, unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur on this continent, awaits the tourist—the explorer—the fisherman—the artist—the scientist—the mountain climber, to whom it offers abundant opportunities to penetrate into the more remote regions which as yet have not been visited by tourists.

The crisp, invigorating mountain air will recuperate your energies and provide you with a store of pleasant memories.

Vacations $1 to $5 Per Day

Tours by automobile, horse-stage, launches on the lakes, saddle and pack horses, or afoot if "hiking" appeals to you can be made at a cost of from $1 to $5 per day. There are no fixed definite tours which must be conformed to—you can make a complete horseback, "hiking" or camping tour of the Park, independent of hotels or camps, if you desire.

Every modern convenience is offered—magnificent new $200,000.00 hotel at eastern gateway to the Park—Belton Chalets at western entrance and chain of Swiss Chalet Camps throughout the Park.

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Panama-Pacific-International Exposition, San Francisco 1915

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS TO FAMOUS RESORTS

(*Continued from page* 1249)

on either line between San Francisco and Yokohama or Hongkong, allowing stop-overs at Honolulu.

The Canadian Pacific also offers several round-the-world tours, some of them all the way by steamers and others by way of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Other tours embrace Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, and Hawaii.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company carries its passengers to many of the less known parts of the world, countries which are filled with interest for the tourist. Its ships sail to Honolulu, with its wonderful climate and remarkable people; to Japan, the "Land of the Cherry Blossom"; to China, where Western eyes pop with wonder all the time; and to the Philippines, where the American citizen may see what his Government has been doing in the past fifteen years.

Cruises on the Pacific Ocean are also numerous. After reaching San Francisco by any of the transcontinental railroad lines, one may take the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company to Honolulu, Samoa, or Australia; the Matson Navigation Company to Hawaii; the Union Steamship Company to New Zealand and Australia; the American-Australian Steamship Company to the Philippines and Orient, and reach Japan also by any one of the Japanese lines, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The Great Northern steamer sailing from Seattle also reaches Japan, China, and Manila.

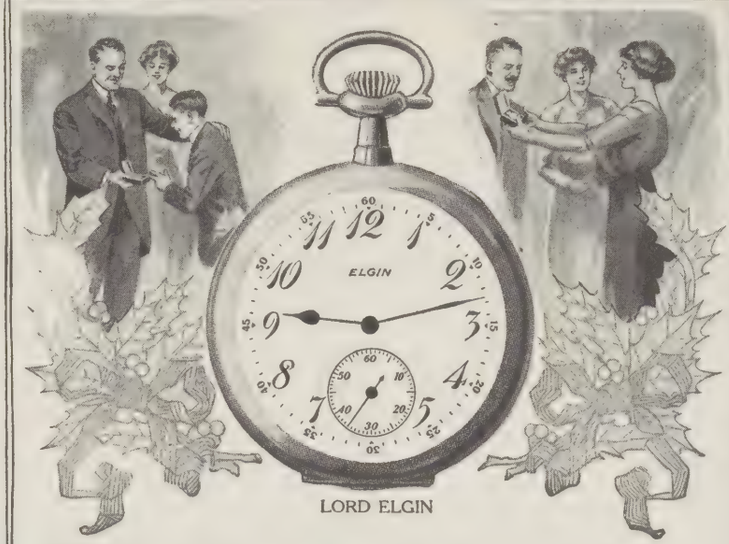
Trips up and down the Pacific coast are offered by the Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Pacific Navigation Company, and the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company. These steamers make ports all along the coast from Los Angeles, on the south, to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle, on the north.

The Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Southern Pacific Company offer some delightful vacation cruises along the South Atlantic coast and through the Gulf of Mexico. Tourists see the extreme south of the United States, passing along the Florida coast and into the Gulf and stopping at historic old New Orleans. The company has a fleet especially adapted for service in the Southern seas. This cruise of five days the company calls "One Hundred Golden Hours at Sea," and those who have taken it realize that the title tells no more than the truth.

Stop-over privileges are allowed at New Orleans, and from that point trips may be taken to Cuba, Texas, or Mexico to the Canal and to Central and South American points.

TOURS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

But the steamers of the Southern Pacific Company are not the only means provided by the company for pleasurable winter travel. From New Orleans the Sunset Limited carries the tourist through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona into California, where one may visit the famous resorts of the Pacific coast. The Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, the Santa Fé, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Burlington, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, Denver,



LORD ELGIN

THE time for Christmas gift selection is here again. Therefore it is timely to impress upon you the value and satisfaction of LORD ELGIN as a gift to men and youths and of LADY ELGIN as a gift to the gentler sex. They are life-gifts. Both of these beautiful Elgin models are remarkable for their evidence of fine workmanship, delicate adjustment and constant precision. LORD ELGIN is extremely thin and LADY ELGIN is extremely small and dainty. In every respect they are worthy to bear the time-honored Elgin name.

The Elgin Watch

The 40,000 leading jewelers of America—Elgineers, masters of watchcraft—join with us in commending LORD ELGIN and LADY ELGIN for gifts. These jewelers are of ripe experience and highest reputation. Visit your local Elgineer and have the benefit of his expert advice in selecting the movement and case best suited to your requirement.

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MEPHISTO
INDELIBLE COPYING
PENCILS

While Mephisto Copying Pencils are smooth writing, they hold their points remarkably long—one Mephisto outlasts three ordinary copying pencils.

Ask your stationer for Mephisto. Two different grades of lead—medium and hard.

L. & C. Hardtmuth
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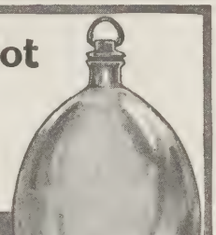
Stays Hot All Night



This hot water bottle *stays hot* 12 to 15 hours. Will last a lifetime. Guaranteed 50 years, if you wish. Bottom to stand on—hence

The M. H. P. Aluminum Hot Water Bottle

doesn't scald nor burn the hands in filling. Handsome, polished, all one piece—can't get out of whack. For abdomen, small of back or foot-warmer. Cotton Felt Bag cover free.

For Sale by Druggists, Hardware Dealers, Department Stores. If your dealer can't supply you, write us for descriptive folder, giving dealer's name. We'll supply you direct on receipt of $3.50.

A Christmas gift which will give warmth and comfort for a lifetime.

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Rio Grande - Western Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul all compete for a share of the immense amount of passenger traffic that flows across the continent in the winter and spring.

Florida passengers from the West can take direct trains from Chicago via Cincinnati, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, to Jacksonville.

No land can be more beautiful in winter than Southern California, with its wealth of color, its gorgeous scenery, its old missions, its wonderful roads and tours for automobiles, and its climate of perpetual summer. Los Angeles, Riverside, Coronado, San Diego, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Santa Monica, and other resorts are veritable havens for those who wish to escape the rigors of an Eastern winter. And the Easterner is able to appreciate what he is escaping all the better because he can look from his land of sunshine to the east and see the snow on the slopes of the Sierras, only a few miles away. In fact, if he so desires, he can reach the snows in an automobile after a comparatively short run over some of the best roads in the country.

The Santa Fé road carries one over the route of the old Santa Fé trail, through New Mexico and Arizona. The road cuts through the Great American Desert, and one gets glimpses of the Pueblo and Zuni Indians with their queer towns and strange occupations. A wonderful sight along the Santa Fé is the Grand Cañon of Arizona, one of the most stupendous works of nature. This is one of the scenic marvels of the world and one that every American should see.

From these Southern routes the tourist may make side trips into Arkansas with its famous Hot Springs, over the Missouri Pacific; over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas into Texas, the giant of all the States, with its great central farming belt, its cotton country to the south, and its marvelous climate along the Gulf Coast.

The Burlington route runs farther to the north, reaching the coast by the way of Denver and giving tourists a chance to visit that beautiful Colorado city as well as to see the magnificent scenery of the Rockies with snow-capped Pike's Peak towering above them. From Denver on, one route is via Denver, Rio Grande-Western Pacific, through Salt Lake City with its great Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, by Feather River cañon, or out through the mountains of Nevada, and down the western slopes into the Golden State.

The Rock Island runs south by El Paso to the Coast, and far to the north are the St. Paul, the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern, reaching the Puget Sound country, the starting-point for Alaska, and the great fruit and grain belts of Oregon and eastern Washington. By these northern routes one may get a glimpse of the Yellowstone National Park, the land of the geysers, a marvel of nature almost equal to the Grand Cañon.

TRIPS TO THE SOUTHLAND

For those who prefer the land south of Mason and Dixon line as a winter resort, there are many ways of transportation, both by water and rail. All through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and along the Gulf States there are hundreds of places where the tourist from the North may spend delightful days or weeks and find enough at all times to keep him amused and interested. The outdoor life of the South and the wonderful health-giving air of the great pine belts are among the greatest charms of that section. For the hunter no better locality could be found, as game of all kinds abound, and there is a bewildering variety of game fish in the waters. For the golf-player the South is a paradise, for excellent golf courses are dotted all over the country, and one may play on a score of different links during a short visit.

Among those courses which are the most favored by winter golf enthusiasts are Virginia Hot Springs; White Sulphur Spring, W. Va.; Pinehurst, Southern Pines, and Asheville, all in North Carolina. Excellent shooting is also found in these and other localities of the southern region.

Following the Alleghanies southward from those notable resorts reached by the Chesapeake & Ohio, or Norfolk & Western, and Baltimore & Ohio Systems, we come to that famed region of Western North Carolina popularly termed "The Land of the Sky." This country with its beautiful mountains and lakes is so favorably situated from the Middle South that the winter vacationists find its climate tempered and conducive to all forms of outdoor recreation.

The life of this region centers around Asheville, whose hotel accommodations are so complete that it is not only famed as an all-winter resort, but as a stopping-off place for tourists going to and coming from far southern points. All resorts in this region, including Hendersonville, Try-

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on, Waynesville, and Lake Toxaway reached by through Pullman train se of the Southern Railway.

An important feature of the S ern Railway service is the excellent sy of fast through express trains to far s ern points, including Savannah, B wick, Ga., and continuing to Jackson and other famous Florida resorts. trains leave New York daily and one train leaves Chicago, each boun Southern resorts. During January February the Southern also runs fou special Florida tours.

The heavy traffic to Florida is capably handled by the excellent sy of the Atlantic Coast Line and the board Air Line, which carry the t direct to Jacksonville and from there their own lines to central Florida an west coast. Jacksonville, which is called the gateway to Florida, is a m politan city with beautiful hotels and attractive surroundings. From thi portant point radiates all the tourist inland as well as down the east The interior section of Florida offers attractions to the visitor. It is with lakes, frequently bordered by b ful orange groves, and there are delightful stopping places with comfo hotel accommodations. Among the known points in this region are Sanford, Orlando, Winter Park, Lakeland. Tampa is the west terminus of both the Atlantic Line and Seaboard Air Line. Locat Tampa Bay, this resort affords cou attractions for the winter visitor, many interesting short trips can be from this point by land or water. at hand is St. Petersburg, one of the known resorts on the west coast, short distance to the south are Sar delightfully situated on the Gulf, Boca Grande, the last mentioned re by the Charlotte Harbor & No Railroad. This region is famed f excellent fishing, the waters abou in tarpon and other gamy fish. ideal climatic and soil conditions tral and western Florida combine to this section famous for its heavy p tion of citrus-fruits, thousands of being laid out in profitable oran grapefruit groves.

One of the most famous of Florida is the east coast, where the climat balmy and natural attractions so nu that it has become the Mecca for tho of people who wish to avoid the rigor northern winter. Miles and mi smooth, sandy beaches afford unc bathing facilities, also making the possible course for speeding autom Sailing and canoeing, golf and motoring and driving on sea-shell, bordered roads—these are among the attractions of this famous winter paradise. A visit to the heavily laden orange and grapefruit groves which are in cultivation everywhere is a sight never to be forgotten. All of this country is reached by way of the Florida East Coast Railway, starting from Jacksonville. Palatial hotels with every comfort and convenience are to be found at the famous resorts, including St. Augustine, Palatka, Ormond Beach, Daytona, Palm Beach, and Miami. The traveler who continues farther south to Key West passes over that wonderful

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on of the Florida east coast known as Oversea Railroad. For a distance of niles the train crosses the numberless and straits in a trip which seems to traveler to be on the ocean itself. great engineering triumph has its ern terminus in Key West, from which travelers embark for the West s and Gulf ports.

increasingly popular tour to the ma Canal is afforded by way of the da East Coast System from Jackson- to Key West, thence to Havana by O. steamers, and from there across the length of Cuba by rail.

e tourist will be agreeably surprized e extent of the railroad system of The United Railways of Havana, ling West Railway, cover nearly the west half of Cuba, and, supplemented e Cuba Railroad from Santa Clara, lete a rail line all the way through enter of Cuba, via Camaguey to a and Santiago de Cuba.

m these points, the *Prince Rupert*, s railroad company, and the steam- of the Royal Mail Steam Packet pany, Hamburg-American, United Company, and other companies take ourist to ports in the Caribbean Sea, ling Jamaica and the Panama Canal. is tour therefore combining, as it the rich fruit and flower growth of la, the peculiar scenery of the unique rsea Railroad," the pleasant sail s Florida Strait, the novel trip gh tropical scenery and past beauti- lantations of Cuba, and the short thence to Jamaica and Colon, should ne of the most diversified and enjoy- tours to be had anywhere. No er this ideal trip is so rapidly growing pularity.

ter routes to the South are numerous. steamers of the Savannah Line sail New York three times a week and Boston twice a week, taking 63 hours e trip to Savannah from New York 7 hours from Boston.

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Scratch.—MAUD—"The man I must be well off."

E—"And not know it."—*Boston ript.*

---

to Order.—MATER AT THE THEA- "Now, daughter, don't laugh satiri- t the sad parts. If you can't cry, p still."—*Columbia Jester.*

Expensive.—MARKS—"What did you gain in your deal with Brown?"

PARKS—"A great deal of respect for Brown's business ability."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Observation.—When a boy plays hookey and doesn't go to school, and his mother plays hookey and doesn't stay at home, they are liable to meet down-town.—*Dallas News.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. C.," Bridgeport, Conn.—"Some persons claim that the letters 'O K' should each be followed by a period, others that the letters are a complete expression. Which is correct?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY lists the term "O. K." in its alphabetical place, printing the term with capitals and periods, whether used as an adjective or as a verb. The term is characterized as a United States provincialism, and so not standard English.

"B. M. B.," Canadian, Texas.—"How does the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY define the word *electrone* or *electron?* Is it spirit or matter, or is it both?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines an *electron* as "the smallest known component of matter; always associated with an unvarying unit charge of negative electricity."

"E. V. C.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly state whether 'do' or 'does' is correct in the following sentence, and the full reason. 'I have to suggest that Mr. Jones do (does) not discontinue his solicitation of this account.' We realize that the diction is faulty and that it could have been put in simpler form, but that is not the point at issue."

The use of "do" is correct, because it is that form of verb which represents the being, *action*, or passion, as conditional, *doubtful*, and contingent. The fact that "suggestion" enters into the sentence introduces therein an element of doubt. There is ample authority for it. See the Book of Revelation, ch. xix, verse 10: "See thou *do* it not."

"H. M. C.," Emporia, Kan.—"Will you kindly tell me if the word 'tho' is properly used in the sentence, 'It looks as *tho* the freshman class will be the largest the College has ever had'? It seems to me that 'if' would be the proper word to use in this sense."

"As tho" and "as if" are synonymous expressions, and either is permissible in the sentence you submit, but in our judgment "as if" is preferable and more euphonious.

"S. H. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"The 1910 revision of the Bible, Mark 4, 21, inserts a comma after 'bushel' in the following: 'Is a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed?' It is clear that 'bushel' and 'bed' are equivalents and not alternatives. Is, therefore, the comma not misleading?"

It depends entirely upon the point of view of the original writer and the translators. We judge that the reference is to an alternative rather than to an equivalent. The use of the comma in either case does not, in our judgment, alter the sense. It is grammatical punctuation rather than rhetorical. Perhaps reference to the Revision Committee will elucidate the point.

"T. B. C.," Bath Beach, N. Y.—"Please inform me which of the following sentences is correct: 'None of these payments *applies* against the building account,' or 'None of these payments *apply* against the building account.' The question is whether 'apply' or 'applies' should be used."

It all depends upon your point of view when using "none." Both sentences may be correct, for "none" is construed in the singular or plural as the sense, or the best expression of the meaning, may require.

"R. F.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'I have seen it in the X.Y.Z. Magazine, when it was published there this year.'"

The sentence you cite is incorrect. You may say with propriety, "I have seen it in the X.Y.Z. Magazine. It was published there (meaning therein) this year," or "I saw it in the X.Y.Z. Magazine, where it was published this year."

"J. B.," Osceola, Neb.—"Is the sentence, 'Let it *lie* there,' correct?"

Everything depends upon what "it" stands for. If a hen, then possibly "Let it *lay* there" is right; if a parcel, then "Let it *lie* there" is correct.

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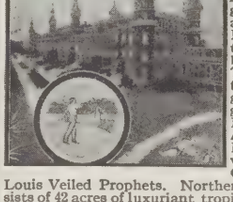

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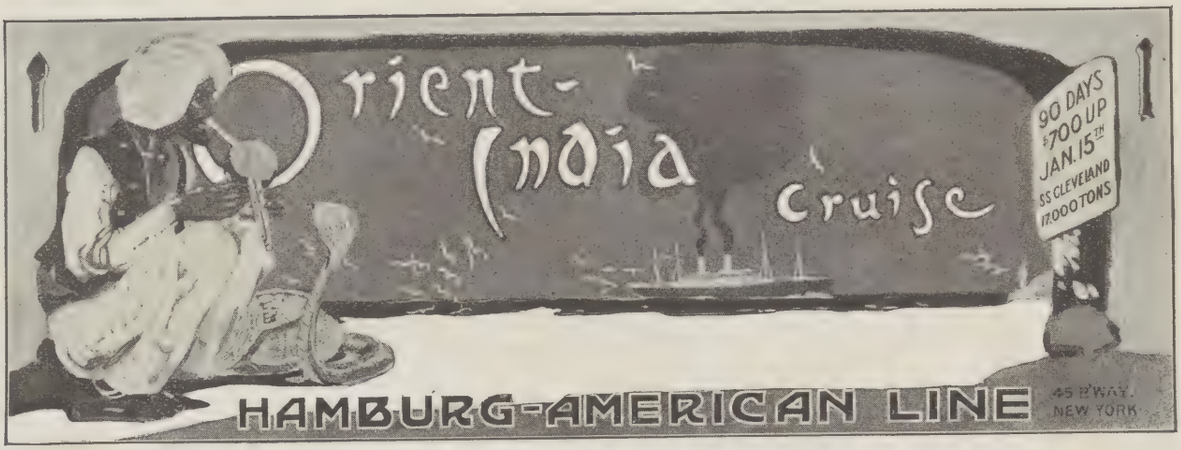

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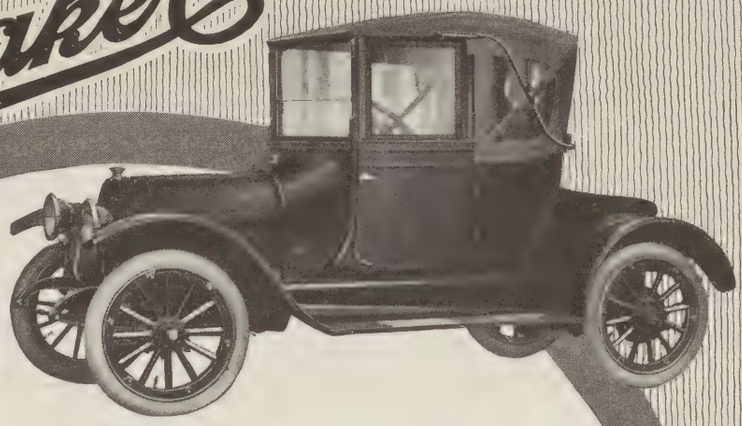

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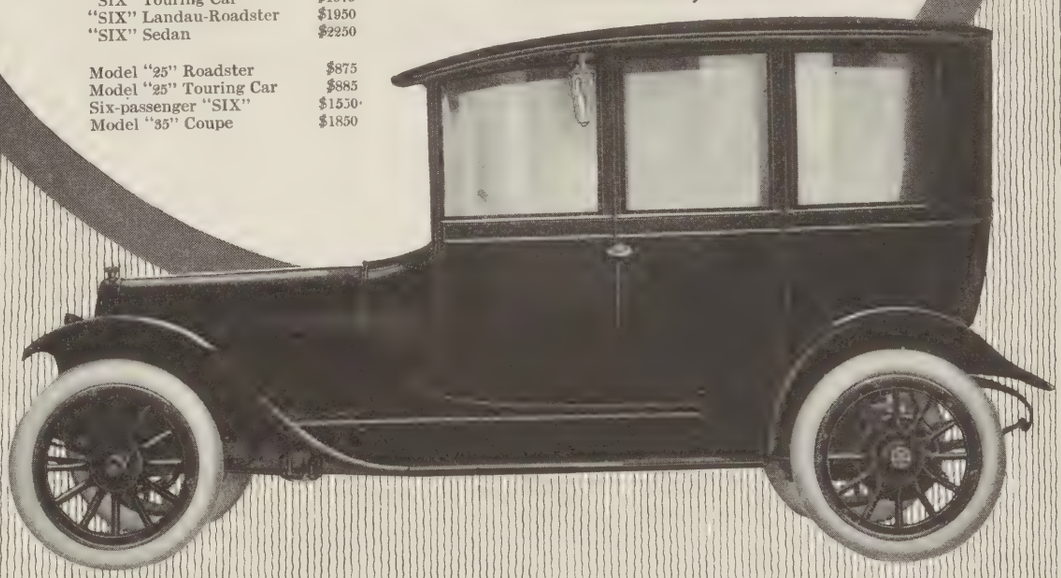

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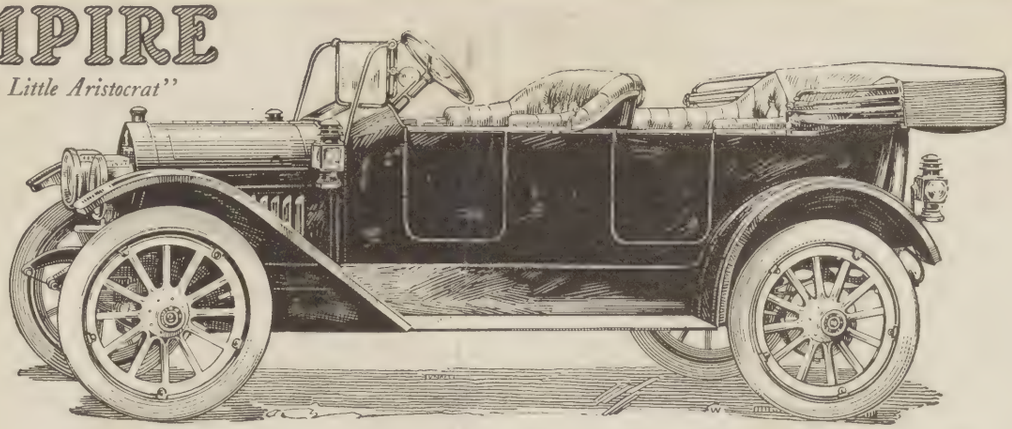

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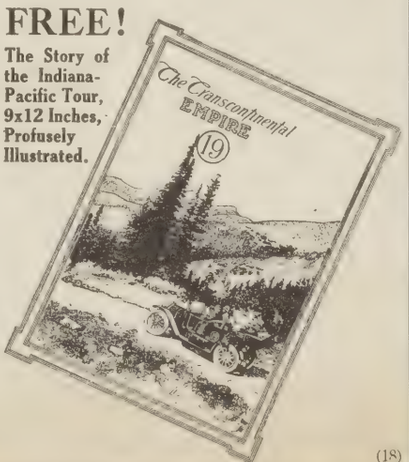

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NON-SKID TIRES

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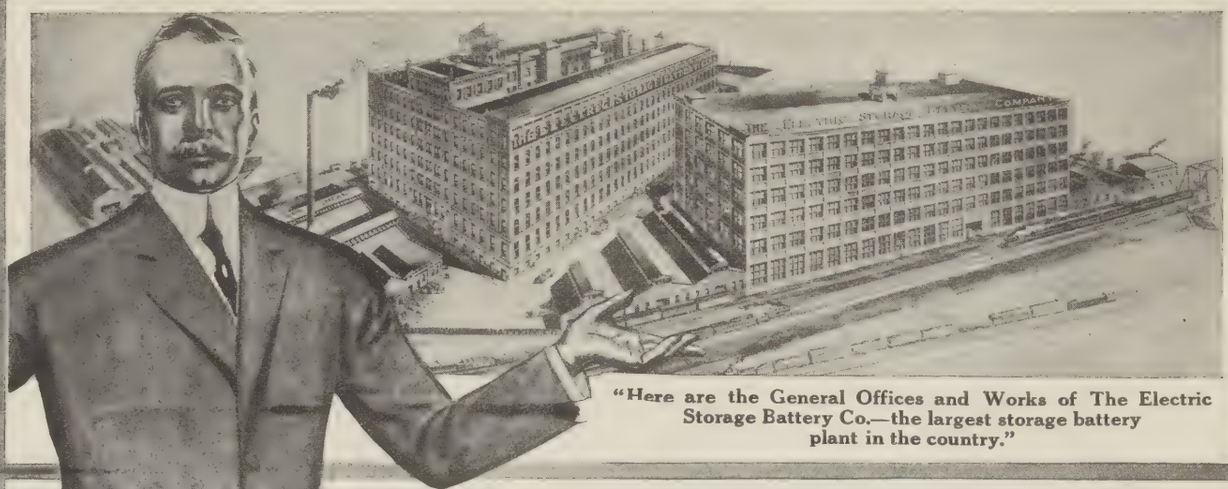

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHY DOES BUSINESS HALT?

PERHAPS American business has grown so used to its shackles that it trembles with apprehension as they are struck from it. At least it is evident that President Wilson's efforts to inaugurate the "new freedom" in the business world are not at the moment showing fruit in the form of increased industrial and commercial activity. On the contrary, so Republican leaders assure us, depression and dismay are the dominant emotions among business men in many sections of the country, and smokeless chimneys, dinnerless pails, and crowded soup-houses loom large in the immediate outlook. "The country is already in the midst of a financial and industrial panic, and all over the country men to-day, both in factories and financial institutions, are nearly scared to death," affirms Representative Mann, Republican leader of the House. "The lever of prosperity has been reversed," declares Joseph G. Cannon, and Reed Smoot assures the Republican National Committee, concerned over a platform for the next campaign, that "silent wheels, smokeless stacks, and suffering people will speak louder than any declaration of principles that we can make." Nor is it only to Republican eyes that the gloom overhanging the business world is visible. Thus ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton (Dem.) reports that "New York is at this moment the center of the most remarkable pessimism I have ever known."

Turning from the testimony of politicians to that of business men, we find Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, declaring that "this country faces the most serious depression it has ever known," while another iron-master, Andrew Carnegie, is no less emphatic in his assertion that business conditions are "splendid" and "this talk of panic is tommyrot." But however well founded Mr. Carnegie's optimism may be, those who do not share it find food for their gloom in the news columns of the press from day to day. Thus in the *Wall Street Journal's* survey of last week's business horizon we read:

"One striking sign of the times, repeating a warning given only a little less emphatically in past weeks, is the heavy decline in bank clearings at all important centers, and particularly at New York. Speculative requirements at this center are unusually small, and the only inference is a drastic contraction in trade, which the activities of the Christmas season entirely fail to disguise.

"If this is true of bank clearings, it is equally true of railroad earnings. The figures for October ran something like 14 per cent. behind the gross of the previous year, and the net showings were even worse. The weekly gross earnings since that time have been falling off in an increasing ratio, with a few exceptions, of which the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg is a creditable example.

"It is true that in the latter half of the current year the railroads have been putting all they could get together into maintenance. But it must not be forgotten that a higher standard of maintenance is now demanded, if only by the conversion of wooden or steel-frame cars into all-steel cars. This means heavier trains, new rails, stronger culverts, and a more liberal use of rock ballast; while the increased earning capacity cannot be proportionate, and will only show itself over a long period of time. . . . . .

"Trade reports are not encouraging, and so far from showing any improvement, further contraction is indicated, especially in the basic industries of the country. It is true that there is less labor disturbance than there has been for a long time past, but this is due not to contentment and prosperity, but to increasing competition in the labor market. . . . . .

"Reports from the steel trade are depressing. Production is generally 50 per cent. below capacity, and at the present rate it is doubtful if the Steel Corporation is earning more than fixt charges. It should not be forgotten that wage advances have added a dollar a ton to the cost of production, and the fact affords further food for thought along the lines already indicated."

Nor do these cheerless paragraphs complete the story. The last bulletin of the American Railway Association reports that between November 15 and December 1 the number of idle freight-cars increased from 22,652 to 57,234. A Chicago dispatch tells us that "thirty-two employers of labor in the South Chicago district—the city's largest employment center—have discharged, within three weeks, 5,498 men, while a much larger number of employees have been placed on half time or less." Representative Humphrey (Rep.), of Washington, announces that in his State 227 shingle- and lumber-mills have closed their doors, throwing some 15,000 men out of work. "This is not a complete list," he says, "and it is increasing each day." One expert, quoted by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, estimates that "the present wage payments of employees throughout the nation are about $1,250,000 a day below the normal, which would mean a falling off of wages for the year of more than $400,000,000."

A survey by the New York *Herald* of business conditions in the country at large reveals the fact that the present depression is most noticeable in the East in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and in the Middle West in Ohio,

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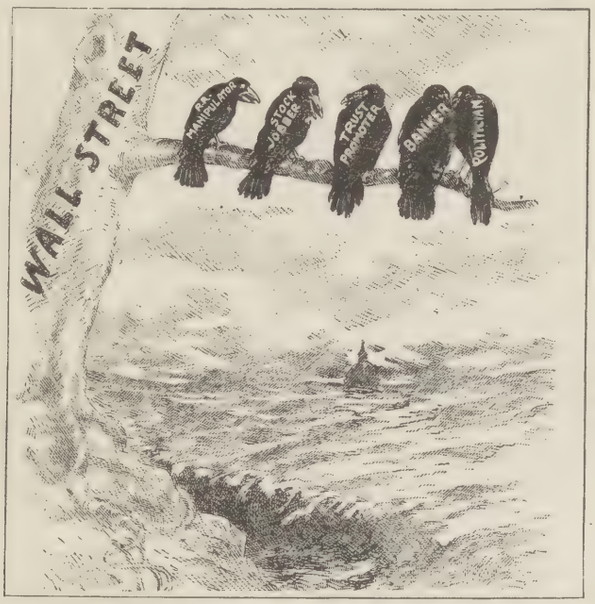
Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, while the South Atlantic and Gulf States are at one with the West and Southwest in their declaration that business is "booming." From other sections the report is "fair." An analysis of the reports from all sections



PROPHETS OF EVIL.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

convinces *The Herald* that the danger-point in the whole situation lies in the starved financial condition of the railroads—a condition which will disappear, we are told, if the Interstate Commerce Commission permits a slight increase in freight-rates.

In the main, then, the witnesses seem to agree that business in many of the principal financial and industrial centers is in a hesitant and halting mood. But when it comes to explaining this fact, agreement vanishes, some tracing the trouble to the new tariff, some dividing the blame among the tariff, currency legislation, and the pending antitrust program; some seeing in the situation nothing but a safe and wholesome slowing down on the part of business while it adjusts itself to changing conditions. Still others find explanation enough in the universal shortage of capital which is being felt in all the money markets of the world. But the most dramatic theory is that advanced by Senator Simmons, who as Chairman of the Finance Committee steered the Tariff Bill through the Senate. According to this authority the present panicky conditions have been deliberately brought about by "the efforts of a little coterie of moneyed men who control big finances in this country," their purpose being to discredit the Administration's tariff and currency legislation. In the course of an interview with the New York *World's* Washington correspondent, the Senator from North Carolina says:

"Certain men who control hundreds of millions of dollars have been trying to bring about conditions that would frighten the President and Congress; but the Democratic platform pledges as to the tariff have been carried out, and those on currency and monopolies will be carried out.

"You can not put your hand on the men who are calling in their money or dropping off their laborers, but you can see signs of their efforts. The 'nigger' is coming out of the wood-pile.

"A big concern like J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, dominates would not mind losing $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 in a financial crash if it could block certain legislation.

"The truth is, these great rich men of affairs have had control so long that they can not now realize that they must call at the White House and at the Capitol as other people do. They still believe they will dominate."

The same idea is suggested by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, who, speaking at a dinner of the North Carolina Society in New York last week, said:

"Those who wish to show their loyalty to the doctrine 'great is Diana of the Ephesians' have gone to the extreme of, if not trying to bring on a panic, at least hamstringing and halting business in the hope of compelling acceptance of the idea of a centralized bank. This unpatriotic hysteria has gone so far as to predict that the legislation which takes the finances of the Republic out of the hands of a few great financial institutions and vests control in the Government may drive gold out of America."

Among those who hold the tariff responsible is Charles M. Schwab, who is quoted in a Pittsburg dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying:

"Under the new tariff cost of transportation of steel, for instance, is affected in this manner—that the rate between Bethlehem, Pa., and New York is as great as that between Rotterdam and New York.

"It was true, when Andrew Carnegie said it, that the cost of steel production in this country was so much cheaper here that we could compete with the world and win, but conditions have changed. Patents which were held in this country have run out and are in operation abroad. Methods of production have so advanced in other countries that the cost of making steel has become just about standardized all over the world. And with cheaper transportation under the new tariff other countries can more than successfully compete with us in many lines.

"It is proposed to reduce the cost of living. But what is the use of reducing the cost of living when a laboring man has no job and can earn no money with which to buy the necessities?"

But as Secretary Redfield points out, "the flooding of our markets with the alleged cheap wares of Europe has not happened." As a matter of fact, imports for October, the first month under the new law, were far less in quantity than for the same month of last year, while exports for the same period showed a great increase. And in the New York *Sun* we read:

"Men interviewed by *Sun* correspondents in industrial centers, where unfavorable conditions are admitted, say they are not

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TOO BUSY TO SCARE.
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

satisfied as yet that the new tariff regulations are altogether responsible for a slump in business. They declare that the law has not been in force sufficiently long for them to reach exact conclusions."

Giving ear to those who would tell us of the sun shining behind the clouds, we are assured by the Philadelphia *Record*

that "it is a great mistake to suppose that the business of the country is in a bad way"; we learn from *Dun's Review* that "sentiment in financial circles has improved noticeably of late"; and in the Springfield *Republican* we find the assertion that "conditions are not nearly as bad as many men profess to believe, nor is the future so dubious-looking." In the Pittsburg correspondence of the New York *Evening Post* we read of the future:

"It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the time cannot be far distant when the reduced prices of goods, combined with the lowness of stocks of merchandise on hand, a result of an actual consumptive demand which prevents accumulations, will start a fresh buying movement. That time has certainly not yet been reached, but in view of low stocks of merchandise in practically all lines, and in the light of experience during the past fifteen years, covering the period of the great consolidations, business is likely to respond very suddenly when recovery sets in."

Another item of cheer is the fact that the Christmas-season money-orders issued by the New York Post-office this month, for transmission to foreign countries, amounted to $7,775,000, or $1,250,000 more than for the corresponding period last year. "This does not look as if the pinch of hard times was quite so desperate as some people appear to imagine," remarks *The Evening Post*, for "when people are out of employment or find exceptional difficulty in making ends meet, they do not open their purse-strings wider than usual for the purpose of sending money to their relatives across the ocean." And in the House last week Speaker Clark denounced a number of Republican leaders, including Senator Root, Representative Mann, and Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee, as "the greatest calamity-howlers in America," and described their apparent efforts to frighten the country into a panic as "a monstrous and unpardonable performance."

THE PERILS OF INFLATION

THE WARNING CRY of "inflation" has been heard from time to time ever since the Administration's Currency Bill became a matter of public discussion. But the sponsors of the bill paid comparatively little heed to it until it was voiced by Mr. Elihu Root during the last days of senatorial consideration of the measure. Mr. Root's discouragement which he said he felt at making an elaborate argument in opposition at a time when "the fate of the bill and of every part of the bill" was "already determined," may have been followed by more pleasing emotions at the sight of the Democratic caucus making eleventh-hour changes in the measure to meet some of his objections. Further, the reception given his concededly brilliant speech by political friends and foes, and the little flurry over his availability as Republican presidential timber, may have helped to remove the impression that his labors were all in vain. One of Mr. Root's great statesmanlike qualities, according to so good an authority as ex-President Taft, is his ability "to work out in his own mind the ultimate results of a course of action." The Senator from New York has it all worked out in his own mind that the ultimate result of Democratic action on the currency question will be the triumph of the foes of "sound money," a national currency insufficiently secured, and an era of inflation to be followed by disaster. So, upon the presentation of these prophecies of evil in his Senate speech of December 13, there arose a chorus of applause and vigorous expressions of agreement from Republicans and conservatives. But Democrats, both in Washington and in newspaper sanctums in other cities, were just as prompt in disclaiming any belief that Mr. Root will add to his laurels as a peacemaker any prizes for correct prophecy. They point out various provisions in the Currency Bill, which they fear the Senator overlooked, that will surely prevent any such catastrophes as he predicts. To make assurance doubly sure, those in charge of the measure tighten up the few loose joints they can find in it, and present it to the nation confident of its ultimate approval of their handiwork.

Senator Root's chief indictment of the Glass-Owen Bill is that it does not provide sufficient security to back up the Federal reserve notes which are to be issued, nor make any provision for limiting or reducing the quantity of this reserve-note currency. This new national currency is to be secured by requiring that a certain per cent. of the amount of notes issued to any Federal reserve bank shall be based upon gold or lawful money either in its vaults or deposited with the United States Treasury, and the bank must furnish to the Government, through a Federal reserve agent, commercial paper to the full amount of the notes. Senator Root finds no restrictions placed upon the issuance of notes by the reserve provisions, "except the power of the bank to get gold" for its reserve. And turning to the description of the notes and bills which may constitute the collateral security to be offered for the loan of the Government notes, he can find "no limitation whatever by a reference either to the capital of the bank discounting, or to the deposits of the bank discounting, or to any other fixt standard," no limit to the quantity of paper of the kind described that any bank may take, "except the bank's ability to get the money to pay for the paper."

This simply means an inflated currency, continues Senator Root. For "we find no recourse by way of limitation here in anything that we impose by our bill against as vast an enlargement of the demand obligations of the United States as the reserves of the banks will permit." The new Currency Bill

"Does not provide an elastic currency. It provides an expansive currency, but not an elastic one. It provides a currency which may be increased, always increased, but not a currency for which the bill contains any provisions compelling reduction."

With an inflated currency, business grows. "With the exhaustless reservoir of the Government of the United States furnishing easy money, the sales increase, the businesses enlarge, more new enterprises are started, the spirit of optimism pervades the community." As the Senator proceeds with the picture:

"Every one is making money. Every one is growing rich. It goes up and up, the margin between cost and sales continually growing smaller, as a result of the operation of inevitable laws, until finally some one whose judgment was bad, some one whose capacity for business was small, breaks, and, as he falls, he hits the next brick in the row, and then another and then another, and down comes the whole structure.

"That, Sir, is no dream. That is the history of every movement of inflation since the world's business began, and it is the history of many a period in our own country. . . . . .

"If we enter upon this career of inflation, we shall do it in the face of a clearly discernible danger, which, tho clearly recognized, will result in a dreadful catastrophe. Gold always leaves the country in which the amount of currency exceeds legitimate requirements of business. This is an inexorable law. Putting it in another way, gold always leaves the country of high prices and goes to the country of low prices. You can kill people who are engaged in business, you can destroy business utterly, but you can not stop the operation of those inexorable economic and natural laws."

But all this discussion of the dangers of inflation ought not to be necessary, observed the speaker, since the country rendered judgment against it when supporting President Cleveland and when electing and reelecting President McKinley. Now, he exclaimed, the Democratic party, without any authority from the people, "undertakes to reverse the oft-repeated judgment of the American people on this settled question!" Answering the argument that the Federal reserve board could be depended upon to stop any tendency toward inflation, Mr. Root admitted that its members would be men of the highest character, but,

with a veiled reference to Mr. Bryan declared that they would be "under the same dominating, commanding, and irresistible influence" that was so potent in framing the Bill, and "would be bound to proceed under the same theories that were advocated in 1896 and 1900."

The one immediate result of the Root speech was the modification of certain features of the bill to provide some safeguard against the evils predicted by the New York Senator, yet the debate on the floor of the Senate revealed no Democratic fear of inflation, and Senators Owen, Williams, and others flatly contradicted Mr. Root. Mr. Owen also issued a statement to the press enumerating a dozen safeguards provided by the measure bearing his name. As he states them:

"First—Some individual must require currency which the normal supply does not furnish. In that contingency the individual must furnish his notes to a member bank unable to supply the currency and willing to apply to the Federal reserve banks for it. This is safeguard No. 1.

"Second—The Federal reserve bank must be without the currency necessary and be willing to apply to the Federal reserve agent. This is safeguard No. 2.

"The Federal reserve agent must consent. This is safeguard No. 3. The Federal reserve bank must then put up dollar for dollar of commercial bills of the qualified class maturing in not more than ninety days. This is safeguard No. 4. The Federal reserve bank must also put up 33⅓ per cent. gold. This is safeguard No. 5.

"When these commercial bills fall due the Federal reserve bank must return this money to the Federal reserve agent unless they both consent to a renewal of the accommodation. This is safeguard No. 6.

"The Federal reserve board, charged with the express duty of preventing inflation by extending accommodation required by commerce, has a right to refuse to have these notes issued by the Federal reserve agent. This is safeguard No. 7.

"The Federal reserve board is authorized by law to fix the rate of interest directly on these Federal reserve note issues. Safeguard No. 8.

"The Federal reserve board is obliged by law to determine the rate of interest charged by the Federal reserve banks for all loans made by the Federal reserve banks, including Federal reserve notes. Safeguard No. 9.

"The Federal reserve board has on it the Secretary of the Treasury, representing the Administration, who could counteract any inflation by a Federal reserve bank by withdrawing Government funds. Safeguard No. 10.

"The President, charged with supervising the affairs of the United States, could use his influence with the Federal reserve board to prevent inflation. Safeguard No. 11.

"The public opinion of the United States would not stand for inflation, and that opinion would make itself felt in a variety of ways through the member banks, the reserve banks, the Treasury Department, the Federal reserve board, and through Congress itself."

Turning to the press, we find the New York *American* and *Evening Post* reminding Senator Root that the bill provides further against inflation by requiring that "the moment any notes of one regional bank are received on deposit by another, they must, under heavy penalty, be sent back to the bank of issue for redemption." *The Evening Post* further fails to find any recognition by Senator Root of the fact that the very "outflow of gold from the United States, which would ensue whenever an inflation process should be under way," would automatically reduce the inflation. For, "the gold exported would be taken from the regional bank reserves; but when the ratio of such a bank's reserve to its outstanding circulation falls below 33⅓ per cent. [now higher], no recourse would remain for the bank but to reduce its notes." Nothing, comments the well-informed New York *Journal of Commerce*, could bring about the disastrous results which Senator Root "professes to apprehend but a deliberate purpose on the part of the reserve banks, presumably under the direction of capable banking and business men, and of the Federal reserve board, to use the power and discretion vested in them to wreck the system which they were charged with administering and bring ruin to the country." And the Springfield *Republican* has as little patience with Mr. Root's "inflation bugaboo."

On the contrary, an impressive number of papers, including the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) and *Transcript* (Rep.), New York *Times* (Ind.), *Sun* (Ind.), and *Tribune* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), Baltimore *American* (Rep.), and Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), welcome Senator Root's speech as a timely warning, believe his arguments unassailable, and refer to the "ignorant replies" of his critics. *The Sun* points out that under the bill redemption of notes does not mean their retirement:

"Notes redeemed by or for the bank which issued them can be promptly reissued by the same bank. Redemption under the bill is no more retirement of circulation than redemption to-day is retirement of the present bank-note circulation."

The Currency Bill's "inflationary purpose" is clearly seen by *The Sun* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and the New York paper concludes most emphatically:

"In short, the bill prepares for the inflation of bank reserves after credits have reached the bursting point, for the abolition of reserve requirements against bank deposits and against note issues and for the suspension of specie payments unless the Government by mortgaging its credit is able to stem the tide of disaster. No law framed solely for the sound reorganization of the country's banking and currency system would contemplate such fearful contingencies."

HOW SECRETARY REDFIELD WOULD CURB THE TRUSTS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORD FOR IT that the chief concern of the present session of Congress will be "to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented," and that one step toward this goal will be legislation to reduce the "debatable ground" about the Sherman Antitrust Law, lends peculiar interest to the program of trust regulation outlined in Secretary of Commerce Redfield's annual report. Many editors, in fact, take it for granted that the Secretary's suggestions rather definitely foreshadow the Administration's trust policy, which is soon to be officially formulated in a special Presidential message to Congress. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) points out that while Mr. Redfield is "an original and independent thinker," he is also "a man of good taste and of personal loyalty" who "would never think of touching so delicate a subject in a way to embarrass the future of the Administration, or to disturb needlessly the commerce and industry of the United States." The New York *World* (Dem.), however, fails to detect the Wilsonian note in the Commerce Secretary's recommendations and, "until more fully advised," rejects the idea that they throw light on the President's legislative program.

Mr. Redfield's recipe for the further regulation of "big business" includes several new laws and several thoroughgoing investigations by the Bureau of Corporations. He would have a law declaring all restraints of trade to be unreasonable, another guarding against the watering of industrial securities, and yet another forbidding interlocking directorates. At the same time he would have an investigation to determine whether or not trusts are socially and economically efficient in production, an inquiry into the question of fixing retail prices, and an inquiry into the cost of production of clothing. Of the need of new legislation he says in part:

"That there are immediate and well-known conditions that should and can be remedied by law is apparent. Some of these remedies are, for instance, a law providing that there shall be a presumption that all restraints of trade are unreasonable and placing the burden of establishing the reasonableness of such restraint upon the party alleging it; legislation looking to

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A LIVING PETITION FOR NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION.

Here on the Capitol steps are men, women, and one baby who were part of the 2,000 workers against the liquor traffic who met in Washington a few days ago, paraded through the streets of the city, invaded the White House grounds, and presented for introduction in both houses of Congress a petition for a constitutional amendment outlawing the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the United States.

fundamental charter provisions for every corporation doing interstate business; that stocks and bonds shall not be issued except for money or property at its true money value, preventing the watering of stocks; that corporations shall not hold stock in other competing companies, and that neither a person nor a corporation shall at the same time own a controlling interest in two or more competing corporations and that the officers of corporations shall not be affiliated directly or indirectly by holding office in other corporations."

"Congress will undoubtedly address itself to some of these aspects of the situation with curative provisions," he adds—a statement which fortifies some of the correspondents in their belief that his views coincide with those of the President.

But "regardless of such legislation," he goes on to say, "there still remains a fundamental economic fact to be determined," namely, "whether the trust or monopolistic form is socially and economically efficient in production, as is alleged." Upon the solution of this problem, he says, "must depend the ultimate attitude of the Government toward combinations and consolidations in business." For the investigation of this big question by the Bureau of Corporations, Mr. Redfield advocates an appropriation of $431,700. Concerning the fixing of retail prices, another subject recommended for investigation, he says:

"The law with us is for the time fixt by the decision of the Supreme Court, that the fixing of retail prices on the part of manufacturers is unlawful. If, however, new legislation should in the future be required, it is important that the truth be known lest injustice be done, not so much to the manufacturer as to the consumer.

"Some men, well informed, argue that the fixing of retail prices under conditions where competition in manufacture exists tends to promote competition. Others say that the refusal to permit the fixing of retail prices tends to monopoly because in the cutthroat competition certain to follow obviously the stronger competitor will survive and may eventually have the business in his own hands, for the law forbids the making of agreements to maintain prices, and under these circumstances the weakest must go to the wall."

Of the need of further light on the subject of the cost of production in the clothing industry, he says:

"The inquiry is not one that can be hurried. It has already been begun with a portion of the funds recently appropriated by Congress. It will be continued if the appropriation of $100,000 for this and similar work included in our estimates is made by Congress."

While many papers agree with the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) that this is "a pretty fair program, all in all," others hasten to indicate its weak points. Thus the New York *Times* (Ind.) and *World*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) are at one in objecting to the suggestion that "there shall be a presumption that all restraints of trade are unreasonable, placing the burden of establishing the reasonableness of such restraint upon the party alleging it." Says *The Eagle*:

"We can only note that the Sherman Law, which is to be retained, is in part a criminal law, and that all jurisprudence recognizes the need of defining closely what a crime or misdemeanor is. The plan to assume that any 'restraint of trade,' which means any business contract, is criminal, and make the accused person prove that it is not criminal, runs counter to our ideas of justice. Proving a negative is difficult or impossible. It is for prosecutors to prove that the conditions involving criminality exist."

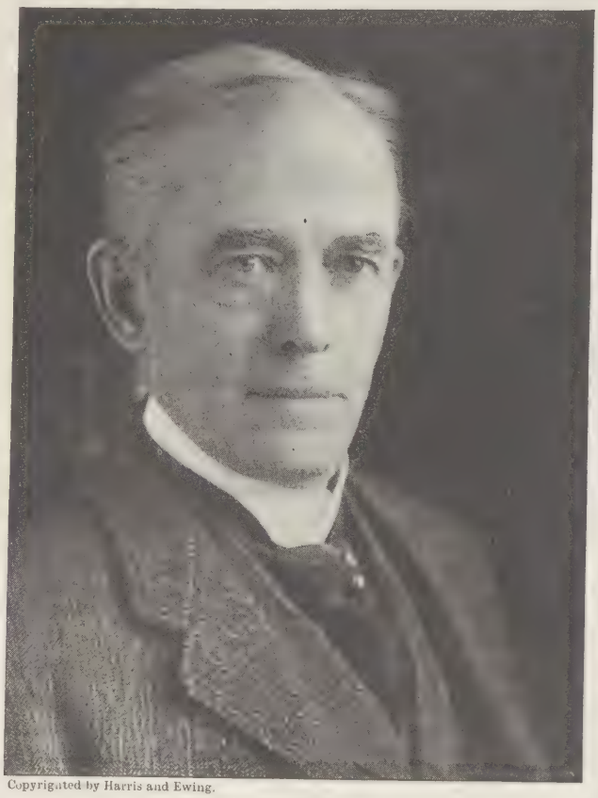
It is Mr. Redfield's program of investigation that seems specially objectionable to the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), which characterizes his suggestions in this line as "impossible and absurd." This paper goes on to say:

"It has been noted by some curious minds that the present cost of Federal administration is about one-fifth the total crop yield of the United States. That is a startling comparison, but one that would be of little importance were there real results to be shown for the money spent. In fact, the Federal Government, in spite of its vaunted power of 'unselfish' direction of business, gets less per dollar laid out than any other organization. For its outlay on commissions and investigations, it gets least of all. The enormous sums spent in such work are absolutely wasted for the most part. Such outlays as are recommended by Mr. Redfield and others would be simply ridiculous and would result in no possible good."

On the other hand, his investigation proposals are applauded by the New York *Times*, and *The World* is convinced that "there is need of legislation prohibiting interlocking directorates and the emission of swindling issues of stocks and bonds."

THE RAILROAD AND ITS MONEY

AFTER THE DISCLOSURES showing what former managers of some of our embarrassed railroads succeeded in doing with their stockholders' money, the suggestion for Government control of the issue of railroad securities falls upon prepared ground. Tho there are strong objections to the introduction of the topic while rate revision



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CHARLES AZRO PROUTY,

The Interstate Commerce Commissioner who "can never suffer an advance in rates until I know the money will be properly used."

is under consideration, many editors think it timely, and can not see why railroad heads who want the Government to help them make more money by permitting an increase of freight rates should object to the same authority's seeing that the proceeds are properly spent. Among railway executives, two such experienced men as Mr. Charles S. Mellen and President Underwood, of the Erie, have no fault to find with Mr. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for his recent statements urging Government supervision. And to those protesting against the unfairness of such remarks in the mouth of a member of the Commission now considering the rate question, Mr. Underwood replies that "Mr. Prouty said nothing prejudicial to the case now before the Commission."

Mr. Mellen's successor as executive head of the New York, New Haven & Hartford apparently has the good will of everybody, but at recent dinners he has had to listen to some pretty frank criticisms of his road. On one occasion, as noted last week, his rather mild references to the evils resulting from the over-regulation of railways were followed by Governor Cox's seathing denunciation of the wickedness of the New Haven, as brought to light by the passing of the Christmas dividend. Some similar observations by Mr. Elliott at a more recent New York dinner, given in his honor, were quite overshadowed by Commissioner Prouty's impromptu answer to the question: "Should the Federal Government supervise the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds?" Mr. Prouty said in part, as quoted in the New York *Times:*

"The troubles of the New Haven Railroad are due to the fact that railroads have been able to buy anything they chose, to issue any securities they wished, and to manipulate them in any manner that they saw fit. How is it possible to make such abuses impossible? They will be made impossible when the Federal Government supervises the issue of securities. I think most of the men who have the interests of railroads at heart will agree with this.

"I believe that if such a law had been enacted ten years ago it would have prevented every one of the railroad scandals which have taken place in the last ten years.

"The Government can not rightfully grant an increase of railroad rates until it knows that the money so raised shall be prudently and properly expended."

Mr. Prouty explained later that this was not to be taken as a forecast of the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the pending rate case. He was merely voicing his own personal opinion that the railroads were likely to have "a difficult time in securing a substantial increase of freight-rates until they were able to show that they would use the money obtained for proper purposes." But in the opinion of a number of editorial observers the Prouty suggestion gains significance from the report of the conference of railroad commissioners on Boston & Maine railroad rates. This commission consisted of Mr. Prouty and the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. They assert that past mismanagement is responsible for much of the road's present trouble, and come to this unanimous conclusion:

"We are clearly of the opinion that there should be a substantial advance now, provided that such additional revenue can be obtained without imposing upon the public unjust and unreasonable transportation charges, and provided further that some assurance can be given that the money will be prudently expended in the public interest."

But the Boston & Maine is, after all, a small railroad and its troubles but a small part of the railroad problem. It is the suggestion of country-wide supervision of expenditures in the report and in the Prouty speech that attracts editorial attention throughout the country. "After recent distressing experiences," the New York *Times* "should say that from the investors' corner, at least, the response might be a hearty 'Amen!'" And *The Times* sees "no reason why the Eastern railroads, now hoping that their proposed rate increase may be sanctioned, should be disturbed by anything Mr. Prouty said." Indeed, it is the New York *Commercial's* belief that "a well-devised and well-administered law to regulate capitalization might improve the credit of the railroads and make it easier for them to gain additional capital." Then "bonds and stocks, sold with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would have to be taken into account in years to come when readjusting transportation rates." As the Washington *Times* sees it, "Commissioner Prouty's contention for all railroads is unanswerably sound; his requirements for the public are imperative." Legislation embodying his suggestions should have been enacted long ago, says the Newark *News*, for if it had been, "such agglomerations as the New Haven system could never have been brought together in defiance of the Sherman Antitrust Law, and such buccaneering as that which threw the 'Frisco into the hands of receivers could never have happened."

A call for immediate action comes from the New York *World:*

"A bill could be drafted in an hour by any competent lawyer. . . . It could be passed in forty-eight hours if the President demanded it. Charged with the responsibility of government, it is the immediate duty of the Democratic party in Congress to enact such legislation.

"The belief that railroad rates must be increased is general; but . . . an increase of 5 per cent. in railroad rates means an increase of practically 5 per cent. in net earnings, and the Government is under moral obligations to see that this money

goes into the treasuries of the railroads, not into the maws of Wall Street loan sharks."

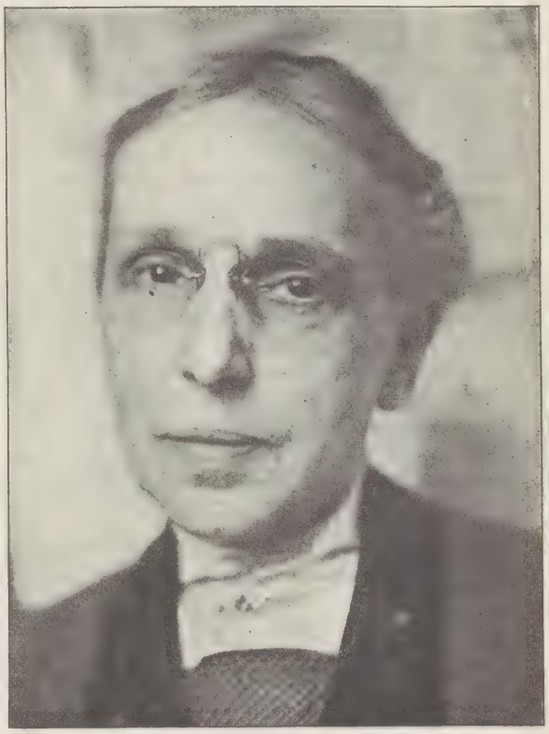
On the other hand, there are railroad heads and editors who look with little favor on Commissioner Prouty's proposition. President Bush, of the Missouri Pacific, calls it "silly," and former President Delano, of the Wabash, does not believe it would meet with the approval of the large railroad systems. In the Boston *Transcript's* opinion, Mr. Prouty's "lurid language" has "struck the country very unfavorably," while the New York *Herald* declares that "he lacks the ability to discriminate between a few badly conducted roads and many well-conducted roads." And the New York *Sun* sees an unjust discrimination when the roads are asked how they will spend their money:

"When the railroad employees want to get their wages raised no such moral anxiety is felt. They can use the extra money for what purpose they please. But the railroads are under guardianship. It is assumed that they will spend nefariously anything that the guardian Government is willing to allow them. Viciousness is imputed to them just as righteousness is imputed to the employees.

"As for the stockholders and bondholders, they are all 'rich,' especially if they own from one share to ten shares, and must participate in the wickedness and punishment."

MRS. YOUNG AND HER ENEMIES

THOSE WHO ACHIEVED Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's defeat for reelection as Superintendent of Schools in Chicago have the approval of their own consciences, presumably, but that is about the extent of the approbation discoverable, as there is a marked scarcity of kind words for them from the newspapers. The general verdict of the press is that professional politics was the chief cause of Mrs. Young's elimination from office, tho, of course, it is admitted that a multiplicity of educational ideas and personal antipathies figured in the incident. "She could not be 'used,'" says the Chicago *Journal*, one of the strongest upholders of Mrs. Young and her policies, "by the trust that levies its toll on learning, nor by the rat-hole politicians who fatten on the alms of the trust, and therefore she had to go." This appears to be an extreme view, however; practically all the other Chicago papers attribute Mrs. Young's defeat to professional politics, but the *Journal's* charge that a text-book monopoly was in league with her enemies is not generally corroborated by the local press. The New York *World* backs up the accusation, while the Washington *Times* goes only so far as to say that "Mrs. Young wanted the books she could do the most effective work with; her opponents on the School Board wanted books whose publishers had some mysterious sort of pull with Board members." "The practical ousting," declares the Chicago *Post*, "of the most efficient Superintendent the schools of the city have ever had, in the middle of the school year, without cause assigned or cause assignable—that will bear investigation—is an outrage to public decency and a grave wrong to the people." The first vote in the Board of Education on the election of a Superintendent which took place on December 10, stood: Mrs. Young, 10; John D. Shoop, 6; not voting, 4. Eleven votes were necessary to elect. When the result was announced, Mrs. Young said that the Superintendent needed the strength of all the members of the board, and formally withdrew her name. Another ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Shoop, who was first assistant to Mrs. Young. On hearing the news, Mayor Carter Harrison exprest his regret that Mrs. Young was not reelected, and when strong protests came to him from the newspapers and scores of influential individuals, he accepted the resignations of five members of the Board. These resignations, it seems, had been signed before the appointees were sworn in, which leads the Chicago *Tribune* to say that most of the trustees "were appointed for purely political reasons," and moves *The Journal* to ask Mayor Harrison why he "let this woman be thrown out of office by a petty conspiracy of his appointees." The Chicago *Record-Herald*, without minimizing the evils of professional politics in the school system, is sure that neither Mayor Harrison's "dulness nor his appointees' perfidy defeated Mrs. Young," but that she did it herself, as her hasty withdrawal made her election impossible.



STILL A POWER IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's retirement after her vigorous administration of Chicago's school system caused the involuntary resignation of her opponents in the School Board. Rumors that she may be persuaded to run for some other office, if she does not try to regain her former one, are especially interesting in view of the fact that women now vote in Illinois.

On the other hand, the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* thinks that "if there is to be constant friction in the schools under her management," Mrs. Young "shows wisdom in resigning." "The circumstance," adds the Missouri paper, "ought to arouse Chicago to the necessity of getting a School Board composed of representative citizens instead of mere jumping jacks." Placing most of the blame upon Mayor Harrison, the Chicago *News* explains:

"Guerrilla warfare on Mrs. Ella Flagg Young by certain men in the Board of Education is no new thing. A woman of exceptional ability as an educator and with strength of character that enabled her to hold true to her ideals under trying conditions, she administered the affairs of Chicago's great public school system with marked success. But in so doing she was able to retain the faithful support of only those members of the Board who appreciated her devotion to principle and who approved her well-directed efforts for the upbuilding of the schools.

"So a plot against her was laid in secret, was guarded assiduously from the public, and then was suddenly and secretly put into effect. Mrs. Young's reelection as Superintendent of Schools after four years of notable service was thus prevented."

It is remembered that Mrs. Young resigned last July because of friction with members of the Board, and changed her mind only when the opposition agreed to fall in line with her policies.

The moral of the lesson offered the people of Chicago by the "explosion" in the School Board, says the Chicago *Tribune*, is

that "as long as appointments to this body are made in payment of political debts, as long as they are used to catch or hold votes, we shall have trouble in the Board and trouble in the schools." *The Tribune* goes on:

"The management of the schools, therefore, is the highest of trusts, and the highest duty of the Mayor of this city is the selection of fit members of the School Board.

"That body should be composed of the best type of our citizens, men and women.

"It is largely made up of second- or third- or tenth-rate material, men who go on not because they know anything about education, not because they are able in business problems, but only because they have a 'pull.'

"This is a peril and a reproach. If there is any evil which ought to bring the men and women of Chicago to the firing line, this is the evil."

Agreeing in the main with the *Tribune's* argument, *The Record Herald* insists that "the representative system is not possible without a popular vote," and if members of the Board are to be "ordered to do things in the name of the people, they should be elected by popular vote." Addressing the country in general, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that every city in the land may draw a lesson from the Chicago incident. "Keep politics off the School Board and out of the schools," it says; "the touch is dangerous." A denial of the charge that Mayor Harrison knew of a plot to overthrow Mrs. Young is contained in a public speech by John J. Sonsteby, one of the men who voted with the opposition, in which he rebukes the Mayor for holding resignations over the heads of trustees from the day of their inauguration. Mr. Sonsteby says:

"There have been some members of this Board who have been so grossly insulted by Mrs. Young that they would have voted against her a long time ago; but take it from me, it is no fun to wake up in the morning and find out that overnight you have resigned when you had no intention of doing so."

Mr. Sonsteby added that "fads have run riot, and she has made no move to stop them," and that "it even was necessary to pass in the open Board a resolution making the teaching of spelling in the public schools mandatory." Still another charge by Mr. Sonsteby is that there are 4,000 children attending half-day sessions and going to school in portable buildings, a condition which could have been eliminated if Mrs. Young had only sanctioned "a little redistricting." John C. Harding, one of the five whose advance resignations were "accepted" by Mayor Harrison, speaking on the same occasion as Mr. Sonsteby, had this to say in self-defense and in criticism of Mrs. Young:

"Mrs. Young has played politics from start to finish on the Board of Education. This matter never would have come up had it not been for her overeagerness to play politics. Mrs. Young is a politician—a much better politician than educator. I have no intention, however, of detracting from the ability which Mrs. Young's friends say she has as an educator."

One of the most pointed criticisms of Mrs. Young comes from the Boston *Transcript*, which says in part:

"Mrs. Young has been, in many ways, a great school administrator. She is an organizer of rather exceptional ability, and has given freely of her energy to the betterment of Chicago. But is she not just a bit too thin-skinned to grapple longer with the political problems that are bound to confront the head of the educational system of any large city? In these days no superintendent of any municipality can hope to have the undivided support of the board of education. The very best he can expect is a working majority, and in some cases he is fortunate to have even that."

The charge that Mrs. Young is a victim of a book trust is denied by W. E. Pulsifer, president of D. C. Heath & Company, in a letter to the New York *World*. Mr. Pulsifer names about twenty leading houses which he says are independent of each other. Among these concerns are the three or four large text-book companies which for several years have been accused of monopolizing the trade. No publishing house is named in the controversy over Mrs. Young. Mr. John C. Harding is quoted as saying that he tried to have union-made books introduced in the schools in preference to books favored by the Superintendent, but he did not say the union-made books were published by other than an independent firm.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A PRUSSIAN woman has invented a gas bomb that will throw a man into a stupor for several hours; but it has nothing on the Christmas bill in that respect.—*Columbia State.*

SENATOR ROOT gets the Nobel peace prize for 1912. This is understood to be mainly in recognition of his success in preventing a premature Armageddon at Chicago last year.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT'S hard to blame the linotype which spoke of Huerta as "the veteran of many a hard-fought bottle."—*Columbia State.*

THE Albany *Journal* says: "Soon there will be left of the Progressive party only its bosses." Are there two?—*Columbia State.*

ATLANTIC CITY doubtless will accept it as a delicate compliment if her visitors wear striped bathing-suits next summer.—*Washington Post.*

WE trust those four Mexican deputies who voted against Huerta's policies will find their cells comfortable.—*Columbia State.*

AN expert dilates on the dangers in eating rare beefsteak and says nothing about the danger of bankruptcy.—*Louisville Times.*

As in a previous instance, most of the interest in Colonel Roosevelt's present trip relates to what he proposes to do when he gets back.—*Washington Star.*

As we understand it, every Mexican rebel is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among them being life, liberty, and the pursuit of Huerta.—*Columbia State.*

IT is perhaps more than a mere coincidence that the gentleman whom Huerta has dispatched to Japan with a view to arranging an alliance is named Nervo.—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. TAFT has just told his old Cincinnati friends why he became a professor of law. The rest of the country has been in on the secret for a little over a year.—*St. Louis Republic.*

TURNING IT OVER TO UNCLE SAMUEL.

—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

A SCIENTIST predicts an interplanetary congress in the next few hundred years. Think of the mileage!—*Columbia State.*

THE new French nickel has a hole in the center. The hole represents Alsace-Lorraine, we suppose.—*Catholic Register (Toronto).*

THE average politician who announces that he hears the people calling him is usually a pretty good ventriloquist.—*Columbia State.*

GENERAL HUERTA, it is reported, will move the capital southward to Iguala, tho Patagonia would be much safer.—*Columbia State.*

NOW that Elihu Root has got the Nobel peace prize, it looks as if he really ought to accomplish something for the Republican party.—*Indianapolis News.*

NOW that the parcel-post weight limit has been increased to fifty pounds, it will be possible for our fishermen to ship home some of the large fish they tell about.—*Newark News.*

THE Corn Club boys are raising 100 bushels to the acre, but the old farmers feel that this is all wrong, as their grandfathers didn't do such things.—*Henderson (Ky.) Gleaner.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

ARMS BARRED FROM IRELAND

THE LACK of firearms has probably never prevented a ruction in Ireland—or anywhere else, for that matter—but the royal edict prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into the isle is at least a striking indication of the gravity of the situation in Ulster, where a force is being raised and drilled to resist Home Rule. "We are within measurable distance of civil war," said Mr. Austen Chamberlain in a speech a few days ago, and the British are confronted, he declared, "with one of the gravest crises that our country has ever seen." Mr. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, reminded the Prime Minister in a public address of previous armed risings in Britain, and remarked pointedly:

"I ask Mr. Asquith to turn his mind to the history of the great Revolution. Then the country rose against a tyranny. It was the tyranny of a king. But other people besides kings can exercise tyranny, and other people besides kings can be treated in the same way."

A PRELIMINARY CONDITION.

SIR E. CARSON—"Look here, Mr. Asquith, I want a little quiet talk with you."

MR. ASQUITH—"Take your hand away from your hip pocket and I'll listen to what you want to say."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

These are strong words, but no stronger than are heard in many speeches or are written in long editorial articles. Take, for example, the following passages from the Unionist London *Pall Mall Gazette:*

"Nothing is more dangerous than the conventional assumption that England is as far removed politically, as geographically, from the volcanic zone. Her history teaches many lessons to the contrary. Her future may teach more. . . . . .

"Victory will not come without toil and resolution. It may not be attainable without the extraordinary measures required by abnormal crimes and abuses. But a country which shook off the despotism of a Charles I. and a James II. will not prove helpless against the dictatorship of Mr. Redmond. . . . . .

"We want to win the fight for liberty peaceably if we can. But that will be impossible unless the usurpers are convinced that Unionism is ready to go much further. It is the supineness of communities in general that creates the opening for 'revolutionary committees' like that by which we are now governed. It is only by teaching them that loyalty has a sword as well as a voice that they may be made to count the cost of what they are doing. . . . . .

"Ulster will not fight alone, and the Unionist party will not be her only ally. All that signifies honor, high-mindedness, and good faith in the spirit of Englishmen will be ranged on her side upon the day of combat."

DRIFTING TO DISASTER.

—*Evening Standard* (London).

The aristocratic London *Morning Post* is more guarded in its tone, but appears to be no less determined when it says:

"Every Unionist will hope that the struggle may be kept within the limits of constitutional resistance. But all are determined that if the emergency requires it they will not shrink from supporting any steps required to assist the Irish loyalists to preserve their rights and liberties. . . . A party which always regards the maintenance of internal order and stability as a vital national interest can not but feel grave misgivings over the development of any policy which threatens to end in civil strife. Its members are well aware that the Ulster movement may have very serious consequences both in Ireland and in this country. But desperate cases require desperate remedies, and Unionists believe that the crisis provoked by the fatal policy of the Government is of such a character that the people of Ulster are justified in resorting to armed force in defense of their rights, and also that those in England who hold their cause to be just must be prepared to support them to the utmost extremity."

In another issue it tells the Orangemen how to get around the ban on importing arms, and gives a hint that is of course just as applicable to the south of Ireland as to the north:

"And there is another point. Belfast is a resourceful city with a highly trained and equipped industrial population. It is certainly not beyond the resources of the Belfast engineers to make small arms and ammunition. Why, even Kimberley during the siege was able to build an excellent big gun, and if Kimberley with its limited resources could forge a big gun, Belfast could surely make a stand of rifles, or for that matter a battery of field-artillery. Indeed, this proclamation may have the effect of protection. Our free-trade Government may be unwittingly creating an arms industry in Belfast equal to that of Birmingham. We suggest to the Government that the effect of this proclamation will be to give a monopoly to any enterprising manufacturer who starts a small-arms industry in Ireland. Perhaps, indeed, this attempt by the Government to stop the passage of arms to Ireland may have the unhappy effect of precipitating the trouble it is sought to avert."

But if the Unionists are using strong words, they are met by equally direct language from the Liberals. Their most eloquent foe, Mr. Lloyd-George, is now busy elucidating his Land Bill that aims to aid the tenants in city and country, but he paused in the midst of a speech on this subject to say to those who are threatening a rebellion in Ulster:

"For those who are sincerely anxious to 'seek peace and to ensue it' in Ulster or anywhere else we extend the right hand of good will and fellowship.

"For those who are simply using Ulster's legitimate fears to fight their own selfish battles at home in this country, I have to say that if fighting begins, I will guarantee to them it will not be all on one side.

"Mr. Bonar Law talked very glibly about revolution. If revolution begins on their initiation, Ulster is not the only question that will be settled.

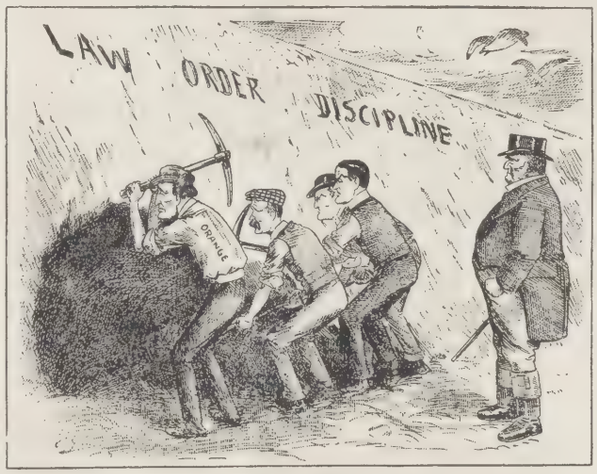
"He gave two or three examples of revolution; he forgot one. He forgot how in the French Revolution the French aristocracy exploited religious bigotry and narrowness in order to prevent democratic progress in France.

"He also forgets how all that ended for French aristocracy, their lands, their possessions, their privileges, and their powers."

Mr. H. W. Massingham, in the London *Daily News*, lays a heavy responsibility on the Ulster leaders. He writes:

"I do not share the respect which some express for the organizers and abetters of rebellion in Ulster. I think it an evil and a flagitious act in these times when the balance of social order is not too firmly established, and when we are clearly approaching the end of a form of 'social compact' with which the growing intelligence of the manual workers finds grave reason to be dissatisfied, to incite men whose grievances are contingent and imagined rather then concrete and actual, to take up arms to redress them. I know all about the abstract right of rebellion. But in this tolerant age, with all parties really keen to do 'the fair thing' by Ulster, it is monstrous to drive simple, ignorant people, as they have been driven, into this mood of uncalculating fear and fury. And it is simply suicidal for Toryism, the creed of authority. Nor do I accept the plea that Sir Edward Carson has not provoked rebellion, but is trying to regulate it. It is at once false and cowardly.

"Every art of invective and suggestion has been used to stir the always susceptible passions of Protestant Ulster. Doubtless Sir Edward will not be shot when the shooting begins. But on his head innocent blood will lie, and on men who, like Lord Lansdowne, have hinted sedition to British officers."



A DANGEROUS GAME.

JOHN BULL—"That's a dangerous game, gentlemen! If you break through that bank you'll let in a much bigger flood than you are bargaining for!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The ban on the importation of arms is considered "a very welcome sign" by the London *Daily Chronicle* "that the Government means business." And it hopes this step "will be followed by prompt action against any army officers who hereafter use rebellious language or threaten rebellious acts."

EMIGRATION INJURING RUSSIA

A NEW ELEMENT is being added to the population of North and South America by the yearly influx of about half a million Russians. This is a new movement, say the Russian press. Not long ago no such thing as emigration was admitted as at all existing. The great masses of Russian subjects who were deserting their mother country for the more hospitable shores of the United States, Canada, and other places were for the most part Jews, Poles, and Finns, and the Government was glad to rid itself of elements which it has always considered hostile to the interests of Russia. But within the last decade, according to Mr. M. Menshikov, of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), not only Jews and other so-called "undesirables," but peasants from Saratov, Volhynia, Minsk, and many other provinces, German colonists from the Volga region, Lithuanians, have been leaving their homes in ever-growing numbers, and crossing the ocean in quest of better conditions. "In some places the peasant emigration exceeds the Jewish," remarks Mr. Menshikov. Speaking of the effect emigration is having upon the country, he says:

"Yearly, a quarter of a million of Russian subjects set out for the United States of America, and probably as many go to the Argentine, Brazil, and Canada, which countries are calling for

A BALANCE IN MILITANCY.

—*Leader* (Regina, Saskatchewan).

THE DILEMMA.

"If I step on that I'll break my neck; and if I stop here I shan't get home at all."

—*Daily News* (London).

SIX OF ONE AND HALF A DOZEN OF THE OTHER.

workmen from all over the world and are luring them away from their neighbors by various baits. The influx of Russian laborers to the Hawaiian Islands is so great that it causes popular dissatisfaction there. . . . . .

"It has been often pointed out in the press that the consequences of the increasing emigration have already made themselves felt in the Western provinces, where there are almost no hands for agricultural work on the landholders' estates. The scarcity of labor is keenly felt also in the coal region. If such a state continues, the lack of labor power will lead to this: a half-million of Russian workmen will cultivate the lands of Prussian Agrarians and Dutch farmers; another half-million of Russian workmen will cultivate the farms of the United States and Canada; still another half-million of Russian workmen will cultivate the fields and gardens of Brazil, the Argentine, the Hawaiian Islands, and Australia. But the lands of the Russian nobility and those belonging to the peasants will be neglected and partly remain uncultivated. If the daily wage rises to 4 rubles ($2), as Canada offers, then, of course, Russian agriculture will not be able to pay it. Such prices can be paid only by highly organized . . . industry, with large capital, with agricultural machinery, elevators, railroads, steamships, great commercial agencies—under particularly favorable conditions of climate and soil. If our agricultural industry, which is yet in an incipient stage, is to be deprived of cheap labor, then Russia will become a waste. In contrast to some industrial countries of Western Europe, . . . the main instrument of labor and means of existence in Russia is the soil. The lack of enough farm-hands has always been the cause of our backwardness. The rapid decrease of labor power must ruinously affect the growth of the national wealth."

TWO EX-PRESIDENTS.

Colonel Roosevelt and ex-President Julio Roca of the Argentine Republic. The photographer makes the almost incredible assertion that this picture was taken at a horse-race on Sunday, November 9.

Measures to stop this depletion of farm-labor are in contemplation, and Mr. Menshikov says of them:

"It must not be forgotten for one moment that in Russia there are not enough working people, that in this respect she almost ranks with such countries as Australia and Canada. We must not let the flower of the working population go, but must hold it back, of course, by all permissible means. I don't at all deny the necessity of a law regulating our emigration. Such a law is needed, and it ought openly to encourage the emigration of some alien races; but as regards the pure Russian population, the law of the land must not aid its decrease and cultural exhaustion. . . . . .

"If the new generations of workmen have no room in our vast, not overpopulated regions, it only proves our ancient and dangerous ill—the unorganized state of our national industry. Our indolent bureaucracy, as well as our cowardly capital, can not regulate and employ our public energy as effectively as the Federal governments across the ocean and the more courageous and clever capital can do. Because of inability to live here, it becomes necessary for millions of Russian people, to the utter disgrace of Russia, to adapt themselves to strange, even republican, forms of government, even to new civilizations across the ocean, in order to secure a livelihood. In the second thousand years of our history we do not have to invite the Varangians, but, forsaking the 'great and abundant' land, to emigrate in large masses to all kinds of Varangians and serve them in the capacity of even common laborers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH AMERICA

THE IDEAS of Colonel Roosevelt on democracy, as expounded to his audiences in South America, are said by the press of that region to have made a deep impression. As one editor naively remarks, "We seem to be listening to one who is a candidate for the highest office of the great Republic." The press of the southern continent appear gratified and a bit surprized to find that the Colonel is no idealist, no dreamer of impractical dreams, but a man who holds and puts into practise the plainest and most solid theories founded on fact. While the men of Argentina have had opportunities of listening to the statisticians and philosophers of Europe, specialists in their own departments, they think, we read, that perhaps a man like the ex-President of the United States propounds doctrines of political wisdom more suited to their needs. To quote the words of the *Prensa* (Buenos Aires):

"On the whole, the ex-President of the United States raised high expectations when he announced that he was going to deliver an exposition of his own ideas on the theme of democracy. This expectation was perhaps due to the lofty rank of the orator and his leading place among contemporary statesmen, but their anticipations were fully satisfied by the impression produced on those who attended his first address and the thousands of people not present who read the lecture in the daily newspapers after it had been translated into Spanish."

The *Prensa* seems to be convinced by the Colonel's picture of our democracy that the United States has a great offensive and defensive strength through its central government and the perfect subordination of individuals and of individual States to that government. The Civil War is cited as being fought not for one or two States, but for the whole country, to weld it into a unit. To quote the words of this leading Spanish paper of the South:

"Our illustrious guest, a conspicuous exponent and type of democracy universal and contemporaneous, a man equally learned in his subject with the most illustrious professors of it, spoke with the intonation and with the seriousness and with the certainty of a master-mind and a ruler. We seem to be listening to one who is a candidate for the highest office of the great Republic, communicating to his people his theories and his purposes in government, or as the leader of a great political party, who is recommending his program and his ideals to the acceptance of his fellow citizens, or lastly, as a President speaking to the national assembly. It would be difficult to discover an apostle of democracy more sincerely attached to that system of government. Roosevelt discarded all affected phraseology and with a virile style went directly to his idea. This produced an immense effect on the minds of his hearers. Here we saw a civic superiority and a mental superiority which subdued and enthralled, without giving offense to the peculiarities and individualities of his hearers who came prepared to listen to him. And it was thus that in the midst of a burst of spontaneous applause Roosevelt introduced a rapid and unexpected

parenthesis to this exposition of his doctrine of democracy, saying with energy and justifiable pride, 'What I say I also practise.'"

The writer goes on to speak with praise of the particular form of government which obtains in this country, saying that the United States should be a model that the South-Americans ought to follow.

POVERTY IN SPAIN

THE SAD CONDITION of Spain, especially in what were once its most fertile regions, such as Andalusia and the parts about Madrid and Cordova, presents features of poverty and misery unparalleled in any other part of Europe. So writes Mr. Albert Dauzat in the *Revue* (Paris), who proceeds to point out the causes of this general beggary and destitution among the peasantry. He says that the revolutions through which Spain passed in the nineteenth century were without result, and particularly have the disturbances in Barcelona proved ineffective in bringing about the creation of a democracy or the improvement of the financial conditions among the lower orders. He describes the aspect of Spain to the traveler in the following vivid words:

THE REAL CAUSE OF EMIGRATION.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"Nothing strikes the observer upon visiting Spain so strongly as the prevailing poverty. This is an aspect of Spanish life much more impressive than the local color and all the charms with which romanticism has enwrapt our neighbors' country.

"'When one comes to Spain from France, from England, from Germany, from Belgium, or from northern Italy, the contrast is absolutely shocking. Even in southern Italy poverty has something cheerful, something careless, about it, and seems to participate in the glow of the sunlight and the external objects of nature. The *bambino* who stretches out his hand to you is impish, ready to smile and to pirouette, and the Neapolitan is too much like *Punchinello* to take his impecuniosity seriously and not to make it a subject of pleasantry. But the Spanish poor are all sad, from the child to the old man, and even their bearing makes their distress more poignant. It seems as if the landscape harmonized with the spectacle of man, and this impression is a just one; for the desolate and stony plateaus of Castile, the plains of Andalusia, which have been allowed to return to a state of nature, were once covered with woods and richly cultivated. Pauperism has ruined the land."

The same depressing aspect is presented by the population of Madrid. He says that in traveling by train he views through the car-window Castilian villages that are lamentable in their poverty; the peasantry are men and women as thin as so many Don Quixotes, emaciated by hunger, with hard, bony faces plowed with premature furrows. Here is his picture of things in the south:

"In the south the indigence is more frightful or more apparent, perhaps, but also more real. For if the land is more fertile, the social organization is more defective, and we must also take into account the character of the people, less tenacious, more indolent, and, above all, more liable to discouragement. An English writer, Mr. Malhall, has told us that there is no situation among the peoples of the world comparable to that of the Andalusian peasant. According to the official statistics, the daily wage of the agricultural laborer is a peseta and a quarter to a peseta and a half [24 to 30 cents].

"Last year the little town of Vera, near Almeria, begged of the Spanish press to open a public subscription for the inhabitants in that region."

Such poverty encourages emigration. You see in Andalusia, he says, entire villages emptied at one stroke, for the inhabitants, driven away by poverty, start, with their priest as leader, for South America. He gives this description of the Spanish beggar:

"Begging, one of the plagues of Spain, is a natural and direct result of pauperism. The indigence of the people, with few exceptions, is a brutal fact which excuses if it does not justify completely the abundance of these *mendijos*. It is well to add that this beggary does not prevail in the country alone, where general poverty is the rule and where the priest has to suffer as much as his parishioners; it is seen also in the cities, where more easy circumstances may be found, and especially at those points visited by the foreigner who is supposed to be loaded with bank-notes and small change."

What are the causes of this poverty in Spain? The writer lays it to the bad system of government. In former times the Spanish mines in South America, which belong to the State, cost more and more to exploit, and this raised to an abnormal height the prices both of labor and of the necessaries of life, and ruined the industry and the commerce of the country. The consequence is that national labor and agriculture were stricken to the death when these foreign mines were exhausted. Moreover, the detestable fiscal system of the Government, which imposes the heaviest taxes on the petty proprietor, hinders the cultivation of the soil. As uncultivated lands do not pay any taxes, most of the great proprietors leave extensive tracts of arable land uncultivated, thus depriving the country of farms and meadows which might support a numerous population. Spain, however, this writer tells us, is waking up, and the present Government have listened to the cry of the people. The reforms to be carried out he thus outlines:

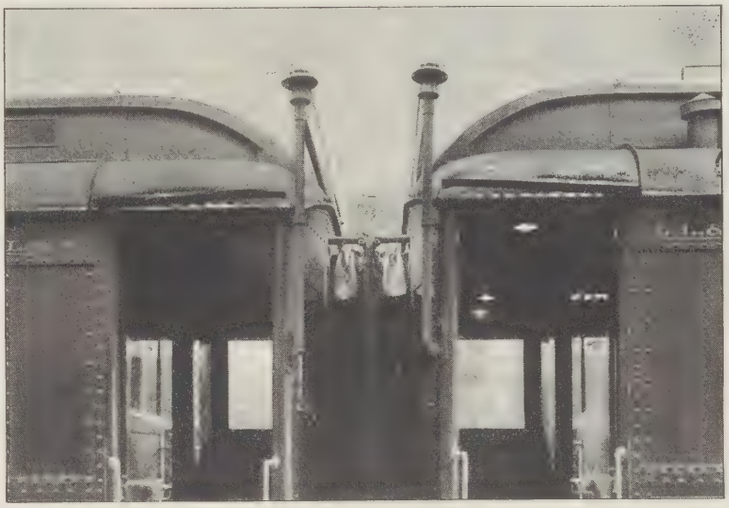
"In order to heal the wound of pauperism, labor must be organized in Spain and the régime of property improved by the gradual elimination of agricultural feudalism and by dividing up the land among the people.

"Spain must cultivate a country population and recover her sterilized soil by vast works of irrigation and reforestation in a methodical manner. But at this point financial difficulties are encountered. The intractable opposition of the great proprietors is another obstacle in the way, and we may well understand a Government hesitating to undertake a task so considerable and so difficult. The maintenance of the Liberals in power for so many years has really put back the solution of the agrarian question. The elections of the last year seemed to show that while the discontented spirits are less numerous, the poverty is less severe. The ministry of Mr. Canalejas raised the hopes of the people to a considerable degree. We pray these hopes may not be disappointed, for the Republicans and Socialists would not fail to take advantage of a popular revolutionary agitation at a time when Spain is becoming more and more stript of her troops by the maintenance of so many effectives in Morocco."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

C. Q. D. FOR THE RAILROAD

THE EXPRESS-TRAIN was cut off by its very speed from all outside communication until a few days or weeks ago. Surrounded by telegraph-wires, and itself a symbol of communication, it has been *incomunicado*. It could be halted by flag or block-signal, but no one could send it a warning message and it could flash no C. Q. D. in time of distress. Even the ship at sea was better off in this respect. Yet wireless equipment for trains, as a successful experiment, antedates the days of Marconi. Most of us have forgotten that the earliest adventures in wireless used, not electric waves, but electromagnetic induction. This is effective only for short distances, and, in the case of a train, required a wire running the whole length of the line. The device, tho successful in a trial, has not been practically used. But the Marconi system may easily be adapted to railway service, as is shown by a recent test on the Lackawanna Railroad. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, December 6):



THE WIRELESS ON THE LIMITED.

To call for help, receive orders, or send a common commercial message.

"In the ordinary wireless-telegraph system messages are sent and received between stations equipped with antennæ, or 'aerials,' supported on high towers. The Lackawanna Railroad has stations of this kind at Scranton, Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y., with a working radius of about 300 miles. But, of course, it is out of the question to place any structure such as an ordinary aerial on a railroad-train which has to pass through tunnels and under bridges, and a prominent feature of these tests is the use of a highly special aerial for the train installation. Some very recent experiments, notably those conducted on November 21 and 23, have demonstrated that wireless communication can be maintained to and from a train equipped with a very low aerial, viz., a quadrangle of wire supported at a height of only eighteen inches above the roof of the car. The distance between Scranton and Binghamton is about 65 miles, and in the experiments just made it was found possible to maintain communication from a train running at 55 miles per hour, part of the time direct from the train to the fixt station away from which the train was speeding; and when the train had proceeded to a point too far away for its short aerial to force signals through to this first station direct, the signals were delivered to the station by being picked up at the second station and relayed back. At no time during the tests was the train out of communication with both stations in this way.

"The arrangement used consists of four quadrangular aerials mounted on the roofs of four adjoining cars of the train, and only 18 inches above same, as stated. Each quadrangle is connected to its neighbors on the other cars by a special attaching plug. The wireless operator's station is installed in a booth in the third car of the group, so as to bring the lead from his apparatus to the forefold aerial at a point at the middle of same. The regular Marconi system is employed, except that the power is furnished by a special motor-generator set driven from the regular train-lighting dynamo, and the ground-connection is made to the rails by a wire to one of the car-trucks. The aerial is of heavy copper wire, and is insulated for the high-sending voltage (between 8,000 and 9,000 volts) by large porcelain insulators mounted on iron posts at the corners of the car.

"The special usefulness of the system was indicated the other day when the conductor of the train was taken ill while his train was running at high speed, west-bound. The next station at which a relief conductor could be obtained was Scranton, thirty miles away. Ordinarily a delay would have been unavoidable—either a stop in order to send a telegram by wire asking for a relief conductor or a wait at Scranton after arrival at that point. But, thanks to the wireless-telegraph equipment, there was no need to take either of these measures. Instead, the conductor notified the wireless operator on the train, and the latter sent a message direct to Scranton, with the result that a relief conductor was on hand to take charge when the train pulled in. In the same way an extra car, needed to provide accommodations for an unusual crowd of passengers, was ordered to be in readiness to be coupled on at Scranton, thus eliminating the delay that would ordinarily have been experienced in getting the car up from the yard.

"Apart from this emergency value, however, a demonstration that the wireless telegraph can be depended upon for unfailing communication between running trains and fixt stations and between the trains themselves may mean a revolution in the operation of trains comparable to that which followed the introduction of the ordinary wire telegraph for this purpose. When railroads can install reliably tuned equipment whereby dispatchers and train-conductors are able to keep in direct touch regardless of stops, it becomes possible to save no inconsiderable amount of time in routine train-operation—possibly equivalent in some instances to the time saved by regradings, cut-offs, and other improvements on the right of way that require such large appropriation of capital."

Other advantages of the new system are thus explained in a New York *Times* interview by Mr. L. B. Foley, the Lackawanna's Superintendent of Telegraph:

"Signals can be set by wireless as easily and as surely as they are now set by electricity conducted in wires. We have a selective device by which an operator can set a signal at any point if he has occasion to flag a train.

"This means that if any mistakes are made in the orders issued to engineers and conductors at stations or in the case of any emergency in which a train must be stopt to avert an accident, the station-operator can signal the train as certainly as if he had direct wire communication with some one on board.

"Another valuable use to which the wireless-controlled signals can be put is the handling of freight-trains on long runs. At present a through freight must make many stops between its starting-point and destination, so that orders and instructions concerning right of way can be delivered to the conductors, but these frequent stops are a source of expense and delay which will be abolished by the wireless telegraph.

"Keeping freight-trains in motion for long distances without

stops will result in great economy of operation. Railroad-operating officials know how expensive it is to start and stop heavy freight-trains, the additional cost of fuel with the attendant pulling out of drawheads and the wear and tear of equipment being no inconsiderable items in themselves. With direct communication with a train and the ability to set and release signals by wireless, dispatchers can keep in touch with conductors and make the stops needless. The wireless permits

THE OPERATOR ON THE TRAIN.

the dispatcher to board every train and deliver his instructions as surely as if he handed them to the conductor in a sealed envelop.

"That the wireless service for ordinary operating purposes is no longer an experiment is proved by the fact that the Lackawanna has already depended upon it when wire communication was cut off. Recently, when a severe sleet-storm put all telephone- and telegraph-lines out of commission in the Mountain Division of the Lackawanna Railroad, all train orders were handled by wireless between Scranton and Binghamton, where the railroad's two fixt stations are. The signals were strong and distinct, and the messages were received and sent by the operators without difficulty. The wireless was the only means of communication between Scranton and Binghamton for two hours, during which fifty-four orders were transmitted."

As soon as all trains are equipped with the wireless the total loss of communication between trains and stations will be a thing of the past, Mr. Foley believes. Such disasters as the Dayton flood and San Francisco earthquake will no longer cause communication between storm-centers and the outside world to be cut off. Messages can be flashed from fixt stations or stalled trains to the nearest station outside the trouble zone. Also derailed or wrecked trains can notify stations of accidents the moment they occur. Commercial telegrams have already been sent from the Lackawanna Limited, and a set of regular toll rates is now being prepared by the railroad and telegraph companies. Moreover:

"The service can be put into operation without increasing the train crews. Regular trainmen can easily learn the telegraph alphabet or telegraph-operators on trains can perform the duties of trainmen. Later, it may be found necessary and profitable to place a telegraph-operator on limited trains running long distances without stopping to handle commercial telegrams for the public. Telegraph offices on trains in the future may be of as much value to the public as branch offices in hotels and other places where people congregate in large numbers.

"Railroads can now go ahead and install the service without any fear of failure. There are many fields for the wireless telegraph in railroad operation, in routine business, and emergencies when lives and property can be saved by its use."

ELECTROLYSIS AS A CURE FOR LEAD-POISONING

IT IS A POOR RULE, we often hear, that won't work both ways. If an electric current may be made to deposit metal in a place where it is wanted, why not use its powers of transportation to remove metal from a region where it is not wanted? By electrolytic action we spread silver in a thin layer over articles that we desire to plate with that metal. By the same power we now remove lead from the tissues of human beings, and thereby save them from suffering and death caused by lead-poisoning. The new method of treatment, which is due to an English physician, is thus described in an editorial entitled "Electricity and Industrial Diseases," printed in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 13). Says the editorial writer:

"One excellent result of the conservation propaganda so prominent in this country of recent years is the attention which has been called to the problem of caring for health; in other words, the conservation of human beings. Too little attention has been given in the past to conserving of health and the combating of disease, especially those diseases which are fostered or caused by certain industrial occupations. The great toll in human lives which has been exacted in the handling of poisonous materials such as phosphorus, lead, and arsenic, is unwarranted. We already have national legislation to meet this problem in the match industry, and legislation is being sought in many of our States to lessen the hazards of disease in other industries.

"Lead-poisoning is one of the ailments which has frequently been contracted in factories where this metal is handled, altho it is claimed that under proper precautions the contraction of the disease can be prevented by such workers. Nevertheless, it is a fact that this disease has not been stamped out, and it is interesting to note the announcement in England of an electrical method of treating the disease. In a lecture before the Royal Institute of Public Health, Sir Thomas Oliver described the application of an electrolytic bath in the treatment of lead-

THE OPERATOR IN THE STATION.

poisoning. Experiments have been performed not only upon animals but upon a workman who had contracted this disease while cleaning flues in a lead-smelter. The subject was made the electrode in a bath through which current was passed, with the result that lead was transmitted to the electrolyte and the blue line along the gums of the subject, which is a well-known symptom of this disease, disappeared. The general health of the patient was also much improved.

"While it is probably too early to determine whether a complete cure can be effected by this method, it will be a welcome message to sufferers from this trouble to know that it can even be alleviated. If the method should prove capable of effecting a definite cure it would prove a great benefaction to mankind."

MAKING FIRE-DAMP TOOT A WARNING

WHEN FIRE-DAMP can be made to sound its own warning to the miner by tooting a whistle, we have come pretty near the climax in safety devices. That is the latest word from Germany. It is based on the simple fact that the note given by any type of wind-instrument depends not only on the instrument itself, but on the kind of gas in which it is blown. If a musician could live in hydrogen, and if that gas could suddenly be substituted for air in the hall where a brass band is playing, the key in which the tune was set would suddenly be raised or lowered, depending on the density of the substituted gas. This fact has been ingeniously utilized in a German invention for detecting explosive gases—the so-called "fire-damp" in coal-mines. From a descriptive article in *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin, October 29) we learn that this device had its impulse in one of the recent colliery disasters in the Rhenish-Westphalian coal district, after which Emperor William set German scientists and engineers to work to try to discover some means by which timely warning may be obtained of the presence of fire-damp in a mine, and corresponding measures of safety taken. The writer goes on:

"It is extremely gratifying to be able to announce that the efforts made in this direction have at length been crowned with a positive result. The new invention, concerning which Prof. Fritz Harber, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry, reported in person to the Emperor yesterday, seems successfully to have accomplished the task of giving a reliable and timely warning of the presence of dangerous gases in mines, and this in a far more exact and accurate manner than any other previously attempted invention of this nature. For the well-known miner's lamp, which indicates the presence of the dangerous marsh-gas, unfortunately does not always act in a reliable way. But Professor Harber and Dr. Leiser, of the same Institute, have based their endeavors not on the chemical, but on the physical qualities of fire-damp. It is a well-known physical fact that if two brass instruments are tuned to the same key and one of them is blown with air and the other with a foreign gas, they give out quite different tones. Whereas, hitherto, no one has succeeded in utilizing this peculiarity as a means of providing a warning of the presence of fire-damp, Professor Harber and Dr. Leiser have succeeded, after a number of experiments, in constructing a new kind of whistle, which is to bear the name of the 'Fire-damp Whistle,' and which will form an acoustic indicator convenient in form and easy to handle. We do not propose giving a description of the instrument here, as Professor Harber intends shortly supplying the scientific world with all necessary details. But everybody will be interested in learning the actual results achieved. Directly the apparatus is set in motion—and this is effected in a very simple manner by the jacket, which is constructed in the form of a pump, being drawn downward—the tones it produces show clearly the amount of choke-damp contained in the gas. For instance, should 1 per cent. of choke-damp be present, roughly speaking two vibrations are heard per second. As the percentage of choke-damp increases, so do the vibrations, and as soon as the explosion limit (5 per cent.) is approached, the tone assumes a characteristic trill. The ear easily distinguishes these differences, which can be distinctly heard for more than 360 feet. This new invention has been tested by mining-experts, and they are all of the opinion that it is likely to prove extremely practical."

HOW OLD IS THE EARTH?

NO ONE who has attempted to estimate the age of the earth by scientific methods has arrived at a result smaller than 50 million years. Above this the figures run up to over 1,000 millions, so every one is free to take his choice, for when Mother Earth has once owned up to 50 millions she can scarcely object to being credited with a few hundred millions more. A contributor to *Scientia*, Mr. Rudzki, has summed up no less than five of the methods by which scientific men have recently endeavored to estimate the earth's age.

RAILWAY WIRELESS AERIALS AT BINGHAMTON.

The first, and earliest, depends on measuring the length of geologic epochs by comparing the thickness of the corresponding strata with that of modern layers in alluvial valleys, deltas, etc., whose time of formation is known. Says Mr. Rudzki:

"This assumes that the rapidity of denudation and accumulation has not changed throughout the geologic epochs—a hypothesis for or against which we have no direct proof; it is possible that the sun's radiation was once more intense, the winds stronger, the rains more abundant, the rivers and currents swifter, the shock of the waves more powerful; but it is equally possible that the average intensity of all these agencies has not varied. . . . According to Sir A. Geikie the elapsed time since the beginning of the Paleozoic era is at least 100 millions of years.

"By a strange coincidence this number is identical with that obtained by Lord Kelvin by reasoning of quite a different kind. . . . Kelvin supposed that at the moment when the earth was solidified the temperature was uniform from center to surface. . . . Decreasing at first rapidly, and afterward more slowly, the temperature gradient in the crust finally reached its present value. Now the formulas of the mechanical theory of heat enable us to calculate this time, which Kelvin found to be 100 million years."

The discoveries of radioactivity, the author goes on to say, have cut away the basis of this method. We can not argue from

the cooling of the earth without taking into account the heat given out by the decomposition of radioactive substances in the crust. He passes to the third method, that of Professor Joly, who utilizes the saltness of the sea in making his estimate. We read:

"It is assumed that all the sodium chlorid in the sea has been taken by the rains from the land. It is known how much the sea contains and how much the rivers add to it annually. Supposing that the sea-water was originally fresh, it is easy to calculate when the salting began. . . . . .

"By this method, Joly found 95 millions of years; E. von Romer, 160 millions. The difference should not astonish us. Of the two fundamental data of the calculation, one, the total quantity of salt in the ocean, may be determined with sufficient exactitude. . . . But the other fundamental quantity—the quantity of salt washed down by the rivers, can not be so closely estimated. There are few rivers whose average flow and average salinity are well known. . . . .

"Let us pass on to the method founded on the disintegration of radioactive material. Helium has been discovered in mineral waters and in rocks. Soon after this discovery it was noted that the ratio between the quantity of helium and that of radioactive matter (the 'coefficient of helium') increases with the geologic age of the rock. Unfortunately, the limestones, which from their richness in fossils would seem a proper basis for a chronology, present such considerable departures from this rule that they can not be so used. . . . Some rare minerals, zircon in particular, give concordant results. . . . Supposing that zircon retains all the helium produced by the decomposition of its radioactive constituents, and that the quantity of helium produced annually is constant, the 'coefficient of helium' evidently gives the mineral's age."

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A LITTLE PREMATURE.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock with a sack of letters on an aeroplane two years ago. The aviator's expression foretells the progress of the aerial post since then rather better than the optimistic smile of the Postmaster-General.

It is an interesting fact that the number of years given by this method increases with the geological age of the specimen used. One from the end of the Tertiary gives eight millions of years; one from the Eocene, at the end of the Tertiary, 31 millions; one from the Caboniferous, 150 millions, and one of primitive igneous rock, 710 millions. Other measurements run up as high as 1,025 millions of years for primitive strata.

"Finally, we should mention the determination of the earth's age made by G. H. Darwin in connection with his investigations on the evolution of the moon. To tell the truth, this is the only determination that deserves the name, since the moment of the catastrophe that severed the once single body into two distinct parts, earth and moon, must be considered as the real birth-date of both.

"For this calculation, of which it is impossible to give details here, Darwin was obliged to make several arbitrary hypotheses, so chosen that the number of years sought should be as small as possible. The figure that he obtained was 53 millions of years.

"As may be seen, all these methods, different as they are, produce results of the same order of magnitude. They all reach the conclusion that the phases of the earth's history embrace tens and hundreds of millions of years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOR AN AEROPLANE POST

THE INSTALLATION of a regular aeroplane mail in France, with a view to testing it in colonies where railroads are few and deserts are many, has given new impulse to the movement for something of this kind in our own country. Already we have had many short demonstrations of the value of the aeroplane for this purpose, but there are sections of the United States and its Territories where mail service by aeroplane, over level country where there are no railroads and water short-cuts, would promptly be utilized if it were available. Says an editorial writer in *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, Dec. 13):

"At a small extra cost, paid by the affixing of a special aeroplane delivery stamp, letters and even parcel-post packages could be delivered by aeroplane with expediency that can not be obtained in other ways under present conditions. That it would help the persons directly interested and benefit the entire country indirectly there is no doubt.

"As the exhibition business gradually subsides to normal, aviators being paid no more than they are worth for their public flights in various parts of the country, there are more and more capable fliers who would gladly accept reasonable salaries and maintenance for the carrying of public mails over distances ranging from 50 to 500 miles.

"The present laws limit the powers of the Postmaster of the United States to such an extent that he can not install aeroplanes for mail-carrying without a special act of Congress. To give him a freer hand, and at the same time advance the cause of aero utility, a bill has been prepared and printed through the efforts of Mr. Sharpe, well known as an aviation champion in Congress.

"This bill simply reads:

"'Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for carrying the mail by aeroplane or by another similar device when in his opinion efficiency, dispatch, or general interest of the service will be promoted thereby, and, when he deems it advisable, may advertise for proposals therefor.'

"On December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first flight with a mechanically driven aeroplane. Mr. Sharpe hopes that ten years from that date Congress will engross the new law in favor of aeroplane mail service. The bill is now in the hands of the Committee on Post-office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives.

"Letters addrest to this committee advocating the measure that is quoted above will help the good cause and help the country.

"The industrial wealth of a country has up to the present time depended upon its roads and its railways. There is no reason why the aeroplane, with its increased facility, can not exert a still more powerful influence, and there are plenty of aviators willing to serve in the capacity of mail-carriers. There are many localities where such a service would work wonders in development of the nation's resources. The passage of this bill would undoubtedly mark an important beginning in the right direction."

MIRRORS IN SCHOOL

MANY A BOY has been punished in school for playing with a mirror, and especially for making spots of sunlight dance about the room with it. That mirrors could be used as legitimate aids to instruction seems to have been discovered first in England, where an instructor in French in the Tottenham Grammar School employs them in teaching his pupils the correct pronunciation of that language. The method is described in *La Nature* (Paris, November 15) by Mr. V. Forbin, who begins his article by explaining that English children find great difficulty with French pronunciation. Their own tongue, he says, is so complex, both in spelling and in pronunciation, that a simple Latin tongue like French comes to them as a surprize. "It is," he assures us, "too simple for a brain habituated to complications!" He goes on:

"A teacher has had the idea of getting up a series of sound-charts, each of which teaches, with the aid of designs and diagrams, the way in which the lips should be opened and the tongue placed to form the sound of a French vowel, whether accented or not. The series includes two charts for *a* (open or closed), three for *e* (*e*, *é*, *è*), one for *i*, two for *o*, etc., and other charts for the real diphthongs (*ié*, *oi*, etc.) and the false (*eu*, *ou*, etc.).

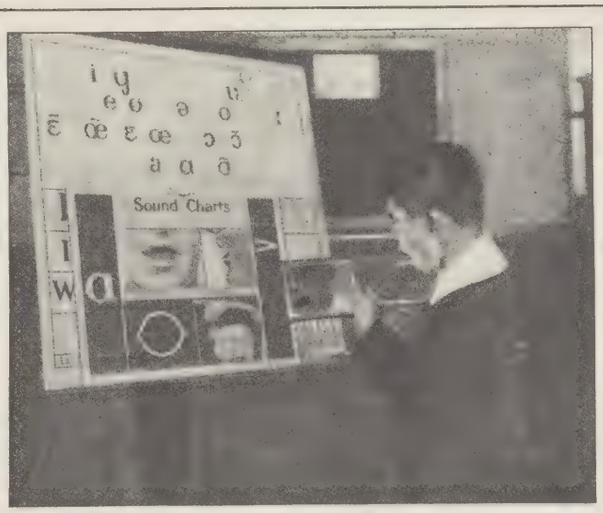
"The pupils carry a little mirror to class, and, placing themselves in turn before the chart, they try, by comparing the image of their own mouths with the diagram, to give the correct position to their lips and tongues. Lessons in class follow these separate repetitions. It will be noted that the boy shown by himself in one of the photographs has not yet succeeded in pronouncing the French *a*, which is the subject of his lesson; seen in front (in the glass), as in profile, the opening of his mouth does not follow exactly the line indicated on the chart, and the tension of the chin and cheek muscles shows that the diabolical French *a* is behaving itself as it pleases. The class photograph shows better results.

"It is hard to believe that this system of teaching French does not exaggerate the difficulties; but the results reached during the past two years show that it is effective. After ten months of instruction, six hours to the week, two-thirds of the pupils are able to read French with a good accent, and when they return to school after the long vacation they have lost nothing of the principles so laboriously acquired. Now, in schools that have not yet adopted this system, nine-tenths of the children pronounce French incomprehensively at the end of their last year of study."

—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INFLECTION BY REFLECTION.

Learning French with mirrors in the Tottenham Grammar School.



NOT GETTING IT QUITE RIGHT.

Child learning to pronounce French with the aid of a mirror.

THE DIFFICULTY OF WASHING ONE'S HANDS

THAT ONE does not necessarily have to be personally untidy in order to spread infection is clearly shown by experiments made recently by a British army surgeon. After a man has rinsed his hands in a disinfectant, then in cold and hot water successively, then in sterilized water, and finally soaked them in absolute alcohol, one would think that they might possibly be clean; but Dr. Cummins's tests show that if there are typhoid bacilli on the fingers to start with, even these processes do not remove or kill all of them. Evidently we are relying too greatly on cleanliness to guard against disease. We should see, instead, that we do not become infected in the first place. Says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) in substance:

"The assertion is sometimes made that it is alone the 'filthy habits' of the typhoid carrier that make him a public danger. If he could be made to wash his hands, it is alleged, transference of infection would be prevented. Those who regard bacterial cleanliness as simply a matter of careful hand-washing are likely to obtain disappointing results if a recent experiment performed by Cummins is at all indicative of what may occur under ordinary conditions of life.

"Even when the fingers are thoroughly rubbed with a towel and the danger of finger infection thereby lessened, it is obvious that the towel in its turn may become infected. The sort of accident that may follow from such conditions is illustrated by another observation of the same author:

"On September 26, 1912, 100 cubic centimeters of soup freshly prepared from the 'stock pot' was placed in a china bowl, no attempt being made to sterilize the bowl or to cover it from the air. The tip of the experimenter's right index-finger was allowed to come in contact with [a liquid swarming with typhoid germs]. The china bowl was then lifted in such a manner that the infected finger came in contact for a moment with the contained soup. The soup was left at room temperature with free access of air and dust to the open bowl. On September 27, enumerated the bacterial contents of the 'soup.' Result: the typhoid bacillus was present apparently in pure culture, numbering 15,500 per cubic centimeter.

"Such facts as these add strength to the agitation for better supervision over the conditions of those persons engaged in serving and preparing food for large numbers of people. The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in providing for the systematic inspection of all of its employees in the restaurant and dining-car systems has already been noted. This example should be followed by the management of other organizations engaged in the handling and serving of food on a large scale. Social clubs and similar bodies are often lax. The supervision of cooks and waiters certainly deserves more attention than it has yet received. 'Defective plumbing' is far less important."

LETTERS AND ART

STRAUSS IN COMIC OPERA

STRAUSS'S "Rosenkavalier," the latest of this extraordinary German composer's creations to reach the American stage, disported himself at the Metropolitan on December 9, and met a very mixed reception from the critics. It is "a comedy of middle age, written by middle age for middle age," and "a highly sophisticated piece" at that, points out Mr. H. T. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, and for these reasons not likely to appeal to the youth of both sexes, who "are the support and arbiters of the American theater." The sophistication runs highest over amorous diversion, and such adventure passes for the normal and pleasurable play of human impulses, and, adds Mr. Parker, is "particularly amusing for the philosophical to watch and from which much wit and wisdom may be distilled." On that score, he thinks, the opera ought to be "tonic, broadening and humanizing to many an American mind," for "after all, we can not live by moral earnestness alone." Mr. Parker here sketches the story of this "rococo comedy of intrigue":

THE DUEL IN THE "ROSENKAVALIER."

Baron Ochs (Mr. Goritz) is drawn into a discomfiting duel with *Octavian* (Mme. Ober) for his interference in the love-affair with *Sophie*.

"The scene is Vienna in the eighteenth century when Maria Theresa was Empress, and all the personages are of the nobility and gentry—that bursting parvenu, indeed, *Herr 'von' Faninal*, has just been raised to such rank—or are dependents upon them. The action begins in the blue-and-gold chamber of the Princess, illusively pictured on the stage at the Metropolitan, passes to the white and ornate salon of *Faninal*—a silvery framing for the silver rose—and ends in a dilapidated tavern in a purlieu of Vienna in a room 'dated' by its ox-eye windows. Figures that savor of the time pass in and out of the piece—the songful tenor that seeks the *Princess's* favor at her levée; the three noble orphans that there entreat her benefactions; the milliner and the hairdresser that bob about her; the little turbaned negro boy that attends her minor biddings; the white, bebraided, cloaked, and sworded 'Heyduks' that escort *Octavian* and the silver rose; the commissary of police that descends upon the tavern, and many another to dot and diversify the canvas. Hofmannsthal sketches them swiftly and surely; as by a glance Strauss in his music sharpens a line or lays on a color in the sketches. In themselves and in the musico-dramatic treatment of them they bring and maintain the desired suggestion of place and time, matter and manner. The text, too, teems with allusions proper to the life of Maria Theresa's Vienna, but like countless details of Strauss's score, they are for the 'closet' and not for the stage. In performance they pass unheeded. Read, they interest and amuse. Perhaps the costumes spoke for them. Roller designed them in eighteenth-century intricacy and magnificence, and with curious appropriateness in color and style to the traits of each personage, one and all, they seemed to be wearing less costumes than their own clothes of their eighteenth-century day.

"The intrigue, no less, is an intrigue of rococo comedy, shrewdly invented, tho somewhat too intricately for music, and then touched and retouched with the wit and the sentiment that have been Viennese from the eighteenth century into the twentieth. Up from his provincial estates lurches *Baron Ochs*, boorish debauchee, as infatuated with his rank and his possessions as he is with his sordid skulduddery, as miserly as he is cowardly, about to marry *Sophie*, the newly ennobled *Faninal's* daughter. (Now *Faninal* is a contractor for the army about whom Hofmannsthal's wit plays as keenly as tho he were a 'captain of industry' from Pittsburg. The type is perennial temptation to savory satire.) But when *Octavian*, as kinsman and envoy from *Ochs*, bears the silver rose of betrothal to *Sophie*, according to the custom of Viennese nobles, on the instant does the messenger possess all her glances and all her speech. For her the world holds only *Octavian*, and for him, as instantly transported, there is none in it but *Sophie*—and *Baron Ochs*. Wherefore when *Ochs* makes play with *Sophie* as he might with any peasant wench, *Octavian* flings out at him and pricks him with his sword until the baron roars with pain and chagrin. Naught will soothe *Ochs* except a note making a rendezvous from a maid servant that he has encountered in the chamber of the *Princess* that morning. Now, as he is to discover presently, that 'maid servant' was no other than *Octavian*. Off swaggers *Ochs* to the appointed tavern; there does he make coarse love to the 'girl,' and there is he mocked and routed as such a libidinous and foolish old fellow richly deserved. And how happens *Octavian* to need disguise in the chamber of the *Princess* so early? Because, youth that he was, he was the lover to whom her own vanished youth drew her, as middle age crept surely upon her. She knew that some day a *Sophie* would come and he would forsake her, since youth goes toward youth and women of the world must poultice regret with resignation. When *Sophie* did come, of a sudden the girl knew and *Octavian* knew and the *Princess* knew, what—anywhere but in a play—they would not have spoken. Gently she subdued herself. She was even tranquil when memories did not prick too sharply."

The story might come in for reprobation on the score of its open carnality, especially in this day of protest against vicious plays. Mr. Krehbiel, in the New York *Tribune*, hints at such an attitude, but discovers also a sort of redeeming "moral purpose underlying the comedy which to some extent justifies its frank salaciousness." The other reviewers find the "frankness not offensive," while *The Sun* critic points out that "most of the people in the audience have no idea of what is going on." Furthermore, "the house is so large that all comedy *finesse* is lost in it." The critic of *The Evening Post* does not see a "model musical comedy" in the piece, but admits "there is some real fun in it, and enough good music to make it worth hearing once or twice." Less attention is paid in the various reviews to the

music itself than is usually the case with a new opera, the Straussian polyphony doubtless being to blame. *Musical America* (New York) quotes Alfred Schattman as enumerating 118 leading motives, more than the whole "Ring" contains. Furthermore:

"The important thematic substance of the score is eminently Straussian. In moments of extended lyrical suavity it becomes so largely by virtue of harmonization, deficient as the melodic material *per se* is in originality; then, too, one notes that other type of theme so perfectly characteristic through its bold aggressiveness, fantastic outline, and curious conformation in leaps of wide intervals. Reminiscences and clearly established kinships with themes and effects in 'Eulenspiegel,' 'Don Juan,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Zarathustra,' and 'Salomé,' are plenteous, tho in 'Rosenkavalier' these themes and effects lack for the greater part the saliency, the vividness of imagination, the suggestiveness and trenchant power of graphic portraiture of the earlier conceptions."

Nearly all praise the work of the singers, Mr. Finck, in *The Evening Post*, saying:

"Richard Strauss was, indeed, fortunate to have his work interpreted by such an excellent cast. Madame Hempel, in the rôle of the *Princess*, sang beautifully, acted the part with distinction, and produced the finest impression that she has yet made in New York. Her voice was particularly lovely in the final trio, and made one wish to hear her often in works of another style from that which she sings at the Metropolitan. Margarete Ober, as the *Rosenkavalier*, produced an excellent impression. Her voice was far better than when she sang *Ortrud;* she looked handsome as the dashing young man, and acted the part with a great deal of charm. She does not make *Octavian* awkward enough when he dons skirts, but 'Mariandel' is as attractive to the eye as the Rose-bearer himself. Anna Case sang the difficult music of *Sophie* with charm. Her pretty, clear young voice was as pleasant as her girlish daintiness.

"Otto Goritz, as *Baron Ochs*, again distinguished himself in more ways than one. His make-up and his acting were exceedingly amusing, and he had the excellent taste to tone down the *Baron's* vulgarity so to make him possible in polite society."

SHAKESPEARE AS A SNOB

ONE OF THOSE little Shakespearian controversies that are always agitating the English mind is started by Georg Brandes, the Danish critic, who has lately visited London. Shakespeare was a snob, is the latest bone to contend over. He loved aristocracies and hated the common people. He would have made a poor socialist. But Mr. Brandes thinks he was right, and rebukes such English detractors of Shakespeare as Bernard Shaw and Frank Harris. "The latest English essay," he recalls, "dwells upon his weakness, his vanity, and snobbery, and ends with the sentence that it is impossible to honor Shakespeare or to worship him." But, adds Mr. Brandes, "I do the impossible, and I do it without shame." What he sees in all these judgments is "a testimony of the unwillingness of the human mind to bow itself to the truly great." In the part of Mr. Brandes's address that has stirred up most comment he says of Shakespeare:

"His drama was addrest primarily to the best elements of the public, and his aristocratic method of regarding the course of history must have been acquired from the young aristocrats who were his patrons. His heroes were princes and barons of England; it was always they in his eyes who made history. It was Henry V. who won the day at Agincourt; yet the whole issue of this war depended upon the foot-soldiers. He could not understand that it was the rise of the middle classes and their spirit of enterprise which constituted the strength of England under Elizabeth. This explained why not a single phrase in 'King John' referred to the signing of Magna Carta. Shakespeare had a physical aversion from the atmosphere of the people. Their struggles were ridiculous to him. Their true characteristics, in his eyes, were susceptibility to flattery and ingratitude toward their benefactors. He seized with avidity upon every instance in Plutarch of the stupidity and brutality of the masses. Humanity in general was to Shakespeare not millions of individuals, but a few great entities amid millions of nonentities. He saw clearly that the existence of these few illustrious men made all that life was worth living for. Shakespeare's sonnets seemed to be the best source of acquaintance with his personal feelings. He hated women's painted faces and false hair; he disliked jealous wives and effeminate men, Puritans, and pretensions of all kinds."

Such an alinement of Shakespeare against the professors of radical sentiments is grateful to the writer in *The Daily Mail* who signs himself "An Englishman" and is supposed to be Mr. Charles Whibley. He goes Mr. Brandes one better in saying that "it is an added laurel in the wreath of Shakespeare that he never once attempted to anticipate the drab heresies of Tom Paine." Furthermore:

OCTAVIAN AND *SOPHIE.*

Mme. Ober and Anna Case as the lovers in the Strauss opera.

"Shakespeare looked upon history with the eyes of an aristocrat. And, says Dr. Brandes, he acquired this method of vision from the young aristocrats who were his patrons. Here I can not agree with the Danish critic. The aristocratic temper of Shakespeare was innate, not acquired. Intellectually he was born in the purple, a prince among men. His own heart and brain told him that all the great deeds of the world and all the beautiful poems are due to individual superiority. Truly it was Henry V. who won the day at Agincourt. Had it not been for the leadership and inspiration of the King the English archers would have drawn their bows in vain. It was, indeed, to some purpose that Shakespeare had studied Plutarch and the Chroniclers, who had taught him the wisest of all lessons, that history is nothing more nor less than the biography of great men.

"For what we know to-day as the people, Shakespeare had always a sovereign contempt. And it was a contempt which came not from mere prejudice, but from insight. He had as profound a knowledge of the shifts and hypocrises of popular government as Sir Henry Maine himself. His *Jack Cade* is a creation which time can not wither. Here we have the demagog portrayed in his true colors, as he has been familiar to the world, from Cleon to Mr. Larkin. 'Be brave then,' says the hero to his men, 'for your captain's brave and vows reformation. There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for one penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer: all the realm shall be in common; and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass: and

when I am King, as King I will be . . . there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score; and I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers, and worship me their lord.' There is the whole theory and practise of radicalism, as Aristophanes knew it, as Shakespeare knew it, as we know it to-day, with its bribes and doles, its paltry ambition of kingship or peerage, and its immense patronage of the patient fool who shouts or votes. Is it strange, then, that Shakespeare, who was poet and aristocrat, should see through the hollow pretense of equality and socialism?"

Mr. William Archer here steps in with a reminder to the writer in *The Daily Mail*—"that organ of the intellectual aristocracy," as he calls it—that it makes little difference whether Shakespeare was a snob in the grain or a snob by contagion. There is too much emphasis by implication on the side opposed to the democrat:

"But tho it is certain that Shakespeare was not a democrat—tho he habitually confounded the people with the mob, and held up the mob to ridicule—is it equally certain that he had any particular respect for aristocracy as such? The Englishman has no doubts on the point, and appeals for confirmation to 'Coriolanus,' which he calls Shakespeare's 'most closely reasoned attack upon the populace and popular government.' This is hard on the poet's reasoning power, for the attack is about as closely reasoned as an election cartoon. But is the reasoning all on one side? The play is certainly a lampoon on the many, but is it also a panegyric of the few? If I, like Shakespeare and the Englishman, had been 'born in the purple,' I should read it, not with exultation, but with shame.

"Let us look at it for a moment. In the first place, the Englishman speaks without the book when he says that Shakespeare 'follows in the footsteps of Plutarch' in his treatment of the plebs. He goes far beyond his authority. Plutarch stated the case of the people fairly enough. He did not, like Shakespeare, pretend that they were all fools and cowards. He remembered, what Shakespeare forgot, that they were even then conquering Italy, as their sons were to conquer the world. He relates how they were opprest, as small agriculturists are so apt to be, by the exactions of usurers.

"'Such as had nothing left, their bodies were laid hold on, and they were made bondmen, notwithstanding all the wounds and cuts they showed, which they had received in many battles, fighting for defense of their country. . . . The last war they made was against the Sabines, wherein they fought upon the promise the rich men had made them, that from thenceforth they would intreat them more gently. . . . But after that they had faithfully served in this last battle of all, wherein they overcame their enemies, seeing they were never a whit the better . . . and that the Senate would give no ear to them . . . they fell then even to flat rebellion and mutiny.'

"Of this side of the case there is no word in Shakespeare. He makes *Coriolanus* persistently jibe at them as a pack of poltroons, and suffers them to say no syllable in their defense.

"In spite of himself, however, he gives away the case of the aristocrats. He admits that the people are 'famishing,' and he shows *Coriolanus* and his party simply ignoring that condition, and proposing no remedy except massacre:

> Would the nobility lay aside their ruth,
> And let me use my sword, I'd make a quarry
> With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
> As I could pick my lance.

"An amiable and helpful statesman! There is one delightfully modern touch in the play, where the well-meaning busybody *Menenius* says to the citizens:

> Why, masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbors,
> Will you undo yourselves?

"To which the *First Citizen* simply and conclusively retorts: 'We can not, sir; we are undone already.' In every labor dispute, the air rings with amplifications of these two remarks. And what is *Menenius's* reply? The famous and idiotic parable of the belly and the limbs, in which the belly (figuring the aristocracy) represents that it distributes to the rest of the organism 'the flour of all' the nutriment it receives, retaining but 'the bran' itself. Would even Lord Halsbury maintain that this fairly represents the function of an aristocracy in the body politic?"

Mr. Archer finds it scarcely possible that Shakespeare intended *Coriolanus* to stand as a type of political wisdom or sanity or any sort of excellence.

CHRISTMAS TOYS

RUSKIN, we are told, was not allowed to have toys in his young childhood, and so found exercise for his budding sense of beauty in the figures in the carpet. The modern art world may thus account for all they are prone to reprobate in his esthetic theories. But the Ruskin parents are not frequent in our day. Toys are overflowing, and those that are not already broken at the time this is read may furnish some tangible text for the London *Times's* homily. Like the true modern it has shown itself in past years, *The Times* takes up a brief for ugly toys. It is not deceived by the shallow observation that children are frightened by ugly toys, nor is it so lackadaisical as to hold that "children take to such things only too readily, and have their minds and souls insidiously and irreparably injured by familiarity with the vulgar and misshapen." First it looks at the matter from the toy-maker's point of view:

"The toy-maker is an artist, and in art, as in nature, development is a condition of existence. Noah's Arks and farms with trees may still be found on the counters of the toy-shops, to inspire the tender joys of retrospection; but if the toy-makers could make nothing else than these, their occupation would soon be gone. For it is not children who buy toys; it is their elders who buy toys for them; and it is the elders, not the sequent generations of children, who find it tedious to meet the same toys year after year. 'The market,' no less than the artists' need for development, demands ever new toys. The rhythm of progress is now an accepted law, and nowhere is it more evident than in art. A style reaches perfection; thenceforward it must decline from its Raffael, its Tintoretto, its David, its Monet; and a new path must be chosen. The art of doll-making long ago reached the perfection of formal beauty with the ravishing flaxen hair, the languorous, long-lashed blue eyes that opened and shut, the rosebud nose, the perfect Cupid's bow of a cherry mouth, the thrilling voice that said 'Pa!' and 'Ma!'—the exquisite creature that won for herself the name *par excellence* of Doll. There was no surpassing her; art could no farther go. And precisely as the art of painting has turned aside from perfection in these times of ours to stranger and more daring paths, so has the art of doll-making. The golliwog, the Billiken, and the rest are the post-impressionisms, the cubisms of doll-making; and the policeman has a flavor in him of the futurist. Modern schools of painting, say the older critics, are like the plastic efforts of children. More sensitive students know better. The Dutch doll, the rag doll (the kind with a real rag face and none of your china or 'composition' masks), these were the infantile works. The modern grotesque is a sophisticated return to simplicity, to imperfection."

And children love the grotesque just as mankind in its healthy and eager youth loved it:

"Not only the carver, who put the face of his enemy on to some monstrous devil and left him for all time spitting rain-water from the wall of a church, enjoyed the gargoyle; the uncreative multitude in the market-place looked up and laughed or thrilled. Delight in the grotesque, as well as religious fervor, induces the savage to decorate his staff or his bowl with a face of horror. And children love the sharp flavor of the ugly. We doubt whether there are many authentic cases of healthy children, the very youngest excepted, being afraid of a golliwog. There may be the thrill of adventure in the first acquaintance; but such thrills are bracing. And, as to the evil effect of ugliness, there is need for some distinction. In the first place, it may be asked whether any grotesque can fairly be considered uglier or more pernicious in effect than the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed beauty. Let alone that in this age of sex equality she is belated, a survival of the days before man had rounded Point Seraglio, for small boys a debasing specimen of womanhood, for little girls an evil example; her very prettiness, so perfect, so inanimate, sheds a soul-destroying influence. There was more life, more character, in the stiffly stately Dutch, the homely rag.

"Again, children are innocently insensible to vulgarity or evil. To them the bulging eyes, that are now so popular in toys and posters, convey no suggestion of a painful disease. They find them, in their innocent minds, amusing. Over-stout policemen with fiery noses have nothing to do, for them, with drunkenness or the ridicule of order. They will smile in their

careless sleep, hugging close what to us is a revolting brute, and wake to kiss the monster with dewy lips. There is only one form of ugliness from which they need to be protected; and it is a form not wholly absent from the designs of the artists in toys. Anything that is malignant, angry, peevish in expression; anything that suggests misery, discontentment, or hatred, should be left for the dust to gather deep upon its scowl."

KIPLING INTERVIEWED AT LAST

SHERLOCK HOLMES came back, and so also did the *Brigadier Gerard*, and doubtless many other living and dead heroes of fiction. But *Mulvaney*, whether or no he be dead already and *Dinah Shadd's* tears dried, will never come back. So Mr. Kipling recently declared to Mr. Irvin Cobb, who has achieved the nearest known approach to an interview with the man supposed to be non-interviewable. Mr. Cobb has been making his first journey to Europe, touching "all the high spots in just two months" with the idea of writing a "Cobb's Baedeker." But "Mr. Kipling won't be in it at all." Still, he visited Mr. Kipling and heard many interesting things from him which Theodore D. Rousseau has put into three columns for the New York *Evening Post*. He asked somewhat cautiously about *Mulvaney*, insinuating that that personage was not in the class with *Huckleberry Finn* and *Henry Esmond*—"so rounded out and complete that no one thinks of meeting them again." Mr. Kipling replied:

"Yes, to the best of my knowledge—the best of my memory, I might say, *Mulvaney* is dead. The last mental picture I had of him was on the edge of a cut in India, where he was directing a gang of coolies building a railroad extension. There is no doubt that he was a bit seedy and down-at-heel. So I am sure that if he has not already passed away, he soon will, and *Dinah Shadd* will bury him.

"No, he cannot come back. It won't do, you know. A character is born in your thought, and grows and is developed, and takes on virtues and vices, and becomes old, and then—well, just fades away, I take it.

"And that is the way with *Mulvaney*. I couldn't revive him—I could only galvanize him. He would be a stuffed figure with straw for bowels and glass balls for eyes, and the people could see the strings I pulled him with. No, he is gone."

No one who reads magazines can be unfamiliar with the portrait of Kipling, but Mr. Cobb's delineation of him as "a combination of Theodore Roosevelt, William Travers Jerome, and Bob Davis" is a new characterization. "He has a big jaw and he wears shiny glasses and shows his teeth like T. R., and he's a short man and blocky, with a big, strong hand." His second group of resemblances is subtler. "He has that quick felinity of movement that is the most notable outward characteristic of Jerome, and a rapid thrust and parry in conversation and a very definite, impressive way of forming and stating a conviction." Whether the rest of the description tallies him with "Bob" Davis, editor of *Munsey's*, the writer forgets to mention.

"It didn't take me two minutes in that walk through the garden, up to the house, to find out that in spite of his great work and his experience, he feels a tremendous enthusiasm about everything that is worth while. He's not a bit blasé, he isn't Englishy English—that is, not in an unpleasant sense—but is a cosmopolitan in the real meaning of the word. And the little details of life in general and in nature attract him surprizingly."

On the point of Kipling's literary likes and dislikes we are told "he doesn't care for the ultra-moderns of his craft in England," and his "disfavor falls most heavily" upon one of them—"perhaps the most widely known," says Mr. Cobb, without mentioning Bernard Shaw. The new generation in this country have escaped him, but the mention of *Mr. Dooley* brought a quick exclamation of praise:

"'Ah, Dunne!' he said. 'There you have a great man—one of the greatest of the writers of English of this century! It is an extraordinary combination. There is an Irishman writing as an Irishman, yet if I were asked to pick four samples of literary achievement that most fitly typified the impulse and the humor of your American life, three of my selections would be from *Mr. Dooley*.'

"This from Kipling—with a reputation for being so chary with his praise—it was one of the surprizes of the day to his visitor."

Kipling's description of modern war is a "mathematical problem, with some of the aspects of a surgical operation by the highest paid specialists." He sees "no more romance or glamour." On this theme he is interesting:

"I have seen very, very little fighting in India. I wrote mostly of what I had been told. But I did see war in South Africa. I said to myself before I went out, 'I'll see the dash and get the rattling inspiration of it. I'll see charges, and thin red lines, and hear hoarse commands and stand silent and thrilled in that dread hush before the battle.'

"But what a disillusion! The hush before the battle was like the quietness of surgeons and nurses before they go into the operating-room. Nobody galloped up on a lathered horse and fell unconscious after handing the general the long-waited dispatch. The general himself bestrode no charger, but sat in a comfortable camp-chair beside a neatly spread tea-table. You heard a few tick-ticks and somebody handed him a slip—the substitute for the dispatch—and he read it and drank his tea and said, 'Um-m-m, good. Workin' out just as I thought. Wire Binks to bring up that battery,' etc., etc.

"And all this method and precision and application of modern efficiency ideas makes the carnage that follows all the more ghastly. You don't know in advance just what is going to happen, you don't know how it happened; you just look at the dreadful dead men and the shrieking wounded men, and they seem to you like innocent bystanders who have got in the way of some great civil-engineering scheme and been torn and blown up."

The American Civil War Kipling calls "the great epic of the Anglo-Saxon breed—more, it was the greatest epic in the history of mankind":

"And it hasn't been written—no, nobody has written it yet. It is not yet far enough in the past; you can't get the perspective. But it will be written, and when it is written as it should be, a masterwork will be born."

The talk from here fell away to pastoral affairs:

"On a walk after lunch Mr. Cobb remarked the number and the tameness of the pheasants and the little English robins.

"'Ah, you know birds,' said Kipling. 'I don't know birds so well, tho I'm fond of them; but I do know trees. There are some good yews here. That one is said to be more than 800 years old. You'll know those—the sumach and the American dogwood and the goldenrod—I had them brought over. I love the sumach; it seems to me like the red Indian of the American forests. But I can't make it blaze here—it turns pale.

"'I wish you would stay until after dinner,' he went on. 'I'd like you to hear a nightingale that comes every evening to our garden. I'd like you to compare him with your mocking-bird. Tell me about the mocking-bird—what's he like?'

"Mr. Cobb said the Southern mocking-bird was the troubadour of the woods, a licentious scoundrel, who left Mrs. Mocking-bird at home with the little ones and went serenading other bird-beauties—but withal, a fellow with romance in his soul, a true poet.

"'Well,' said Kipling, 'I wish I could say as much for the nightingale. I know all the popular illusions about him, but the truth is, he's a blackguard with a gift of music in his throat that he can't control—a noisy, swashbuckling blackguard of the garden. He comes here at night and he proceeds to abuse all his enemies for all he's worth. It's feathered profanity in a disguise of harmony, and he gets so worked up over it that he finally ends in an inarticulate gurgle.'

"'But I would like you to see a thrush crack a snail on a stone,' said Kipling. 'I dare say you've never seen that. Well, it's most interesting. You see, when a thrush finds a stone that he likes, he brings all his snails to that particular stone, and he becomes so proficient that it takes just one crack to demolish the shell and lay the unfortunate snail bare for consumption. There's one thrush here that does it particularly well, and I know where his stone is, but I'm afraid we're too late for him."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE NEW RELIGION OF PATRIOTISM

TEN YEARS, even five, thinks Winston Churchill, the novelist, have seen a turn in the tide of skepticism. He finds among his acquaintances "many who used to be skeptical," but now admit that "there is an aspect of this extraordinary age which can not be accounted for in their philosophies." The "extreme restlessness" everywhere to be seen, he thinks, is the characteristic sign of the rise of a great spiritual wave in history. This wave seems to bear us all into the struggle. He accounts those the most fortunate who are "shoved by apparent accidents into the conflicts raging about us," for they find relief in action. They "discover the amazing fact that in working for a cause we are at once raised to higher levels of existence." Mr. Churchill contributes these reflections to *The Century* (December), whose editor informs us that they are the substance of an address delivered on the Pacific Coast. Many requests, especially from clergymen, lead to the present publication. Mr. Churchill continues:

Photographed by E. J. McCullough, courtesy of the Century Co.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, NOVELIST-PREACHER,

Who declares that whatever religion we choose, it must contain a positive, militant righteousness, and must have a social meaning.

"Most of us are like boys with cold hands looking on at a game. We are sick of eating candy, but we don't understand the game. Perhaps it appears ridiculous to some of us. Yet we have the feeling of being at cross-purposes with life, of being at the mercy of any misfortune which may strike us and bowl us over; of having no anchorage of love in anything permanent and abiding.

"We want a religion. Perhaps we are waiting for a new one. We'd plunge into life, into usefulness, if only we knew what life were; but we don't know. It may be, as is often the case to-day, that the conception of Christianity given us in our youth has failed to satisfy us, to give us an effective sanction. We are unable to say, with the conviction of our fathers, 'This is the absolute truth.' For one thing, it may seem to us that the science and the agnostic critics of the age just past have riddled that religion.

"We desire to know. These words express the dominant yearning of the age. Whither shall we turn for a religion, a sanction, a guide to life? And thus we start off on our modern Pilgrim's Progress, to seek after God, if haply we may find him.

"It is a curious fact that there are some who look with longing eyes at the church which still stands for external, or what may be called supernatural, authority. 'What a comfort,' such weary souls exclaim, 'to be able to have life solved for one in this simple fashion, to accept the teachings of a church which still claims in a special sense to be the guardian of the keys of heaven itself, to stop this buzzing in our heads, this attempting to think for ourselves!' But we find we can't enter such a church. Perhaps we do not grasp at once the significance of this fact. It is only after a little that the reason becomes plain. We look around us, and we perceive at length that every institution in our modern government, every discovery in our modern science from the telegraph which encircles the globe to the cure and prevention of disease, has been accomplished against the principle for which that church still stands, the principle of having our thinking done for us.

"It is of no avail to say that the world is no better for these discoveries. That would be to deny God's revelation. We see that this imposed authority would forbid us, in the most sacred department of life, to think for ourselves, while we are at the same time citizens of a government whose very existence depends on our thinking for ourselves. Behind every form of government ever devised under the sun there is a form of religion which fits it and inspires it. Despotism had its religion of superstition and fear; democracy has its religion of universal education and of individual responsibility, which means that there must be no organization or intermediary between ourselves and our God. If we don't believe in democracy, we shall have difficulty in finding for ourselves a country in God's world as he is shaping it to-day."

Whatever religion we choose, Mr. Churchill declares, it must contain a positive, militant righteousness, and that righteousness "must have a social meaning." This "positive righteousness" he calls the "New Patriotism," and any religion we might adopt that should be out of harmony with it would be "doing violence to out deepest instincts." Here is his analysis of the "New Patriotism":

"First, it involves, for the man or woman who has adopted it heart and soul, a change in the motive of life. The old motive in government lay in the acquisition of property; the new lies in service. This is not to say that, in an imperfect world, we should not acquire and hold property, but that we must subordinate this motive to the new and higher one. And when we look at the types which are the extreme expressions of each motive, we see that the first tends to make a man of ability into a Tweed, while the second produces a personality like Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago. This change of motive is called by psychologists 'rebirth.' 'Except a man be born again, he shall in no wise see the kingdom of God.'

"Second, the New Patriotism proclaims a positive and militant righteousness. It is by no means a gentle optimism, because it acknowledges the problem of evil and grapples with it. It seeks to put into government the maxim, 'I am my brother's keeper.'

"Third, a striking note of the New Patriotism is open-mindedness, teachableness, and hence capacity for growth. Its greatest enemies are those with closed minds, the Pharisees of the modern world, who maintain that things are best as they are, 'who neither go in themselves, neither suffer those who are entering to go in.'

"Fourth, in the New Patriotism may be mentioned the principle of individual worth, and this leads logically, through universal suffrage, to individual responsibility and democracy. We must, in government, trust those whom God trusts in this divine scheme. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"And fifth, in the New Patriotism we are beginning to recognize at last that 'man can not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.' We realize that it would not be sufficient to give, by legal decree, food and warmth and certain material luxuries to our cold and starving brothers; that discontent and selfish greed are not to be overcome by distribution. Of what significance, otherwise, were the yearning which pervades all elements of the nation to-day? Art, literature, science, music, and philosophy have their place—yes, and religion. Are we not seeking for a religion?

"Now, in whatever religion we adopt, are we going to throw these constituents of the New Patriotism away? That would be to deny the very process by which truth accumulates, to set our faces against the evolution of the centuries, to refuse to use the science and the modern economic knowledge which makes to-day, for the first time in history, the relief of human suffering on a national scale possible. But, if these constituents are to be embodied in our acts, they must perforce form part of our religion."

ADVERTISING THE CHURCH

MORE AND MORE the repugnance against using modern advertising methods to advance church work is seen to be dying, and a literature on the subject is growing up. A recent book by the Rev. C. F. Reisner has been issued by the Methodist Book Concern and favoring comments appear in the journals of other churches. Mr. Reisner draws from his experience in New York and Denver. "Nearly two million pieces of advertising matter were circulated, including every kind that could be discovered which was within the range of the meager financial resources which every church faces." By the employment of these means, Mr. Reisner declares, large numbers of individuals were received into his congregation. *The Churchman* (New York) has a particularly favorable view of the question:

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THE OLDEST METHODIST SITE

In this country was lost amid sky-scrapers before the electric sign was erected to mark it.

"Even those who are content with the conventional method of building up parochial work will agree with Mr. Reisner's claim that the Church has the right to employ every legitimate method to push itself into prominence in the community. 'It must not allow itself,' he says, 'to be counted of no importance or to be made insignificant. It is the heart, the vital center, the fountain-head of the best life of any community. It must demonstrate that fact if it is to remain worthy of the name.' We notice that one of the first examples of bill-board church advertising comes from the Anglican Cathedral in Denver. According to Mr. Reisner, bill-boards are a very effective method. People read them while waiting for the street-cars. They notice them as they walk by or drive along, or catch them from the street-car windows. One of the most curious publicity developments that we have noticed in this most up-to-date volume is the church cook-book, containing recipes written by the different members. 'This,' it is explained, 'has a peculiar value to the membership, since it interests folk in each other and furnishes reminders of individuals in the very food which is prepared. It brings forward the name of the Church at pleasant periods.'"

By a coincidence *The Edison Monthly* happens to print an especially interesting article on the subject of illuminated church signs, and traces their beginning back to the seventies of the last century. There is something dramatic about the appearance of the first one:

"When the Bowery was at its worst and the lower East Side was known the world over for its dives and gambling-houses, when Chinatown throve on its opium victims, and New York, south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway, was almost as vicious as Whitechapel, there appeared, one night at twilight, a glowing cross that seemed to hang in the sky just over the point where East Houston Street and the Bowery join. Until dawn it burned against the blackness of the night, causing even the gangster and thug to pause and wonder.

"This blazing symbol, high on the slender spire of St. Augustine's Chapel, was held at the time to be one of the most impressive sights in New York. No towering sky-scrapers then outshadowed it, and it could be seen almost the length and breadth of Manhattan Island. Indeed, on clear nights, sailors far out on the lower bay could discern it shining through the Narrows. For this reason, perhaps, a story went abroad that Trinity Corporation had erected the cross to serve as a beacon for ships in the harbor. This, it was said, was brought about through the efforts of a wealthy woman who paid for its erection and maintenance as a memorial to her son, who had been lost at sea.

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JERRY McAULEY'S MISSION.

This light in Water Street marks a religious oasis in the darkness of down-town.

"The story, however, proved but a fiction invented by some one of the hundreds of persons who nightly visited the chapel for a closer view. But there were other stories told of the cross, many of which are retold to-day in the various Bowery missions. These attest to good influence of the spectacle on people of all creeds and nationalities.

"Gradually tall buildings became the vogue, and the 'sphere of influence' of St. Augustine's cross lessened. On the north and south, sky-scrapers shut it off until it seemed alone in a little world composed of the Bowery and the side-streets' crowded tenements. Then, later, the spire was condemned and removed, and the cross was lowered to the tower. But its work with the outside world was done. It had made plain that churches could advertise and still maintain dignity.

"Other illuminated crosses were erected. One appeared on the tower of the Judson Memorial Church at Washington Square South, where on one side huddle dirty and dingy tenements, and on the other stretch Washington Park and Fifth Avenue. Stories are heard of the influence of this cross, too. They are clothed in the dialect of the Italian and Jew and the picturesque language of members of the art colony.

"The Judson Memorial Church cross was illuminated in 1894, about seventeen years after the one erected on Trinity's Chapel in East Houston Street. Third to appear was the cross placed on the Mission Chapel of the University Place Presbyterian Church, and the fourth, as far as can be learned, is that which glows on the tower of All Angels' Episcopal Church on West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The fifth and sixth appeared respectively on the Second Avenue Baptist Church and the Calvary Episcopal Church at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street."

About this time, we are told, "the churchmen began to see the possibilities of electric-display advertising for other than the illuminated crosses, and one by one electric signs appeared on churches and mission houses." At first the more conservative entered a mild protest to the effect that it seemed undignified to adopt modern advertising methods in the Church. But when the John Street Church, the oldest and one of the most conservative Methodist congregations in the country, erected a glowing display on the front of the building, the precedent for church advertising was firmly established. Further:

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THE FOURTH LUMINOUS CROSS

Erected in New York is on the tower of All Angels in West Eighty-first Street.

"Tucked away in the middle of a crowded business block of John Street, the old church which Philip Embury organized with five communicants in the 'best room' of his home one Sunday in October, 1768, was fast being lost track of in spite of the fact that it was the first church of its denomination in America. The somber little building was almost buried between towering sky-scrapers, and hundreds passed it daily without realizing that it was a church at all.

"It was plain to the congregation that something must be done, and finally arrangements were made for the erection of a simple electric sign bearing the name of the church. At night this display lights up the narrow business thoroughfare and attracts worshipers even from Broadway, where it is easily seen. Old John Street is the only church east of Broadway and south of Chambers Street, but it draws its members from all sections of New York and Brooklyn.

"Another church of the same denomination found itself in a similar position in another section of the city. The Union Methodist Episcopal Church in West Forty-eighth Street is located in the center of a block in the heart of the amusement district. Immediately across the way is the Long Acre Square Theater, and within a stone's throw are the scores of fashionable restaurants, hotels, and amusement places that line the Great White Way, all ablaze with electric signs. With these to attract the attention of the public, the church was hardly noticed by passing pleasure-seekers until the congregation also arranged for the erection of an electric sign.

"The Union Church is the only one remaining in the amusement district. Years ago there were several within a short distance of Long Acre Square, but with the arrival of the theaters and restaurants they were forced to move farther up-town."

There can be very little doubt that electric-display advertising counts for a great deal with the modern church, continues the writer. "If in no other way, this fact is evident from the constant increase both in the number of signs and the size of displays during the last decade":

"The first efforts of the churches, aside from the glowing crosses, were more or less feeble. Little two-lamp reflector signs were placed on the front of several buildings, dominating the usual lugubrious undertaker's sign, heretofore about the only form of advertising connected with the institution."

HOW CHRISTIANITY BREAKS DOWN CASTE

NOT ONLY is Christianity winning converts in India, but it is also breaking down caste barriers in Hindu society. The low-caste man who is a Hindu finds that his brother who becomes a Christian ceases to be an object of discrimination, says Lala Lajpat Rai, the Indian politician, in *The Indian Review* (Allahabad). And this writer, himself a Hindu and a Brahmin, advises his coreligionists to stop the drift to Christ and Mohammed by removing some of the caste distinctions. As he explains the situation:

"At Ludihana the municipality prohibited a low-caste Hindu from drinking water from the municipal taps. It was voted with one voice that so long as he remained a Hindu he could not get water from the pipes, tho, if he were to be converted to Christianity, there would be no objection. To be a Hindu alone was the mark of disgrace for this poor being. The question is whether we Hindus are ready to put aside our pride of caste and embrace in brotherly fold these poor brethren in whose veins courses the same blood as in our own, and thus build strength for ourselves; or are we going to let others take these into their own fold? Both Mohammedans and Christians are prepared to uplift them by receiving them into their own faith. During the last ten years more than 150,000 of these deprest Hindus in the Punjab alone have changed their faith."

The Hindu writer goes on, says *The Congregationalist* (Boston), summarizing his *Indian Review* article,

"to urge the high-caste Hindu to accord to the untouchable a social position. The outcaste should be put through three steps of purification, after which he should be allowed to mingle with the Brahmins, entering their temples and sitting with them at their feasts. Moreover, the children of the low caste should be allowed to go to school with the children of the Brahmin."

Such a policy, advocated by a Hindu and a Brahmin, indicates, according to *The Congregationalist*, "that the caste barrier is giving way to a remarkable degree. It shows that Christianity is having its effect not only in bringing in actual converts, but in rousing the Hindu to the broader realization that all men are brothers, regardless of the caste into which they happened to be born."

The new situation presented in India shows that caste is proving an assistance instead of a hindrance to missionary work, points out Rev. Thomas S. Donohue in *The Methodist Review* (New York). The Christian movement, taking root in a caste, tends to sweep through the entire group:

"'Class' or 'caste' movement would be a more accurate name than 'mass movement' for many of these developments in India, but the latter has become the popular designation. All that is called 'mass movement,' except certain work among hill tribes, is proceeding along caste lines, and caste, often referred to in the past as the greatest obstacle encountered in mission lands, is now proving to be an assistance in the growth of the Kingdom. When a movement of this kind starts in a caste it may run through it. If an entrance is secured into a second caste, that also may gather large proportions. In this way several movements, each distinct, may be proceeding at the same time."

MOTOR CARS ▫ MOTOR TRUCKS

TIRE PRICES DOWN

A REDUCTION in tire prices late in November caused a stir in motor circles and was especially welcome to users of cars. The reduction went as low as 18 per cent. on plain tread casings, and 10 per cent. on tubes, the discount for dealers being increased 5 per cent. *Motor World* refers to the

LIGHT-WEIGHT PARCEL DELIVERY WAGON.

reduction as having been "expected." Only one company—but that a very large one—announced a reduction at that time, altho it was expected that others would soon follow, because of a necessity for meeting the new quotations. Taking as a basis the most popular size of tire, that is, 34 by 4, *Motor World* works out the following prices, old and new:

	Old Prices	New Prices
Casings.....	$29.80	$24.35
Tubes.....	5.65	4.90

Motor World declares that the reductions have been anticipated "for three months," and particularly since the passage of the new tariff bill. As to the effect of lower prices, *Motor World* says:

"What will be the effect of the lower prices can not be foretold, but one man uncommonly well informed predicts that it will play havoc with cut-price dealers and

From "Motor Age."
MOTOR-BUS WITH A GLASS ROOF.

with those who have on hand large stocks of seconds and unguaranteed goods."

It appears further that in forecasting a reduction, the exact extent of which was expected to be made public daily, another large company stated that the lower price would be based on the lower price of crude rubber, which, after reaching the unprecedented price of $3 per pound in 1910, steadily declined until, in February of this year, it fell below the dollar-mark, and later in November best Para was quoted at 75 cents. The reduction in the duty on tire ingredients and other essentials affected by the Underwood tariff has also "exercised a downward influence."

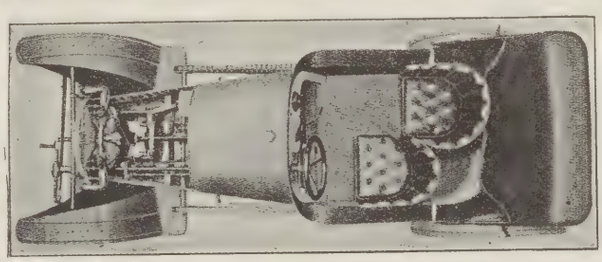
Motor Topics, in commenting on the reductions, remarks that, so far as can be seen, "the only beneficiaries are consumers." Dealers are expected to be "hit hard," because of depreciation in the value of their stock on hand. While makers have dated the new prices back to the first of November, and while this to some extent gave relief to dealers, the most of them had stock on hand purchased long before at higher prices. This paper says further:

"The tire-manufacturers themselves least of all welcome the new prices, which make a narrow margin of profit still narrower. The effect of the reduction will be to keep the schedules of prices of the different companies in about the same relative position, one to another, with all the tire-makers receiving less profits than before.

MOTOR-TRUCK MAKING ITS WAY THROUGH AN ICE CAÑON IN ALASKA.

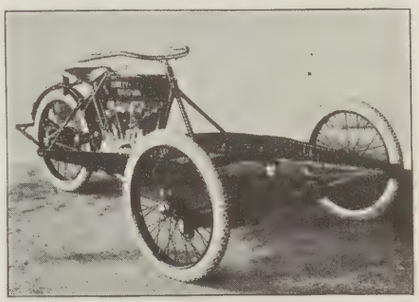
"While the tire-makers are unanimous in deprecating the reduction, they all have had to meet the situation that brought it about.

"Even those of the smaller tire companies that have prided themselves on the fact that their list prices are considerably higher than those of the big fellows, have been obliged to make concessions that correspond to the general reduction, altho still keeping their lists higher than the others.



From "Motor Age."
THE PIONEER CYCLE-CAR.

"The Goodrich move was precipitated by the fact that another prominent Akron tire-maker recently advised the tire dealers that owing to the lower price of crude rubber they might expect a lowering in the price of his tires on the first of the month. This had the effect of stimulating dealers to sell those of his tires that they had in stock in preference to all other makes, so that they might be clean of them when the

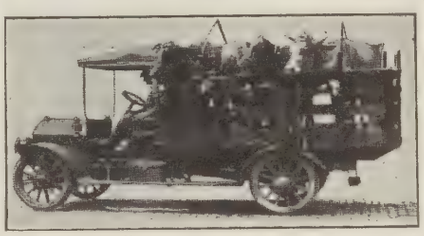


MOTOR-TRICYCLE MADE IN OHIO.

new prices went into effect and they could stock up again at the lower figure.

"To combat this incentive for the dealers to push the one make as against all others, radical action appeared necessary, and when the Goodrich company took the bull by the horns and announced a big reduction, the other companies were compelled to act likewise.

"Some trade observers have profest to see in the reduction a move by the big companies to make rough sledding for the little fellows, putting them out of business, if possible, by the low prices, but this view seems unwarranted in the circumstances. Without exception, the tire companies are exceedingly unhappy over the turn that



From "Motor Age."
TRUCK USED IN MISSOURI TO CARRY CATTLE TO MARKET.

things have taken, as in every instance it means less profit, with no increases in business as compensation. The lower prices, according to one of the makers, will not create a dollar's worth of new business for the tire companies.

"Whether tire prices will remain on the new low level they now have reached is still a doubtful question, altho any efforts on the part of the tire-makers to get together on the question have so far proved futile. At present the tire-makers seem to face what will probably be quite an extended period of low prices, with only slight and carefully graduated increases from time to time, as market conditions make them possible.

"Incidentally, the foreign manufacturers of tires, who after the recent reduction of the tariff on rubber goods from 35 per cent. to 10 per cent. have been

(*Continued on page* 1309)

In the thick of battle

IN the midst of terrific explosions and veritable flashes of lightning, the Blitz Plug hangs on and does its rough dirty work with the delicate precision of some fine instrument.

Picture the fierce job it has to hold down and you will appreciate the wonderful strength of

Blitz

"The Spark That Never Fails"

No plug of mica, no plug of porcelain, can long stand up to such punishment.

Only the Blitz, with its two-fold insulation of mica, completely encased in specially annealed porcelain—with its firing points of special alloy of platinum iridium—with its simplicity of parts—only the Blitz will last as long as the car itself.

Carelessness or accident may break the porcelain, but you can't put out the Blitz Spark.

The Blitz is standard—none better can be produced at *any* price.

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CURRENT POETRY

CALIFORNIA has been holding a festival in honor of Fray Junípero, the Franciscan missionary who brought Christianity from Spain two hundred years ago. The festival was marked by services in the churches and by a great open-air pageant. The San Francisco *Monitor* prints the following poem. Mr. Walsh has not written the formal ode which such occasions usually call forth; he has made an interesting character-sketch and, with a skilful use of satire, he has brought the lesson of Fray Junípero's life home to present-day readers. Perhaps the poem would be improved by expansion—the ideas are so big that twenty lines are scarcely enough to allow them. But most writers err in the opposite direction, and the poem is complete as it stands, an admirable example of epigrammatic expression. "Took their souls like scalps upon your sleeve" is a phrase not readily forgotten.

To Fray Junípero

(1713-1913)

BY THOMAS WALSH

You who in Palma paced the cloister paving
And taught the Subtle Doctor in the schools,
Yet left your tranquil isle, the tempests braving,
To face the tomahawks and jeers of fools.

Junípero, ha! ha! you wept and shouted
And tore your bosom with the jagged stone
When the poor Indians at your sermons doubted
The clearest things philosophy had shown.

You lasht your shoulders and to blazing torches
Laid bare your breast—to make the brutes believe;
Junípero, you limped to heaven with scorches—
But took their souls like scalps upon your sleeve.

I wonder would you try your syllogisms
From Scotus if you came unto the tribes
That fill the air with fads and frills and schisms,
Or with your scourge and torches meet their gibes.

You may be certain many would debate you
Among the learned sachems of to-day;
Tho few are likely now to imitate you
And hurt themselves to bring their tribes to pray.

The Smart Set has, especially during the last few months, been printing a large amount of notably good verse. But not even its most devoted admirers would call it Puritanic—indeed, it has been criticized for its occasional latitude of expression. Therefore the following poem—by its editor—comes as a pleasant surprize. Mr. Wright's lines are strong and wholesome; their hearty masculinity comes as a rebuke to the decadents. The ultimate line of every stanza has the force of a sword-thrust.

Song Against Women

BY WILLARD HUNTINGTON WRIGHT

Why should I sing of women
And the softness of night,
When the dawn is loud with battle
And the day's teeth bite,
And there's a sword to lay my hand to
And a man's fight?

Why should I sing of women? . . .
There's life in the sun,
And red adventure calling
Where the roads run,
And cheery brews at the tavern
When the day's done.

I've sung of a hundred women
In a hundred lands:
But all their love is nothing
But drifting sands.
I'm sick of their tears and kisses
And their pale hands.

I've sung of a hundred women
And their bought lips;
But out on the clean horizon
I can hear the whips
Of the white waves lashing the bulwarks
Of great, strong ships:

And the trails that run to the westward
Are shot with fire,
And the winds hurl from the headlands
With ancient ire;
And all my body itches
With an old desire.

So I'll deal no more in women
And the softness of night,
But I'll follow the red adventure
And the wind's flight;
And I'll sing of the sea and of battle
And of men's might.

R. Gorell Barnes's "Love Triumphant and Other Poems" is a volume of thoughtful verse recently published by Longmans, Green & Company. The poem from which the book takes its name is a well-sustained composition, but its beauties are conventional, if not trite. What chiefly justifies the book is "The Express," of which we quote three stanzas below. Many poets have endeavored to put into verse the splendor of the railway; no one of them has been so successful as Mr. Barnes. There is convincing realism in his first stanza, and his whole poem is rich in music and imagination.

The Express

BY R. GORELL BARNES

When a stillness reigns in the country lanes
And the wayside station's bare,
Stirs a faint far hum that seems to come
From the spirits of the air;
And the long rails thrill with a murmur till
There's a bursting shell of sound,
A clattering roar, like the rumble of war,
And a trembling of the ground—
A scudding blast that has come and passed
With a shriek as of tortured souls,
And along the track is the echoing back
That slowly to silence rolls.
It is I the proud, the strong,
I who sway the lives of men,
Beating out my deathless song
As I speed through field and glen. . . .

. . . I chime the hare-bell as I scud through the dell,
And I am the first to spy
In the spring of the year where the snowdrops peer
And the primrose clusters lie.
There's nothing can be that is hid from me,
For I glance into cottage and field,
And Nature's design is mine, is mine,
And her mystery all revealed:
And I love to play in my boisterous way
With the dress her fancy weaves,
As I rattle along with a dancing throng
Through the home of the autumn leaves.
But little I care for her winsome air
And her anger breaks in vain,
For the snowdrifts I fight with a Titan's delight
And the blustering gales disdain
And defiantly dash through the batter and splash
Of the wayward moods of rain.
O'er the hill, along the plain,
Through the forest speeding,
On the prairie's stretching miles
With fierce hunger feeding,
I am where the bison was,
All the earth exploring,

Through the gorge and to the heart
Of the mountain boring,
'Cross the river, by the sea
Onward rushing, roaring. . . . . .

. . . I am weighted down with the spoils of the town
And the harvest of the field:
Gaunt Famine shrinks back at my sudden attack
And Plenty stands there revealed.
Tho I travel afar as the servant of War,
I am foster-mother of Peace;
I bind the world's charms on her outstretched arms
And bring to her power increase.
In my strength and my pride am I deified
As the emblem of mortal command,
For I spread o'er the world with the banner unfurled
On the march of a mighty band,
And lead a great train, like a thought through the brain,
To illumine the darkest land.
The chimney tall starts up at my call
And the factory whistle screams,
As from slumber I wake the shores of the lake
And shatter the valley's dreams.
I am clad in the dress of stern usefulness,
And I build with a tyrannous rage:
In my pride I roll on over all that is gone
And I reck not of Beauty nor Age.
For I am Progress, I am Power,
I am the spirit of to-day:
I fell the forest, clear the glade,
I drain the marsh and crowd the earth.
I roll onward, ever on
Down my God-appointed way,
Herald of the breaking morn,
Calling to a nobler birth
All the forces yet unborn
And the greatness still to be.

It is always pleasant to announce the publication of a new book by Madison Cawein. This time it is called "Minions of the Moon," and the publisher is the Stewart & Kidd Company, of Cincinnati. Mr. Cawein is a nature-poet who is not ashamed of the name. He is in love with trees and flowers and birds, and he records his love in songs that are fresh and graceful and charming. Here are some typically graphic and sympathetic stanzas.

The House of Moss

(Built by a Child in a Deep Forest.)

By Madison Cawein

How fancy romped and played here,
Building this house of moss!
A faery house, the shade here
And sunlight gleam across;
And how it danced and swayed here,
A child with locks atoss!

I pause to gaze and ponder;
And, whisk! I seem to know
How in that house and under,
The starry elf-lamps glow,
And pixy dances sunder
The hush when night falls slow.

Oh, that a witch had willed it
That those child-dreams come true!
With which the child-heart filled it
While 'neath glad hands it grew,
And dim, amort, it builded
Far better than it knew.

For Middleage—that wandered
And found it hidden here,
And, pausing, gazed and pondered
Knowing a mystery near—
A dream, its childhood squandered,
Or lost, gone many a year.

Had not Time so distorted
My vision, haply I
Had also viewed, wild-hearted,
Dreams which that child drew nigh,
And to the world imparted
Strange news none dare deny.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE RISE AND FALL OF KUEHNLE

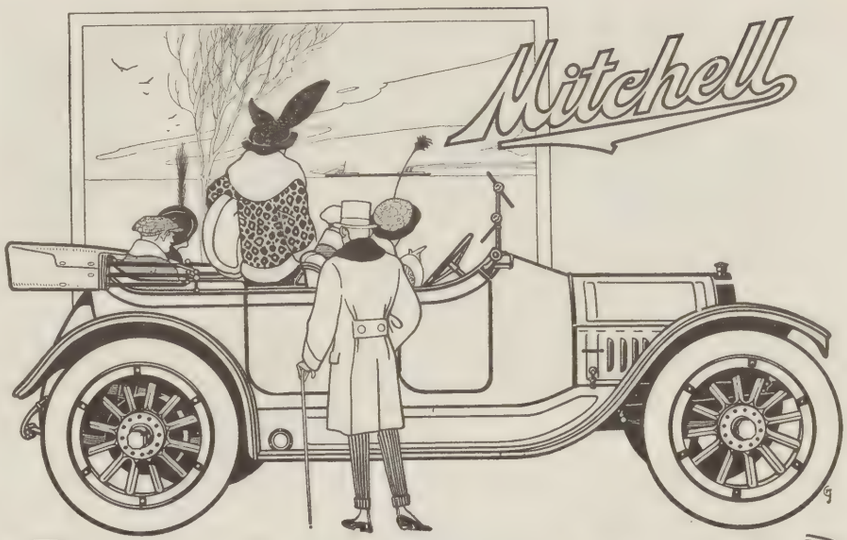
THE prerogative of Louis Kuehnle, for a long time political boss of Atlantic City, came nearer to being absolute than that of any other man in the country's history, if we are to believe current newspaper reports. The New York *Sun* says that if you were to take all the power ever exercised by Boss Tweed, the Philadelphia gang, the Pittsburg ring, Abe Ruef in San Francisco, and Tammany Hall, and concentrate it in one man you would still fall a little short of Kuehnle's clutch on Atlantic City. Nothing was done without his nod of approval, and his friends were amazed the other day when a prison sentence for voting as a Water Commissioner to award a contract to a company of which he was a stockholder was affirmed by the State court of last appeal; they had never believed such a thing could happen. Many respectable citizens had become reconciled with Kuehnle's rule; they had had him for thirteen years and regarded him as a sort of necessary evil. He had personal friends and backers among the respectable who actually grieved over his downfall, which was accelerated by President Wilson during his term as Governor of New Jersey. Some idea of how the people of the city felt toward him may be had from a *Sun* correspondent's story of a little incident that occurred on the day Kuehnle heard the news of the court's decision and made up his mind to "take his medicine." Here it is:

A big, broad-shouldered man turned from a group of men standing at "The Corner" at six o'clock in the evening with: "Well, I guess we'd better be going to dinner; come along, Jerry." And he walked slowly down Atlantic Avenue. At the mention of the name "Jerry" a very old, wire-haired terrier which had been sitting at the feet of the big man arose, wagged the stump of a tail, and then walked slowly at his side.

As the two started it seemed as if nearly all the other activities ceased on the broad thoroughfare for several blocks in both directions. The group of men just left stood as if spellbound, gazing after the pair. Pedestrians on the sidewalks on both sides of the street stopt, stared, and whispered, wonder showing in every look.

Chauffeurs leaned and peered from their taxis; drivers craned from buses and hacks; faces appeared at doors and windows all along the line. Even the motorman of a passing trolley-car applied his brake so that he might stare in safety. The most unobserving of strangers must have perceived that something extraordinary had occurred or was about to occur; to one with knowledge it was a scene of dramatic intensity.

For nearly every night of thirteen years the big man had been seen at the same hour taking that walk followed by the little dog; in the years it had become so



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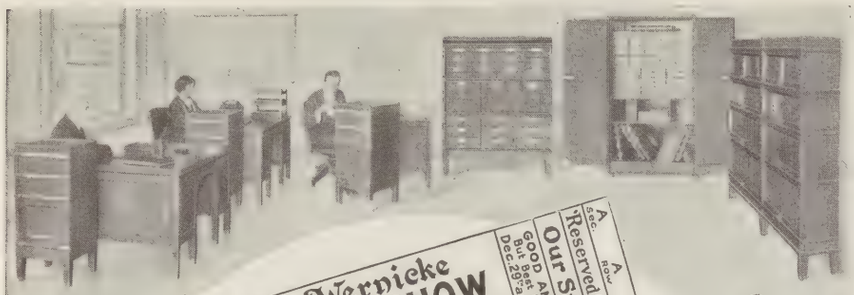

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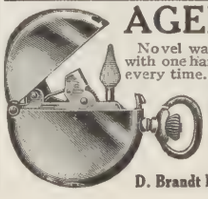

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familiar to all as to cause hardly more than a passing remark, but on this occasion for a particular reason it had become an act of such interest that every swing of the big body was studied, every wave of the big hand at the end of a powerful arm was registered, every move of the man, and the dog for that matter, was commented upon.

The walk of the big man was hardly more than 200 feet, but it was interrupted on an average every ten feet, and each stop added to the interest of the onlookers. An automobile swung up to the curb and a gray-mustached man of the banker type jumped out with outstretched hand.

"What's this I hear, Commodore!" he exclaimed as their hands clasped. "Surely something can be done. Can I do something? How about the ——?" and then came a whisper in which the emphasis on words like "Supreme Court" and "writ" made them audible.

"No use," came the answer from the big man, followed by a short, mirthless laugh. "No use; I've got to take it—thank you, but——" He turned and waved his hand to the man left standing, who was shaking his head.

"On th' level, Commodore," came an awed greeting a few feet further, "on th' level, is it——?" There was a shorter conversation. "My laws, Comdoah," was the next, "what's this they a-sayin' 'bout——?" Conversation was begun at each interruption by an exclamation and ended with the question, "Can't something be done?"

It might be in concise English or in slang, in dialect or polished phrase, but it was all alike and to each came the answer, "It's no use; I've got to take it—thank you," until the big man and the little old dog disappeared into a dark hallway, where, on the floor above, they live in a modest flat.

Kuehnle says his sentence was procured on a technical charge upon which many office-holders could be convicted, and boasts that Atlantic City has had extraordinary growth since he took the political reins. The *Sun* man reviews his career thus:

Kuehnle evolved himself into a political boss of the absolute type and became one before any one else knew it or perhaps even he was conscious of it. He is fifty-six years old, unmarried, and came to Atlantic City from Egg Harbor on September 1, 1875. His father was a hotel man, owning one big hotel in Egg Harbor and another in Atlantic City—Kuehnle's hotel, the corner at Atlantic Avenue and North Carolina Street.

Louis Kuehnle took charge of the Atlantic City hotel and ran it until 1907. He was a typical country-hotel man, and the three-story frame building where the destinies of Atlantic City were settled for so many years is an old-fashioned place with resort modifications in the way of lunch counters and oyster bars.

Kuehnle ran it from barroom to dining-room in the old-fashioned way, and there he made his first acquaintance with the voters. He was liberal by habit, always free with his money, ready to help the needy at all times.

He does not remember just when he went into politics. He just met people

day after day, and because of his open-hearted liberality made them his friends. He is not a man of dissipations of any sort, but he is a hail-fellow-well-met in other ways. He could have had no political ambitions at first because he was a Democrat in the early days, and a Democrat does not stand much of a chance in the banner Republican county of New Jersey unless the Republican leader says so.

The late Louis P. Scott, a brilliant politician, was the Republican leader of Atlantic City when Kuehnle grew to manhood, and with ex-Congressman John Gardner, recently retired, and Smith E. Johnson ran the county. The triumvirate divided patronage and controlled destinies, and Kuehnle attracted Scott's attention. The late F. P. Stoy, then Mayor of the city, appointed Kuehnle as a Democrat to the non-partizan Board of Water Commissioners fifteen years ago, and Kuehnle emerged from his first term a Republican.

Scott began to allow the power to drift away from him and, to protect himself, made Kuehnle and State Senator Edward S. Lee his lieutenants. In the course of a few years Scott died and his two lieutenants began to fight for his place. Kuehnle won.

Kuehnle became leader about the time Richard Croker was telling the Mazet committee in New York that he was "for my pocketbook every time," and he seemed to adopt that as his motto. He worked it along with a most ambitious program for the improvement of the city.

"A bigger and better Atlantic City" became his war-cry. "Boost, don't knock," was another. Criticism under that plan became an attack on the city. Hotelkeepers would shudder as peripatetic reformers would raise their voices. "It will hurt the town," said they. "Don't spoil the season."

In line with his policy Kuehnle immediately started to make Atlantic City bigger and better, and now it must be admitted that he leaves it much bigger and better in an architectural sense than it was before. True, it has been asserted that one out of every three dollars expended in beautifying the city failed to attain the object for which it was appropriated, but the two other dollars were made to work.

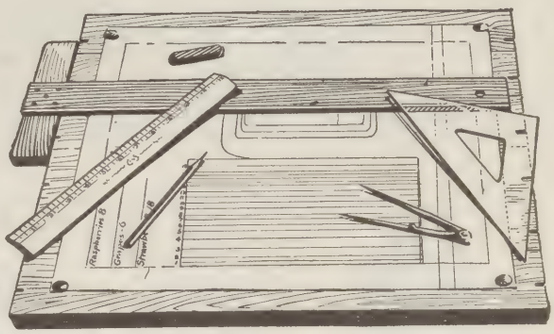
He wanted a bigger and better Boardwalk and he got it. He wanted a sewage system and he got it. There was a telephone monopoly, and he broke that up by starting an opposition company now controlled by the independent telephone system. The electric lighting was unsatisfactory and expensive. Kuehnle got back of a company which started up in opposition and brought down the price.

Gas was selling around $1.25 a thousand feet, and Kuehnle organized a gas company, which in the end brought gas down to 90 cents a thousand.

The street-railway service was unsatisfactory, and Kuehnle organized the Central Passenger Railway Company, ultimately sold to the Atlantic City and Shore Company, but it gave Atlantic City first-rate street-railway transportation. He organized a hot-water heating company, which did not make a success.

Street paving had been a controversy for years in the city. As the beach frontiers pay the taxes while the meadows do

Get Out Your Winter Garden Tools



When the ground is frozen you can't dig in the dirt, but you can sit beside the fire and draw plans of the garden that is to be—and that's what you should do. Then when the sap begins to run you'll be ready to get busy with

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The Pride of Accuracy

There is a fine sense of pride and comfort—a feeling of safety—that is derived from the ownership of a Hamilton Watch. Where accuracy and durability are matters of serious and vital importance, the

Hamilton Watch

"The Railroad Timekeeper of America"

is sure to be found a favored choice.

Over one half (56%) of the men on American Railroads where Official Time Inspection is maintained carry Hamilton Watches.

Engineer T. P. Howard, of the "California Limited," has carried a Hamilton for years with entire satisfaction

Hamilton Watches are made in correct sizes for men and women. Movements only are $12.25 and upward. Complete watches, certain sizes, are $38.50 to $150.00. Ask your jeweler about them; also about fitting your present watch case with a Hamilton movement.

Write for "The Timekeeper"

It illustrates and describes the various Hamilton models and is a book well worth reading if you are thinking of buying a fine watch.

Hamilton Watch Company
Dept. L, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

the voting, the beach feared the cost of paving the streets. Kuehnle went in for paving, and indirectly started the crusade which led to his conviction. He fought for paving, first bithulitic and then asphalt, and he won out.

Atlantic Avenue is magnificently paved, and so are the other avenues and most of the streets. It cost the city heavily, but the resort has better streets.

In all these public improvements Kuehnle received a reward. The companies he organized all sold out at good figures, for they had no difficulty in obtaining franchises on liberal terms, and he amassed wealth. They were not his only sources of income, however.

There was the little matter of the Consumers' Brewing Company, which brings up another feature of the old political methods of Atlantic City.

Kuehnle controlled the City Council, which was the center of all power in the city. It exercised every municipal function. It awarded all licenses and all privileges. Among other things, it awarded all contracts for improvements and passed upon all bills.

Consumers' Brewing Company beer became very popular immediately. It was generally reported, without absolute certainty, that if a hotel man wanted to get along, have his license renewed, and escape trouble he would take a step in the right direction by buying Consumers' beer. He did and the brewery made money; so did Kuehnle.

He went into banks and was for a time a director, as he is now a stockholder, of five banks, trust companies, and safe-deposit institutions; and these concerns flourished. Thousands of people feared him or sought his favor, and it was just as easy to do business with his banks as with others. He became interested in other companies which supplied public necessities, and they, too, prospered. To proceed:

While fortune favored him personally, it goes without saying that Kuehnle always kept his machine well greased. He made money, but he was willing to share it with lieutenants, and they all prospered.

He reached out into the county early, because the county has a very important influence on Atlantic City. He insisted that he should always name the Sheriff, and as a matter of fact alternated two men in that office for years. He had the naming of the prosecutor and of course the Judge. He hasn't got the Judge now by any means.

Mr. Wilson when Governor, two years ago, sent a very keen, capable Judge in Samuel Kalisch, of the Supreme Court, down from Newark to try Kuehnle.

Kuehnle wanted the county law officers, because Atlantic City did not want unfavorable consideration in one important thing. The beach front, or a great part of it, was strong in the belief that it must be allowed to sell liquor on Sunday. One part of it also believed there should be opportunity for those inclined to gamble and was in favor of winking at other irregularities.

With hostile courts there was much danger, so that Kuehnle did not lose any

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles

power because there were few prosecutions for such violations, few true bills found by grand juries selected by the Sheriff or fewer verdicts by petit juries, also selected by the same official.

There is no doubt that all this favor was commercialized and that some one made a great income from the annual secret taxes so imposed.

When it came down to practical politics recent trials in which many convictions were had are illuminating. The system in vogue here has been denounced as the rawest ever known in the country.

Votes became merchandise, just as a pound of sugar or a yard of calico, and there was no concealment of the fact. It has been testified that $2 was the ruling price for each vote, and there was no cut in the price for repeating.

Once men stood in the middle of Atlantic Avenue with overcoat pockets crammed with $2 bills and handed them out. Later that became inconvenient because of the new ballot system, and they hired store buildings for the purpose.

It was testified at a recent trial which resulted in the conviction of Tom McDevitt and young Amoy that a store was hired in one ward and fitted up with a counter. There were a cashier and a bookkeeper. Each seller of his vote would come in and receive a sheet of carbon paper the size of the regular ballot and a sample ballot. He had to take his carbon and the sample into the booth with him and superimpose the regular ballot on the carbon over the sample ballot. His markings were then registered, and when he returned to the store if the markings were right he received his $2.

If he wanted another ballot he could get it and try again. One negro who was convicted swore that after repeating in Philadelphia and Camden elections in the morning he came to Atlantic City and voted fifteen times, receiving $2 for each vote.

The repeaters were taken around in gangs of twenty, riding together in trolley-cars. As they went from ward to ward they would exchange hats and receive names under which to vote.

In one ward they voted forty-six dead men in one election. There were never objections, protests, or investigations. "What do you want to do—injure Atlantic City and hurt business?" silenced outcry.

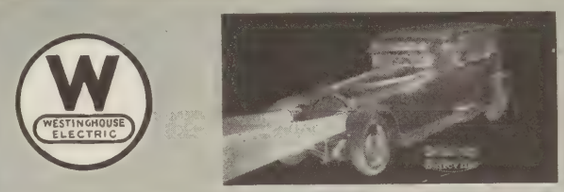
So long as Kuehnle's activities were confined to contracts and concessions made by the City Council he could not be touched. No one ever accused him of election irregularities, because as leader he left that work to his lieutenants, and the negroes were always voted solidly by their leaders.

Each municipal activity was in charge of a different man and everything was systematized. There could not be any trouble and would never have been any trouble if it had not been for a stranger, so Kuehnle's friends say. They are very bitter against William I. Cherry to-day, and Kuehnle himself has no warm feelings toward that energetic Tennessean.

Cherry appeared in Atlantic City about seven years ago, representing a bithulitic company anxious to obtain contracts for

(*Continued on page* 1293)

Sliced Oranges with a dash of Abbott's Bitters are appetizing and healthful. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.



A Car to Suit Every Requirement Can Be Found Equipped with

Westinghouse Electric Systems Starting—Lighting—Ignition

There are now twenty-two of them; here is the present list; more will appear later.

* A. C. Barley Co., "Halladay"
* Bartholomew Co., "Glide"
† Brewster & Co., "Delaunay-Belleville"
† J. I. Case T. M. Co.
† Chadwick Engineering Works, "Great Six"
† Chandler Motor Car Co., "Light Six"
* Crawford Auto Co.
* G. W. Davis Motor Car Co.
† Dorris Motor Car Co.
† F. I. A. T.
* Herreshoff Motor Car Co.
† Hupp Motor Car Co.
* W. H. McIntyre Motor Co.
† Marion Motor Car Co.
‡ Moreland Motor Truck Co.
† Norwalk Motor Car Co.
* Oakland Motor Car Co.
† Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co., "Brighton Six"
† Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co.
† Pullman Motor Car Co.
§ Stevens Duryea Co.
‡ Wichita Falls Motor Co.

* *Starting, Lighting, and Ignition.* † *Starting and Lighting.* § *Lighting Only.* ‡ *Lighting and Ignition.*

Westinghouse Electric Systems were selected because:

These systems are made by a Company with a world-wide reputation, whose name on electrical apparatus is accepted everywhere as a guarantee.

Simplicity, the hall-mark of experience, characterizes the construction. Only one wire instead of two for each connection. There are no current or speed regulating devices to get out of order—the current is self-regulating.

The generator is permanently connected to the engine—no clutches. Thorough service tests by the car builder prove the reliability of these systems and the good service they give under all conditions.

Last but not least—Real service in the field follows the sale.

Full information on request.

Sold to automobile manufacturers only.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
Automobile Equipment Department
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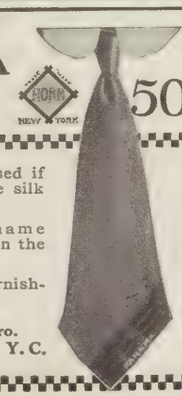

50¢

You are well dressed if you wear this pure silk cravat.

Look for the name "Panama" woven in the edge of each scarf.

Sold at all good furnishing shops.

W. O. Horn & Bro.
846 Broadway, N. Y. C.

The "BEST" LIGHT

Safe, powerful, brilliant, steady and cheap—five reasons why you should replace expensive electricity, unpleasant oil, and wasteful gas with the most efficient of all lights—the "Best" light. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for catalog today showing over 200 different styles.
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92 East 5th St., Canton, O.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

For Hoarseness

Never fail to promptly relieve loss of voice, coughs, sore throat. Invaluable to public speakers and singers.
25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.

Chalmers—The

$2175

Fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit

Roadster	$2175
Four Passenger	2175
Five Passenger	2175
Six Passenger	2275
Coupe	2850
Limousine	3600

All bodies interchangeable

Five wire wheels $80 extra

In Record Time the Master "Six

Public opinion has endorsed our own belief in the new Chalmers "Six."

Record Sales prove the New "Six" the most popular of all Chalmers cars. East, West, North and South, this Master car has leaped to instant favor.

We began shipping 1914 cars the last of August. In September we received twice as many orders as we could fill. In October we shipped 1,111 cars—the biggest single month's sales in the history of the Chalmers Company. In November we had more orders on our books for the new "Six" than for any other model we ever built. In December, instead of slowing down for the winter, we are running the big Chalmers factory full force. The country over, Chalmers dealers have been unable to fill ***all*** their orders.

Read What These Owners S

Price Doesn't Indicate Real Value

I did not believe there was a car built at anything like the price that would do what this wonderful "Six" does. All I can say is that everything you claimed for it has been fulfilled in performance—and then some.

It climbed such hills on high as I never believed a car could mount. The motor is practically noiseless. The new one-motion electric starter can be described by only one word, "perfect."

You have brought into my life a factor of enjoyment for which the money I have paid for it does not begin to compensate.

W. L. HARRIS, President
New England Furniture & Carpet Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chalmers-Entz Starter Works Perfectly

I wish to express my pleasure and satisfaction in the new 1914 Chalmers "Six" which you recently sold me. I have tried this car out very thoroughly; have been away on several long trips, over bad roads, and have yet to find a cause for complaint. I wish to state my appreciation of the perfect working of your new self-starter. Not once since I have had this car has my chauffeur had to leave his seat to crank up.

To sum up, it is a comfortable, luxurious, and in every way a satisfactory car.

BERNARD LOWENTHAL, President
Acme Lace & Embroidery Co., 100 Fifth Ave., New York.

Equals Highest Priced Cars

The Chalmers Model 24 "Six" you delivered to me October 11 has been in use every day since without trouble.

I have driven several high priced cars, and consider the performance and looks of the new Chalmers as good as any car at four or five thousand dollars.

W. A. CHEATWOOD
1511-1513 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

Didn't Know He Had Tools

You may be interested in knowing how the Model 24 in which Mrs. Tucker and I left your factory Saturday evening last, has behaved. We encountered rain, mud and heavy sand all the way from Ypsilanti to Terre Haute, Ind., yet reached Mattoon, a distance of almost 500 miles, with no trouble at all. Never had any of the tools out. In fact, I did not know what tools there were. The starter never failed.

Mrs. Tucker drove the car a portion of the time with the greatest ease.

E. B. TUCKER, Secy.
Daily Journal-Gazette, Mattoon, Ill.

Car Itself Better Than Our Claims

The 1914 Chalmers "Six" is, in my opinion, a better car than any other make on the market at the same price.

I bought your Model 24 without a demonstration as I was convinced it was the car I wanted and that it would ride smoothly and easily. I am more than pleased, as it has demonstrated itself beyond my expectations.

J. M. REYNOLDS
300 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Best Car for the Price

After driving my new Chalmers "Six" nearly 3000 miles I am even more pleased than when I first received it. As you doubtless know, this mileage has been distributed over not only state highways but also country roads of all kinds through the Adirondacks and Berkshires.

Its hill climbing ability, flexibility and general quietness of operation are particularly commendable. The electric starter and lighting system operate perfectly.

I consider it the best car for the price on the market today.

W. M. DEMING
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

New "Six" Motor is Ideal

The new "Six" is the most complete and best all-around designed car that has ever been produced and I am more than pleased with the whole appearance. The motor is ideal. The electric starter is a masterpiece. You have reduced everything to its simplest form.

GEO. B. POOLE, 70 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Master "Six"

Master "Six" Features

Non-Stallable Motor
Six Cylinders—All moving parts enclosed
Electric Starter—Silent Entz System
Valves of Chalmers Tungsten Steel
Clean Running Boards—Tires carried in rear
Gasoline Tank—Leak proof—rear suspension
Wide Doors—Fitting flush—no mouldings
Stream Line Body—Tapering bonnet
Molded Oval Fenders
Four Forward Speeds
Eleven Foot Wheel Base
Interchangeable Bodies
Electric Driving Lights—High and low power
Left Side Drive—Right Hand Control
Big Tires—36" x 4½". Underslung springs
Concealed Electric Vibrator Horn

x" Has Sold Itself to the Nation

This phenomenal sales record is simply the result of unusual value in the Master "Six."

For the 1914 Chalmers "Six" sells itself.

We have made strong claims for the new "Six"—claims that have caused a sensation in the motor world.

Yet every claim has been proved.

The Chalmers Standard Road Test reveals the Master "Six" through a course of sprouts which can neither hide its defects nor exaggerate its virtues — a trial such as not one owner in a thousand would give his car.

This is the plan by which the Master "Six" has sold itself to the nation.

Here are extracts from a few of the scores of letters we have received from owners of the Master "Six." Read how this great new car is making good wherever motor cars are used. And please feel free to write any Chalmers owner. We rest our case for the new "Six" with the opinions of the people to whom it has sold itself.

ay About the Master "Six"

Prefers Master "Six" to Any Other

My six-cylinder Model 24 has given satisfaction far beyond my expectations.

The pleasure I have had with it is such that I would recommend it to any of my friends who are considering the purchase of an automobile at any price.

DAVIS PEARSON
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Needs Only One Transmission Speed

The new Chalmers "Six" is designed to meet the wishes of anyone who wants a good car of moderate price and low up-keep. Nearly all people have ideas as to what ought to be in a good machine. I believe that the new "Six" just about fills the bill.

A person who never owned an automobile or drove one, could throw the switch and start the "Six." The improved disc clutch makes it easier to make a good start than a bad one. Not a jerk to it. Some of the speeds seem unnecessary. I have started on any of them, but I suppose that when you are in the mud, sand or water they ought to be used. Its speed capacity is more than I care to monkey with.

F. H. ROBERTSON, Sec. & Treas.
Hartford Western Land Co., Wichita, Kans.

Every Claim Fulfilled

My beautiful Chalmers Car is giving the very best of satisfaction and service. It is all that you represent it to be.

FRED A. MAILANDER, Pres.
The Mailander Co., Waco, Texas.

New "Six" Best Buy on the Market

In the thirty days since I received my Chalmers "Six" it has fulfilled every claim made for it. I have driven it over 1000 miles; I have thoroughly enjoyed every mile of it.

One of the first trips taken was through very heavy roads, but that made no difference. It pulled through 35 miles without my once shifting to a lower gear.

This car in my mind is the handsomest on our streets.

I conscientiously believe that you have in the new "Six" the best automobile "buy" on the market regardless of price. It looks as if your success this season depends merely upon being able to supply cars to fill your orders.

W. E. EGLE, Waterloo, Iowa.

Easy Riding; Strong Pulling

I surely appreciate the ease with which my Chalmers "Six" carries itself over the rough pavements of our city.

The engine is a marvel. Its pulling qualities are simply wonderful. Its ability to throttle down on high speed is something in which the prospective buyer should be more interested than that the machine can run 75 miles an hour on high. The steering gear makes it glide around corners as though it were automatically controlled.

ALFRED B. KOCH
The LaSalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio.

You cannot be sure of getting the best automobile value unless you examine carefully the merits of the Chalmers Master "Six" and make a careful comparison with other cars. We offer you the way to such examination and comparison—The Chalmers Standard Road Test. Any Chalmers dealer will be glad to give you this test at your own convenience. Catalog on request.

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit

DELCO

ELECTRIC CRANKING LIGHTING IGNITION

A Delco Equipped Car Has Won the World's Greatest Automobile Honors

An American motor car equipped with the Delco Electric Cranking, Lighting and Ignition System has been awarded the famous Dewar Trophy by the Royal Automobile Club of England.

The Delco system itself did not win this highly prized trophy, but it was so severely tested in the trials, and the record it made was so remarkable, that some facts regarding it are bound to be of interest to motor car owners.

The trials that determined the award of the Dewar Trophy involved driving 1,000 miles over all sorts of roads at an average speed of 19.5 miles an hour. *This is somewhat misleading, however, as an exceptionally high rear axle gear ratio was used throughout the trial and the actual speed at which the electric generator was driven was the equivalent of only 13.2 miles per hour with a standard rear axle.*

During the entire trial which lasted 66 hours and 17 minutes, or more than three days and two nights, all electric lights were burned continuously.

Actual driving time, however, was only 51 hours. For over 15 hours all lamps were burned while no current was being generated. The cranking device was used 130 times, an average of once every 30 minutes during the entire 66 hours.

And at the end of the trial the batteries were still sufficiently charged to crank the engine 1,000 compressions and burn the side, tail and speedometer lights 20 additional hours.

In other words, in spite of the heavy and continuous drain on the batteries for over 66 hours, while the generator was being run at unusually low speed for only 51 hours, the battery was still well charged at the end of the trial.

Another very gratifying phrase of the Committee's report is found in the statement that—"IT WAS OBSERVED AND NOTED THAT THE IGNITION WAS PERFECT THROUGHOUT THE TRIAL."

And yet while this entire performance of the Delco equipment is very wonderful, it is not at all surprising to drivers of cars equipped with the Delco Electric System.

More than 75,000 automobile owners are duplicating, day after day, in their own driving the experiences of the Royal Automobile Club Committee.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1289)

street paving. The Council awarded these contracts and everything went swimmingly. Cherry liked Atlantic City and concluded to make his home there. He and Kuehnle became warm friends, and in the course of time there appeared in the business world the United Paving Company. Cherry was president and Kuehnle vice-president, with other politicians and office-holders as directors and stockholders.

The United Paving Company was successful from the start and soon had contracts amounting to about $640,000. It was successful in almost every bid. There might be lower bids on occasion, but always the lowest bidders failed to come up to the specifications. Anyway, the United Paving Company got the work.

There could have been no trouble for Kuehnle in all this because he had nothing to do with awarding the contracts and he was never scotched until it came to the Woodstave water-main project. There he fell.

Atlantic City gets its drinking water from artesian wells at Absecon, seven miles over the meadows. For years the water was brought over in small pipes, and it became necessary to install one large main. The United Paving Company did not bid on this project because, according to law, Kuehnle as Water Commissioner could not receive a bid from his own company.

Frank Lockwood, a contractor of New York City, did bid, however. He was not the lowest bidder, but he won because the lowest man did not make out his specifications according to rule. Lockwood got the contract for about $300,000.

On that same day Lockwood suddenly discovered that he could not finance his contract and assigned it to William I. Cherry, who went on with the work, receiving about $70,000 in addition for allowances.

Certain things had been happening in the meantime. A reform element which pooh-poohed the ancient slogan of "Don't sling mud at our town and hurt business" had come along and started a morning newspaper and other trouble. Also Woodrow Wilson had been elected Governor of New Jersey.

The reform element, which did not care what it said, went right out after Kuehnle and his lieutenants, attacked the water-main job as a violation of the law, and turned the light on considerable political history in the county.

No one was particularly disturbed at what the "knockers" were doing in 1910, because "what could they do?" A grand jury had other things to attend to and the community feared revelations. There was no disturbance until one day a blow fell from an unexpected quarter.

The Governor, for good and sufficient reasons, chose Justice Kalisch to preside over the court of Atlantic county, and Justice Kalisch one day discovered that there was another method of obtaining a grand jury than with the aid of the Sheriff.

A grand jury could be chosen by elisors, as they are called in old English common law; that is, by disinterested citizens selected by the court where there is reason to believe that the Sheriff is an interested party.

These elisors, citizens of Atlantic City and from the county who were not members of the dominant machine, went to work and selected a group of business men and Attorney-General Wilson went to work with them.

That grand jury simply took Atlantic City as it came, and before they had finished they had returned a bushel of indictments against about every well-fortified politician in the city. Indictments came out by scores against white and black, big and little, old and young, and among the first was the indictment against Louis Kuehnle himself.

He was charged with violating the law in that he had voted to award the water-main contract to his own company. The roar that went up was strictly partizan, and Governor Wilson was accused of seeking to ruin the Republican party for selfish purposes.

Kuehnle was indicted in 1911 and in December of that year went to trial. Attorney-General Wilson prosecuted and Justice Kalisch presided.

The trial did not last long. It was shown that while the contract was in the name of Lockwood and Cherry, the bookkeepers of the United Paving Company handled all the work, and checks received from the city in pay for the work were deposited to the account of the United Paving Company. Lockwood had been an employee of the company.

Kuehnle was convicted on December 24, and in the following month of January he was sentenced to one year at hard labor and a $1,000 fine.

FROM MESSENGER BOY TO RAILROAD PRESIDENT

ALFRED H. SMITH was not widely known before his promotion to the presidency of the New York Central Railroad system. He is not one of the kind who give out interviews or make after-dinner speeches that are featured on the front pages of all the newspapers from sea to sea. Nor has his name figured in the kind of stock-jobbing deals that cause the reformers to touch off their large-bore artillery. The explanation of his being in the background is that his career has been just one hard day's work after another. Tho good-natured and affable, he is brusk in speech and quick in action, and always a hustler. Mr. Smith is first-rate proof that real self-made men are as much in demand as they were in the days of Benjamin Franklin or Abraham Lincoln. He started at the bottom, as did his immediate predecessor, William C. Brown. He grew up, so to say, in employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, following in the footsteps of Mr. Brown, who worked his way to distinction in the Lake Shore under William H. Newman. It is said that John Newall, one of the early geniuses of the Lake Shore, left upon it the stamp of his marvelous individuality and strength, and the heritage was handed

(*Continued on page* 1295)

MILDLY SPEAKING

WE'RE a bit proud of a new cigar that we're introducing.

IT'S THE

Wabon Panetela

We're making it in our wonderful new cigar factory—the big, white, show-place of cigardom. Like all **WAITT & BOND** cigars, it is made under the eyes of visitors.

It's a 10 cent cigar made especially for the man who wants **MILDNESS.** It will not suit the man of drugged nerves,—the man who smokes black and oily cigars with a kick in them,—unless he wants to get back to clear brain and steady nerves.

WABON PANETELA is for the temperate smoker. It has all the goodness of the costliest cigar and none of the morning-after nerve jangle.

It has a filler of the choicest long, clear Havana leaf that the best Cuban plantations can grow. Its wrapper is thin, silky Sumatra leaf.

And it's made in the long, slender panetela shape that is growing more and more popular with temperate smokers.

In **WABON PANETELA** we've answered the question, "How can I get real Havana cigars without a mule kick in them?"

We're packing **WABON PANETELAS** in handsome cedar packages just suited to tuck in a corner of your suitcase when you start on a trip, or for the top drawer of your office desk or library table, and ideal for gift purposes. There are 25 cigars in the box.

YOUR box will be sent by mail on receipt of $2.00. If the cigars don't meet your idea of mild, soothing, aromatic excellence after you have smoked five, return the balance and we'll return your $2.00.

WAITT & BOND, Inc.
716 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine.
250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
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Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly at spare moments, in your own home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a surprisingly short time you can speak a new language by the

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Disc or Cylinder Records — Send for Interesting Booklet and Particulars.

The Language-Phone Method
902 Putnam Bldg., 2 W. 45th St., N. Y.

It is plain now what the public wanted

Four $1550

A light car of quality — powerful, staunch and fast, yet comfortable — Jeffery built it. We have accomplished in the Jeffery Four and Six that which all motor car designers have either overlooked or striven *for in vain.*

Good mechanics know that the day of the big, lumbering car is gone—the great fuel wasting, giant motors and terrific tire expense.

True, the public has bought and used such cars—in fact, two years have passed without progress toward economy and efficiency. The only changes have been in equipment and body design.

The public waited, and cars just grew heavier and heavier—no better. The majority, in self defense, bought cheap cars—not because they were good, but because they were light and economical. Quality was lacking, of course, and comfort—out of the question.

Then came the Jeffery Four and Six, each dominant in its class. Designed alike and representing the latest foreign and American practice.

The leading American and foreign engineers had forecast such cars for 1916, but Jeffery did not wait. No one thought the new and ultimate type would come quite yet—and at such a price.

They counted without the public. They thought the American people demanded bulk, great size and wasted power. They counted without Jeffery, as the history of four eventful weeks will show.

Early in November the Jeffery Four and Six were announced.

Then came the demand. Telegrams from dealers selling other cars; good offers from big organizations willing to place orders for hundreds of cars. Then thousands of inquiries from prospective buyers and a flood of applications from salesmen wanting jobs.

The result? A five million dollar plant running night and day to produce the goods. But there will be no trouble about deliveries. The thousands that want Jeffery cars can get them because a plant like the Jeffery can produce them.

Now, just what did the public want?

They wanted what we have produced in the Jeffery Four. A high speed, light, mono-bloc motor, 3¾ x 5¼, counted not large in this country where many have been taught to measure horse-power by engine bulk instead of engine speed.

Yet, it is a big fellow when placed side by side with the great majority of the motors shown last month at the Paris show. Fifty-two out of eighty-six cars shown had smaller motors.

The public wanted the latest body—a Rothschild body. Not a streamline body, remember—but two years in advance of the design now used on so many cheaper cars.

The Lancia brought this design to the Paris show when streamline was popular and it caught the crowd. Rothschild took it to New York and Jeffery introduced it to the American public.

You know the rest. You've heard it talked on the streets—the highest grade car in its class in America.

The specifications tell the story

U. S. L. starting and lighting, without chains, gears or belts. Imported annular ball bearings. Speed it up to forty miles an hour, shut off your engine and coast half a mile.

Spicer universal joints, combination force feed and splash oiling system; four forward speed transmission — the lightest and easiest to operate.

High grade full floating type rear axle on imported annular ball bearings—a delight to the mechanic. Flexible leather coupling between clutch and transmission.

Vanadium steel in springs, rear axle drive shafts and front axle.

Rayfield carburetor; left drive and center control. Pressure feed gasoline tank; pump operated through cam shaft. Bosch Duplex ignition. Solar lamps with dimmer, operated by four position switch.

The Jeffery Four equipment includes Neverleek top, rain-vision windshield, Stewart-Warner speedometer, ammeter, extra demountable rim, with carrier; electrically lighted dash replete with latest attachments. Klaxet horn and complete tool equipment.

Do you want the book?

The Jeffery is a car that will delight the mechanic who takes pride in high grade materials and efficient design.

We have a booklet which will interest the mechanic or the layman. It's an unusual story, revealing some facts about motor cars that any mechanic might tell you in confidence.

Clip the coupon below and get the book.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Kenosha, Wis.

I want that book which you call "The Mechanic's Ideal car."

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The Jeffery Six weighs 3700 pounds, with full equipment, motor 3¾ x 5¼, 48 horse-power, Bosch Duplex ignition; wheel base 128 inches; wheels 36 x 4½ and on enclosed cars 37 x 5. Rayfield carburetor; Warner autometer, ammeter, engine driven power tire pump, Rothschild body and full floating rear axle.

Five passenger touring, or two passenger Roadster, $2250. Six passenger, $2300. Sedan five passenger, $3250. Limousine, $3700.

If it's in the Jeffery
It's High Grade

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

The Jeffery Four. From nothing to forty miles in twenty seconds.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1293)

down through Newman and Brown to Smith. The new president was for some time vice-president and general manager of the entire New York Central system, and is regarded as being well qualified for his new position. He is forty-nine and equipped with a strong physique. Here is his autobiography as told to a reporter for the New York *Evening World:*

I don't like to talk about myself. But my experience is that there is only one thing to do with a newspaper man and that is to tell him what he wants to know. Sooner or later he will find it out anyway, and you can usually avoid lots of trouble by telling him the whole story at once.

I started out to make my own way in the world when I was fourteen. My father had died and had left my mother with five children. We all worked. There were no drones in the hive.

As a little fellow I had always liked the railroads. They had a fascination for me. So after I had gone through the grammar school and had taken part of a high-school course, I thought I was ripe for a business career.

I obtained employment as a messenger boy in the Lake Shore offices in Cleveland at a salary of $18 per month. I tried to make myself useful and gradually picked up the routine of the stationery department until I was made an assistant clerk in that department.

From the stationery department I went to the purchasing agent's department, and there I ground out a routine for four years. I would meet the same salesmen month in and month out—a sort of mechanical existence that galled me. I couldn't see anything for me in the future in this department. I seemed to be up against a dead wall, so I resigned to take a fresh start.

I had not lost my love for railroading. I looked over the field and determined that the proper way to begin was in the mechanical or operating branch. I went to work in a construction gang on the Lake Shore.

And here let me say that a man's work must be congenial to him; he must love his task or there is a poor prospect of success for him in that branch. If his work isn't congenial, if he doesn't feel that he can put his whole soul into it, he will not be rendering the best service to his employer.

I took my turn at the sledge with the rest of the construction gang and lived about the same kind of life they did. But I kept in mind all the time that I must do the best I could for my employers. After four years' work in various gangs I was made a foreman of a construction gang at Adrian, Mich.

I was then twenty-two years old and —I got married. It is never a mistake for a young man to get married. A good woman will steady him and oftentimes give him an incentive to hustle when work is irksome.

I suppose the railroad people saw something in me, altho I was not making any stage plays for advancement, for in

Electric Trucks Give Long Service

RELIABILITY is the keynote of Electric Vehicle design and construction. Note these facts: There are several Electric Trucks of 1899 model still running. F. A. Poth & Sons Brewery, in Philadelphia, is using daily an Electric Truck delivered 11 years ago.

Several of the Electric Trucks operated by the New York Edison Company have been in use 10 years. An Electric has been used by Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, for 11 years; another by Stern Brothers, of New York City, for 9 years. Three of the Electric Vehicle fleet of Tiffany & Co. were delivered early in 1901.

Three of the Electric Trucks owned by Arnold, Constable & Co., New York City, were purchased in 1903, and an Electric built for B. Altman & Co., in 1898, is regularly used.

All of these first users have since rebought frequently. You really should investigate Electric Trucks *now.*

Send for this Book Today

"The Story of the Electric Truck"

The facts and figures that you want to know about the Electric Truck are contained in this beautifully printed book of 36 pages—yours on request. Cost of operation, etc.—actual photographs of the newest model Electric Trucks. Send for it today. Kindly ask for Booklet U.

Private advantage and public interest both favor the Electric

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You should take at least one non-technical magazine and keep up-to-date on the new wonders and advances in electricity and mechanics.

Modern Electrics and Mechanics illustrates and describes these subjects in a style that you will easily understand and enjoy. It contains from 128 to 160 pages monthly and is full of instructive and valuable articles on how to make things at home and answers your questions free. 15c per copy on news stands, $1.50 per year by subscription.

To acquaint new readers with this distinctive magazine we will send a 3 months' trial subscription for 25c, stamps or coin.

Can you think of a better investment for a quarter? Better send to-day.

MODERN ELECTRICS & MECHANICS
265 Fulton Street, New York

ORDER A BOX OF FOREST HOME FARM SAUSAGE

Made from the choicest cuts of yearling pigs and flavored with pure spices and home grown herbs. It's absolutely pure and the most delicious sausage you ever tasted. Wrapped in 1 lb. parchment packages and shipped in 5, 10, 20 or 50 lb. boxes.

30c a pound. Delivered at your door

Forest Home Farm Hams from yearling pigs cured by an old Southern process. 30c a lb.

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Fertilizer for Garden and Lawn

Double the yield of the garden and insure a velvety green lawn by using

Sheep's Head Sheep Manure

Pulverized, dry and clean, ready to apply. Two 100 lb. Bags $4, freight prepaid east of Missouri River.

Send for Booklet

NATURAL GUANO CO., 807 River St., Aurora, Ill.

Jaeger Sanitary Woolens

WOOL —natural, porous, undyed, Jaeger Made Woolens are the most practical, most healthful and most comfortable of all fabrics for men's and women's underwear—keep the warmth *in* and the cold *out*, and maintain an equable temperature. Permit ventilation and absorption, and prevent chills, coughs and colds. Endorsed by the medical profession.

Jaeger Woolen sweaters, coats, caps, reefers, etc., for outdoor wear.

Write for the facts about Jaeger Woolens.

Dr. Jaeger's S.W.S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 324 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 126 N. State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

Men's Mahogany Russet Shoe

A new, high grade walking model, with double sole and flange heel, at the moderate price of Six Dollars.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., New York
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

1890 I was made superintendent of the Kalamazoo division in Michigan. I was then twenty-six years old. This was the smallest road in the Lake Shore system, and some people have called it the kindergarten—a schooling for railroading possibilities. I thought it was a pretty big thing.

Then they made me superintendent of other divisions, and finally in 1901 I was appointed General Superintendent of the Lake Shore with headquarters in Cleveland. From there I was brought to New York in 1902 in the New York Central.

I have had only one maxim. Summed up briefly, it was "Do the best you can." My advice to a young man, if you think I am competent to give any, is this: Make yourself invaluable to your employer; study his interests in every particular; apply yourself to your task to the best of your ability, and your merit is bound to be recognized.

The great trouble with young men is that they get in a rut—get mechanical. A man to be valuable to his employer must have ideas. He must be able to think beyond the rules of the office or the precedents and be able to show that he has taken into his heart the solving successfully of the business problem with which he is associated.

So many young men are content to draw a fairly good salary—they have so much for expenses, so much for pleasure—and they work day in and day out as machines. The work is not even congenial, and they work in the face of the positive knowledge that there is no advancement for them.

THE HERO OF CULEBRA

FROM an engineer's viewpoint at least, no higher tribute could be paid to the memory of Lieut.-Col. David Du Bose Gaillard, who died recently as an indirect result of overwork while in charge of the work on the Culebra cut division of the Panama Canal, than that of Col. William M. Black, of the Army Corps of Engineers, who remarked to a newspaper reporter that Gaillard "laid out his plans in such a way that he got the maximum out of everything." Colonel Gaillard was generally recognized as one of the three or four most heroic figures in the story of the great work of digging the Canal, and the Culebra cut will serve as a fitting monument to his record of achievement. His career is sketched briefly by the Washington *Star:*

When Culebra cut was flooded by the blasting of Gamboa dike, October 10, Colonel Gaillard lay unconscious in his bed at the hospital in Baltimore.

Colonel Gaillard's work on the Culebra cut will always be regarded by the world as stupendous, and yet Colonel Gaillard performed his duties as quietly and as clear-sightedly as tho engaged upon a mere trifle of every-day engineering. When the treacherous clay, sliding upon slippery soapstone, intruded itself upon the work, making it necessary to remove hundreds

(*Continued on page* 1321)

THE advertising columns of The Digest now give the investor news of investment offerings almost as quickly as the daily papers. The change made in The Digest in September, giving a weekly insertion of editorial matter on Investments and Finance, affords the advertiser an opportunity to schedule copy for these pages and to reach quickly the investing public throughout the country. Many attractive bond issues are decided upon and sold within two or three weeks, so that this service fills a real need.

May we repeat in this announcement a statement that we have frequently made to Digest readers:

"The investment of money is a banker's business."

We say frankly that we have not the facilities for answering technical questions relating to investment offerings. They involve points which only experts in each branch of investment could answer satisfactorily.

We would point out to our readers that as publishers we protect them from unreliable investments, investigating the firms advertising with us and in many cases investigating each separate offering. We can not, however, undertake to advise them on the disposition of their funds, because this is essentially the business of a well equipped banking house.

Many financial houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. A small investor will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

If you seek advice or enlightenment on investments, you should write to a reputable banker.

When we ourselves have money to invest we consult a banker, and this is our suggestion to you.

NOTE.—In the advertising columns of a few magazines you will find the announcements of reputable financial houses. Many that do not advertise are equally good. We refer you in this issue to pages 1298 to 1306.

The Literary Digest

Reduce the Cost of Your Fire Insurance

by carrying on your automobile

"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN"

Pyrene TRADE MARK FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the Lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The ÆTNA Accident and Liability Company *and* The Automobile Insurance Co. of HARTFORD, Conn.,

now make a substantial reduction in rate of fire insurance if your car carries a Pyrene Extinguisher

THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
MORGAN G. BULKELEY, PRESIDENT
THE ÆTNA ACCIDENT & LIABILITY COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN. November 5th, 1913.

Hand Fire Extinguishers on Automobiles

Pyrene Mamufacturing Co.,

1358 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:- As it has always been our belief that the use of a handy and practical fire extinguisher would considerably reduce automobile fire losses, we have been pleased to accede to your request to investigate the Pyrene Hand Fire Extinguisher; and, as the result of our investigation and experiment, we are glad to be able to endorse the approval extended to the Pyrene Hand Fire Extinguisher by the National Board of Fire Underwriters as being a ready and effective means of extinguishing automobile fires.

We are therefore announcing that we are now prepared to make an adequate discount from our Automobile Insurance Premiums for automobiles suitably equipped with a Pyrene Hand Fire Extinguisher (one quart capacity, pump type, approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters) properly affixed to the automobile in a Pyrene Vehicle Bracket.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company

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Atlanta
Baltimore
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Chicago
Cincinnati
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Oklahoma City
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Richmond
St. Louis
St. Paul
Salt Lake City
San Antonio
York, Neb.

Pacific Coast Distributors
GORHAM ENGINEERING CO.
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

¶ Pyrene Fire Extinguisher provides the Actual Physical Protection.
The ÆTNA-AUTO Combination provides the Monetary Protection.

THE ÆTNA ACCIDENT & LIABILITY CO.
THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD CONN.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO
1358 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

PYRENE
MFG. CO.
1358 Broadway
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I am interested in Pyrene Fire Extinguishers and ÆTNA-AUTO policies. Mail me full particulars about Pyrene and reduction in cost of insurance.

Name_____

Street No. _____

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A

Guaranteed Investment

Netting 6½%

Value of security over three times bond issue.

Net earnings eight times maximum annual interest charge.

Uniformly successful history.

Guarantee represents additional net assets over six times bond issue.

Ask for Circular No. 835-R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS GOOD

THOMAS GIBSON contributes to *Moody's Magazine* a reassuring article on fundamental conditions in the financial world. His conclusion is that no reason exists in statistics for the present low level of prices for railway and industrial shares. He believes the question is "one of political apprehension," and that as soon as this is cleared up, there will be "a very great and sudden change in the attitude of people toward good securities." Liquidation has already been so thorough and so much timid money lies on deposit awaiting investment that "there is very little danger of any marked decline from the present level." In connection with this conclusion, he presents a series of interesting statistical statements as follows:

"The percentage of loans to deposits, specie to loans and reserves, on Saturday, November 29, compared with the preceding week, and the corresponding weeks for five years, are given below.

Date	*To deposits*	*To loans*	*Reserves*
Nov. 29, 1913...	101.37	19.76	25.60
Nov. 22, 1913...	100.42	20.74	26.35
Nov. 30, 1912...	102.21	18.76	25.24
Dec. 2, 1911...	100.06	19.51	25.91
Dec. 3, 1910...	103.28	19.18	25.44
Dec. 4, 1909...	100.63	19.64	25.20

"The average rate of return on money invested in 10 representative dividend-paying railroad stocks at the prices which obtained on Saturday, November 29, compared with the return at the close of the preceding week and at the close of the corresponding weeks for the last five years follows:

Date	*Return on money*	*4 mons. money*	*Call mon (average)*
Nov. 29, 1913...	5.96%	4¾%	4¾%
Nov. 22, 1913...	6.01	4¾	3¾
Nov. 30, 1912...	5.18	6	8½
Dec. 2, 1911...	5.35	4½	3¾
Dec. 3, 1910...	5.40	4½	2½
Dec. 4, 1909...	4.76	4¾	5

"Return on money is very large and rates for both time and call funds are about right.

"Bank clearings for week ending November 29:

Week ending	*New York*	*Outside N. Y.*	*Total U. S.*
Nov. 29, 1913..	$1,251,858,068	$1,619,270,738	$2,871,128,806
Nov. 22, 1913..	1,848,911,872	1,571,588,145	3,419,700,117
Nov. 30, 1912..	2,015,377,697	1,559,702,513	3,575,080,210
Dec. 2, 1911..	1,819,279,401	1,364,342,163	3,182,621,560
Dec. 3, 1910..	1,547,838,251	1,143,978,638	2,691,816,919
Dec. 4, 1909..	2,320,888,914	1,414,948,510	3,735,837,424

"Attention has been called numerous times to the importance of considering clearings outside of New York as representative of general business, while the big New York City clearings are seriously affected by a falling off in stock and bond sales. I find, however, that there is a rather loose habit on the part of many of our writers and commentators to refer only to the total clearings without discrimination or distinction. So viewed, there is every appearance of a sharp recession in business, but the entire loss appears in New York. The bank clearings are not of much use as barometers unless the information afforded by them is properly employed.

"Last week we handled on the New York Stock Exchange the almost unprecedentedly small amount of 522,300 shares as against 1,060,600 shares in the corresponding week in 1912 and 2,165,400 shares in the corresponding week of 1911. As this dulness is reflected in bonds, in private transactions, and in outside exchanges, it is easy to see that the effect upon clearings is great, and that it has not a considerable reference to general mercantile business. There is no doubt some recession in certain lines of trade, but no good evidence of the big contraction which many people are claiming without producing a scintilla of evidence of any such contraction.

"The average prices of 23 active rails, 18 active industrials, and the two combined at the close, November 29, together with five-year comparisons, follow:

Date	*23 rails*	*18 ind.*	*41 R. & I.*
Nov. 29, 1913...	80.87	59.96	70.41
Nov. 22, 1913...	80.62	60.22	70.42
Nov. 30, 1912...	97.87	75.06	84.46
Dec. 2, 1911...	96.11	66.56	81.33
Dec. 3, 1910...	93.24	67.45	80.34
Dec. 4, 1909...	108.03	83.96	95.99

ECONOMY SUPERSEDING EXTRAVAGANCE

It is asserted by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* that the disastrous habit of living up to or living beyond incomes, so prominent in this country during the past decade or more, "has already brought back habits of thrift to a great number of people." While incomes may not yet have been impaired, the business reaction has inspired in many a fear that incomes might be reduced. Hence "people far and wide have begun to economize." Already has this been felt by merchants in the holiday trade. Bankers, however, "consider it the best change for the better that can be noted." Altho a hard lesson to learn and follow, the experience of human nature teaches that it "can only be inculcated in the great majority by periodic hard times." One significant sign of the extent to which people have been living beyond their means is afforded by statistics of borrowings from life insurance companies. Early in December these were reported to have reached $550,000,000. Just what the limit to borrowings on insurance policies may be is not stated, but it is evident from these figures that "the limit has been approached more closely than ever before."

Students of conditions still assert that a very considerable part of the recent unwarranted extravagance of Americans was the purchase and operation of automobiles, a form of extravagance which belongs in a class with the extravagances which exhaust capital. Motoring "drives away old habits of thrift and frugality." The writer believes this pastime has "greatly accelerated the business reaction," and has "impelled a multitude of persons to live beyond their incomes," so that they now are "left without savings to tide them over a period of backward business." The writer says further of the influence of the motor-car:

"No section of the country has resisted its lure. North, south, east, and west, it has drawn money that purchasers could ill afford to spend, and it has been one of the most costly extravagances for the reason that the second-hand automobile is hard to

sell. It has not the market value of jewelry, the great extravagance of other days. In bad times it comes close to being economic loss, for it is next to impossible to realize on it except at a great sacrifice. Holders can only economize by laying up their machines and saving the expense of maintenance and operation. They can not take them to the banks, as they could jewelry, and borrow against them. So it happens that in the current period of business depression thousands of people have invested savings in such a way that they can get very little of them back."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS

A reader of *Investments* (now edited and controlled by Franklin Escher) said he would like to buy some standard rails now selling below par, but was "afraid to do so because of all this talk about Government ownership." He added that if there was any chance of the Government taking over the railroads, he for one "did not wish to hold any railway securities." In his dilemma he sought advice from the editor as to the likelihood of Government ownership, and received the following reply:

"Government ownership is, in our opinion, a remote contingency. There is a good deal of talk about it at the present time—there always is, especially when there has been a change in the Administration. Twenty years ago they were talking about the Government taking over the railroads just as they are to-day, but we haven't noticed that it has as yet been done. There are a lot of people in the country who think it would be a good thing, but the intelligent class of citizens who have looked into the question realized the difficulties and dangers of such a proposition. The man who has traveled abroad where the Government runs the railroads is in no hurry to have the same sort of thing prevail here. He realizes the inevitable lowering of the standard of efficiency which takes place when private gives way to public ownership, and is quite willing that money should be made out of the railroad business provided that he gets good service. And it is just because this opinion is so deep-rooted in the public mind that it is our idea, that, in spite of the talk that is going the rounds and the pessimistic utterances of some of the railroad presidents, it will be a long, long time before Government ownership in this country becomes an accomplished fact.

"That, however, you say, is only your opinion. Suppose you are wrong about it, and that, as Mr. Mudge and Mr. Ripley predict, the Government is bound to take over the railroads in the not distant future? In that case, where will I be if I hold their stocks?

"Surely, it is only an opinion, but even if that opinion is wrong we do not see why the man who holds the right kind of railroad securities will have anything to worry him. Five or six years ago when good dividend-paying stocks were selling up close to 200 and some of them were quoted at even more than that, the taking over by the Government of the railroads would have been a disastrous proposition from a stock-market standpoint. The investor, however, doesn't have to be told that to-day it is entirely different—that these good stocks now selling at par or slightly below are an entirely different proposition than they were five or six years ago, when they were selling pretty nearly twice as high. If the Government were to-morrow to take over such roads as Southern Pacific, Atchison, New York Central, or, in fact, pretty much any of the standard dividend-

For January Investment

$1,500,000 Kaufmann Department Store First Mortgage 6% Bonds

Unconditionally guaranteed by Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., the largest Retail Merchandise Establishment in Pittsburgh, Pa., with net earnings, calendar year, $816,061.26

Denominations, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000

We call the attention of all who have funds available for January investment to this offering. We have purchased these bonds after careful investigation, and recommend them in the strongest terms as a safe and profitable investment for the following principal reasons:

1. The high financial standing and great earning power of the guarantor corporation insure prompt payment of principal and interest.

2. The business conducted by the Kaufmann Department Stores was founded in 1871 and has grown from a small beginning to the largest enterprise of this character in Pittsburgh, with the highest credit rating. Its floor space has increased from 800 square feet to 700,000 square feet, and the number of its employes from 4 to 4,000.

3. The total quick assets of the Company were shown by an independent audit to be almost $3,000,000.

4. The net annual earnings of the last calendar year were more than nine times the greatest annual interest charge.

5. The bonds mature serially, $150,000 each year, from 1916 to 1925. We thus are able to offer investors bonds coming due in three to twelve years as they may desire. Bonds amounting to $250,000 of the final maturities have been sold to officers and directors of Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.

Kaufmann Department Stores Building (shown completed) occupying the entire block bounded by 5th Ave., Smithfield St., Diamond St. and Cherry Way, in the heart of Pittsburgh. The 5th Ave. and Smithfield St. corner is considered the best retail corner in this city.

We recommend the bonds as a safe and exceptionally attractive investment. The value of our recommendation is best shown by the fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest since this house was founded in 1882.

Reservations may be made for January delivery. Call or write for Investment Circular No. 546A.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BLDG. CHICAGO — ONE WALL ST. NEW YORK

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

Clark Heaters
For Auto, Sleigh or Carriage
Write for Complete Free Catalog
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 88 La Salle Ave., Chicago

Who Pays the Income Tax on Your Bonds?

IN many cases the one per cent. tax on bond interest is payable by the company that issued the bonds. We have in our files specific information on this point regarding most of the active and many inactive issues.

We will be glad to give you the benefit of this information as it applies to any bonds in which you may be interested.

Write or apply in person to our Income Tax Department

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway, New York City

6% MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from Income Tax

No safer investments can be found than *Serial* Bonds of Southern counties, towns, school and drainage districts.

Being on the ground, we frequently have opportunities to purchase entire issues at private sale, thus making it possible for us to furnish these bonds to our clients to net them the attractive rate of 6%.

These bonds being absolutely exempted under the Income Tax Law, no certificate of ownership is required for collection of interest.

Have your name placed on our mailing list to receive our offerings. Send now for our Circular No. 109 K either direct or through your own Banker.

New York, Chicago and Boston Bank References

Mortgage Securities Co.
CAPITAL PAID IN $600,000
WHITNEY-CENTRAL BUILDING
New Orleans
P. H. SAUNDERS, President. LEVERING MOORE, Active Vice Pres.

Are You Improving Your Investments?

Many investors who purchased sound securities under conditions entirely different from those which exist today should recognize the changes which have taken place during the past few years and endeavor to adjust their holdings so as to benefit by the attractive returns present prices make possible.

We have some definite suggestions which we would be glad to offer for consideration to those who communicate with us either by mail or in person.

Write for Circular EL-58

A. B. Leach & Co.

Investment Securities

149 Broadway, New York
8 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Boston Buffalo
Baltimore Philadelphia London, Eng.

The Income Tax is Not Levied on Coupons from American Municipal Bonds

We own and offer the following Municipal issue:

$21,000 Humiston, Iowa
Water Works 5½'s to yield 5⅛%
$25,000 Hickory Twp., N. C.
Road 6's to yield 5¼%
$20,000 Clay Co., Miss.
Road District 6's to yield 5½%
$20,000 Belzoni, Miss.
Sewer 6's to yield 5¾%
$3,000 Norton, S. C.
School District 6's to yield 6%

Booklet on Municipal Bonds free on request

ULEN & CO., 38 Dearborn St., Chicago

Income Tax Record

For the convenience of investors we have devised a simple form of pocket memorandum book in which may be kept a complete record of income tax deductions or exemptions on bond interest.

With this record at hand certificates of ownership, which must accompany all coupons presented for payment, may be filled out at any convenient time or place without reference to the bonds themselves.

The booklet also contains clear instructions for filling out certificates of ownership and other helpful information regarding the new Income Tax Law.

We shall be glad to send you a copy of this Booklet J-37 on request and in every possible way to assist you in complying with all the complex features of the law.

White, Weld & Co.

The Rookery 14 Wall St. 111 Devonshire St.
Chicago New York Boston

payers, do not think that those holding these shares at anywhere near the present level would have much to worry about."

NEW HAVEN STOCK HELD BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

Among railroad stocks rated in past years by insurance companies as good for their investments was New York, New Haven & Hartford. It is believed, however, that some of these companies reduced, or completely closed out, their holdings at the time, one or two years back, when the road was making clear its difficulties in paying the 8 per cent. dividend. Just how matters stand now with many of these companies is set forth in an article printed by *The Wall Street Journal*. Companies doing business in New York State show a book value for their holdings of this stock of $12,642,000, the market value at the present time being about $5,600,000 and the dividend formerly paid on this stock $680,000. The heavy loss the companies now face is distributed among forty-six of them. Of life-insurance companies, however, it is to be said that the only New York State life company that still holds New Haven shares is the Mutual. Following in detail is information on this subject compiled by the same newspaper:

"Because of the Armstrong law, passed in 1906, as result of the Hughes investigation, which recommended the life-insurance companies to sell all holdings of stocks within a specified time, there is only one New York State company still holding New Haven stock. This is the Mutual Life, which has $3,564,000 par value of the stock.

"The following table gives the insurance companies holding New Haven stock listed in the 1913 report of the Superintendent of Insurance of New York State, the par value, the book value, and the market value at 68. Authorities at the office of the Superintendent of Insurance say that the holdings in New Haven stock have not been materially reduced since the filing of the last reports.

LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW YORK STATE

	Par value	*Book value*	*Market value*
Mutual	$3,564,000	$5,553,600	$2,423,520

LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES IN OTHER STATES

*Aetna	$306,900	$366,200	$208,692
Berkshire	26,500	46,775	18,020
Conn. Mutual	232,800	284,499	158,304
Mass. Mutual	155,800	247,893	105,944
New Eng. Mutual	313,300	484,798	213,044
Phoenix Mutual	25,100	31,525	17,068
State Mutual	143,000	204,927	97,240
Travelers	360,000	593,321	244,800
Union Mutual	287,900	642,327	195,772
Total	$5,415,300	$8,275,285	$3,682,404

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NEW YORK STATE

	Par value	*Book value*	*Market value*
Agricultural	$33,300	$49,757	$22,644
Commonwealth	30,000	52,841	20,400
German-American	30,000	43,570	20,400
Germania Fire	50,000	84,112	34,000
Hanover Fire	60,000	86,850	40,800
Home	250,000	461,396	170,000
Williamsburg City	50,000	74,813	34,000
Total	$503,300	$853,339	$342,244

FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES IN OTHER STATES

	Par value	*Book value*	*Market value*
Aetna	$481,300	$551,702	$327,284
American Union	20,000	31,259	13,600
Boston	175,000	298,406	119,000
Connecticut	73,700	113,871	50,116
Equit. Fire & M.	20,000	20,000	13,600
Germ. Am. of Md.	18,700	23,936	12,716
Hartford	400,000	491,446	272,000
National	35,500	48,635	24,140
New Hampshire	32,300	32,300	21,964
Old Colony	50,000	75,038	34,000
Orient	67,500	84,163	45,900
Phoenix	375,000	442,820	255,000
Springf. Fire & M.	600,000	972,934	408,000
Amer. Mutual	18,000	25,627	12,240
Enterprise Mutual	18,000	25,327	12,240
R. I. Mutual	82,000	109,654	55,760
State Mutual	26,500	31,117	18,020
Total	$2,493,500	$3,378,235	$1,695,580

* Morgan G. Bulkeley is president of the Aetna Life Insurance of Hartford.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

	Par value	*Book value*	*Market value*
Commercial Union	$55,000	$83,790	$37,400
Munich	16,800	21,000	11,424
Total	$71,800	$104,790	$48,824
Misc. companies	21,500	30,344	14,620
Grand total	$8,505,400	$12,641,993	$5,783,672

"Of the foregoing companies, twenty-eight are located in the New England States, where the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad operates.

"Since the tabulation of these figures, the New Haven stock has gone to 65⅝, a new low record. At this figure the 85,054 shares would be worth $5,600,000.

"All of the stock held by the insurance companies was bought at a premium, except that held by the Equitable Fire and the New Hampshire Fire, which was secured at par."

"BABY" BONDS

Much work in publicity remains yet to be done by bankers, investment houses, and financial periodicals before the public will understand how easy it now is to invest small sums of money in bonds. An example of this is afforded in a recent letter to *The Wall Street Journal*, in which a lawyer, or broker, wrote to ask for a list of such bonds in denominations of $500, saying the Southern Pacific collateral 4s were the only bonds of that denomination that he was able to discover. In reply the editor prints a list of more than twenty $500 bonds, and another list nearly as long of $100 bonds. He says the number of bonds of both classes is increasing, "due to a catering to the small investor," even of bonds in denominations of $100. New issues now frequently include $100 bonds. The lists printed in reply to this correspondent are described as containing "bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, which enjoy a fairly active market." The last sale and bid price are given, and the amount of the yield at those prices, as follows:

$100 Bonds	*Last sale or bid price*	*Yield P.C.*
C., B. & Q. Den. div. 4s	99	4.08
C., M. & St. Paul conv. 4½s	101⅜	4.44
Col. & S. ref. & ext. mtg. 4½s	91½	5.15
N. Y. & Green. Lake prior lien 5s.	98	5.12
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. mtg. 4s	68	5.65
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s.	103⅛	5.70
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s.	107½	5.45
Norf. & West. 1st cons. mtg. 4s	93	4.25
South. Pac. Co. San F. term. first mortg. 4s	84½	4.81
Vir. Ry. Co. 1st mtg. 50-yr. 5s	97½	5.11
Amer. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s	84½	5.48
Amer. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s	95	4.91
Lacl. Gas of St. Louis 1st mtg. 5s.	97½	5.14
Portl. Railway, L. & Power first & ref. mortg. sinking fund 5s	94	5.40
Liggett & Myers deb. 5s	97	5.19
P. Lorill. deb. 5s	96½	5.22
$500 Bonds		
Atch., T. & S. Fé gen. mtg. 4s	92½	4.34
Atch., T. & S. Fé adj. mtg. 4s	83¼	4.82
B. & O. prior lien gen. 3½s	90½	4.46
B. & O. 1st mtg. 4s	90½	4.48
B. & O. convert. deb. 4½s	91½	5.19
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. mtg. 4s	81¼	5.30
Erie R. 1st con. mtg. 4s prior l'n.	81¾	4.86
Long I. gtd. ref. mtg. 4s	90	4.39
Mobile & Ohio gen. mtg. 4s	82	5.30
N. Y. Cen. W. S. gtd. 1st mtg. 4s.	90½	4.21
N. Pac. prior lien & 1st gtd. mog. 4s.	92⅛	4.32
Oregon-Wash. Rail. & Nav. 1st & refunding mortgage 4s	86⅜	4.63
P. RR. 10-yr. conv. gold 3½s	97⅛	5.00
Un. Pac. 1st RR. & ld. gt. mtg. 4s	94½	4.29
Un. Pac. 1st RR. & ld. 1st & ref. 4s.	91½	4.38
Un. Pac. Oregon Short Line cons. first and g. 5s	106½	4.13
Cumb. Tel. & Tel. 25-yr. 1st & gen. mortgage 5s, 1937	95	5.37
Mich. State Tel. Co. 1st mtg. 5s	96	5.30
N. Y. Tel. 1st & gen. mtg. 30-yr. 4½s	95⅝	4.79
South. Bell Tel. & Tel. 1st mtg. sinking fund 5s	96½	5.25
Gen. El. Co. gold deb. 5s	102	4.88
U. S. Steel Corp. g. s. f. 5s	99⅜	5.02

DECLINE IN BUILDING OPERATIONS

Among features of the present decline in business frequently commented on is the decline in building operations. While Boston and Philadelphia report gains, New York and Chicago show declines. A compilation of returns from the leading cities of the country—94 in all—shows, for November of this year, a decline of 26 per cent. compared with November last year. The loss in New York was 64 per cent., in Chicago 15; the gain in Boston 6 per cent., in Philadelphia 4. Rochester lost 33 per cent., Syracuse 53, Buffalo 30, St. Paul 42, Duluth 48.

These statistics were collected by *Construction News*. Meanwhile *Bradstreet's* has a similar compilation, but it extends over more cities—133. The total expenditure in these cities for November was $49,734,000; last year the total was $60,705,000, or a percentage in decline of 28.8. Seventy-eight of the 133 cities showed declines for November, while 56 showed increases. *Bradstreet's* presents a detailed comparison of expenditures at these 133 cities for November and October this year and for November, 1912, from which the following are taken:

Cities	Nov., 1913	I. or D. from Nov., 1912		Oct., 1913
Akron, Ohio	$173,135	D.	56.4	$463,425
Albany, N. Y.	277,855	D.	37.4	781,965
Atlanta, Ga.	266,724	D.	78.4	338,315
Atlantic City, N. J.	147,410	D.	66.8	158,068
Augusta, Ga.	106,175	I.	70.8	48,060
Baltimore, Md.	589,358	D.	21.5	815,266
Berkeley, Cal.	205,500	I.	25.0	158,050
Binghamton, N. Y.	101,390	D.	58.6	233,955
Birmingham, Ala.	289,780	D.	17.1	254,741
Boston, Mass.	1,063,225	D.	75.7	624,590
Bridgeport, Conn.	239,852	I.	28.4	185,270
Brockton, Mass.	267,953	I.	126.2	223,435
Buffalo, N. Y.	580,000	D.	30.6	1,347,000
Cambridge, Mass.	104,525	D.	50.4	96,413
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	497,000	I.	179.9	496,000
Chicago, Ill.	6,490,650	D.	14.8	9,314,050
Cincinnati, Ohio	299,440	D.	29.3	453,165
Cleveland, Ohio	1,241,646	I.	.8	1,979,075
Columbus, Ohio	398,770	I.	61.1	590,005
Dallas, Tex.	876,615	I.	175.4	519,435
Davenport, Iowa	103,100	I.	56.6	149,900
Dayton, Ohio	109,575	D.	81.5	234,630
Denver, Col.	155,129	D.	51.2	241,703
Des Moines, Iowa	108,990	D.	20.5	122,360
Detroit, Mich.	1,803,710	I.	16.4	3,079,540
Duluth, Minn.	204,700	D.	48.3	212,452
East Orange, N. J.	117,303	D.	41.2	136,966
Elizabeth, N. J.	121,438	D.	24.8	180,405
Erie, Pa.	193,504	I.	103.1	179,813
Evansville, Ind.	103,405	D.	25.3	139,086
Fort Wayne, Ind.	102,159	D.	38.1	173,785
Fort Worth, Tex.	159,400	I.	98.7	139,950
Grand Rapids, Mich.	275,384	I.	14.5	257,863
Hartford, Conn.	1,071,045	I.	298.1	422,865
Holyoke, Mass.	191,780	I.	54.0	44,500
Houston, Tex.	214,395	D.	4.0	383,970
Huntington, W. Va.	115,065	I.	78.0	180,149
Indianapolis, Ind.	479,711	D.	31.5	573,049
Jacksonville, Fla.	165,725	D.	7.8	124,100
Kansas City, Kans.	52,703	D.	68.2	69,030
Kansas City, Mo.	934,672	D.	42.9	1,540,705
Lincoln, Neb.	145,623	D.	29.6	89,037
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,200,158	D.	53.7	1,701,550
Louisville, Ky.	184,910	D.	28.4	332,580
Manchester, N. H.	150,234	I.	81.4	149,022
Medford, Mass.	200,000	I.	136.4	150,935
Memphis, Tenn.	211,271	D.	64.1	196,990
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,711,300	I.	3.9	1,210,123
Minneapolis, Minn.	820,990	I.	15.9	1,240,950
Newark, N. J.	542,772	D.	23.2	675,530
New Bedford, Mass.	245,675	I.	80.1	388,000
New Haven, Conn.	214,475	D.	33.5	214,785
New Orleans, La.	139,716	D.	29.4	208,750
New York City—				
Manhattan*	3,424,500	D.	61.3	2,442,100
Manhattan†	697,237	I.	41.9	556,503
Bronx*	314,750	D.	83.0	705,485
Bronx†	101,864	D.	37.2	201,912
Brooklyn	2,052,575	D.	6.0	2,222,630
Queens	1,332,892	D.	35.3	1,206,538
Total, N. Y. City	7,923,818	D.	49.2	7,335,168
Norfolk, Va.	92,129	I.	12.4	78,812
Oakland, Cal.	414,226	D.	58.0	777,387
Omaha, Neb.	268,590	D.	17.0	294,025
Pasadena, Cal.	123,389	D.	41.4	133,920
Peoria, Ill.	184,605	I.	117.6	291,909
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,026,565	I.	5.5	2,716,850
Pittsburg, Pa.	698 617	I.	.5	1,362,387
Portland, Ore.	653,830	D.	5.0	784,220
Richmond, Va.	281,399	D.	21.5	147,060
Roanoke, Va.	92,775	D.	23.6	85,390

* New York. †Alterations.

(*Continued on page* 1303)

Income Tax Chart

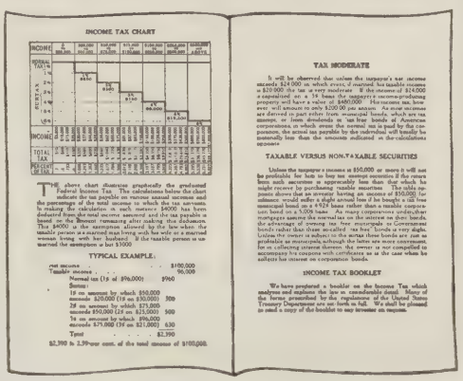
We have prepared in pamphlet form a reference chart enabling the person interested to ascertain at a glance the following information concerning the income tax.

1.—The amount of income subject to normal tax.
2.—The amount of income subject to graduated surtax.
3.—The exact amount in round numbers of tax imposed upon a given income.
4.—The exact percentage of the imposed tax to the income.

A typical example of the proper method of using the chart is also shown, together with instructive comment regarding taxable and non-taxable securities.

A copy of this Income Tax Chart will be sent upon request with our general circular. The circular contains a comprehensive list of high grade investment bonds whereon the issuing companies have agreed to pay the normal tax.

Address Dept. D-10


INCOME TAX CHART

TAX MODERATE

TAXABLE VERSUS NON-TAXABLE SECURITIES

INCOME TAX BOOKLET

TYPICAL EXAMPLE.

N. W. Halsey & Co.

NEW YORK 49 Wall St.
PHILADELPHIA 1421 Chestnut St.
CHICAGO La Salle and Adams Sts.
BOSTON Halsey & Co., Inc.
BALTIMORE 631 Munsey Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO 424 California St.

INTEREST RATES

What rate of interest does your money earn? Make a comparison with the following returns:

Principal	Annual Income
$100	$4.50 to $5.00
500	22.50 " 25.00
1000	45.00 " 60.00
3000	145.00 " 180.00
5000	250.00 " 300.00

These liberal returns are now to be obtained on conservative investment bonds, and are due primarily to the present world-wide demand for loanable funds.

Ask us to send Circular 1302, "Diversified Investments."

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

5% FARM MORTGAGES 6%

on rich, producing, well located farms netting you 5 and 6 per cent.

Steadily increasing land values. Security readily salable at two and one-half to three times the mortgage.

55 years in this business and not a cent lost to investors
Our new List No. 50 will be sent upon request

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Founded A. D. 1858 Washington, Ill.

7% Your Money Will Earn 7% & 8%

invested in first mortgages in Oklahoma City improved real estate. We have never had a loss. Interest paid promptly. Value of property three times amount of loan. Write for **free** booklet describing our business and list of loans. We have loans of $150.00 to $10,000.00.

Aurelius-Swanson Co.
31 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

Consolidated Light & Power Company and Chippewa Construction Company

The Power Company is an operating Company, doing business in Michigan at Alma, Shepherd, Mt. Pleasant, Rosebush, Clare, Coleman and Gladwin. Its power is generated by one Hydro-Electric and one Auxiliary Steam Plant at Mt. Pleasant, and one Hydro-Electric and one Auxiliary Steam Plant at Clare, and is transmitted over about eighty miles of high tension lines.

The Construction Company was organized for the purpose of building certain properties for the Power Company. Its assets consist of certain local distribution systems, material, dam sites, partly constructed power house and certain interests in the Gas and Electric Companies at Greenville, Michigan. The assets of both Companies will be offered for sale at public auction

Tuesday, January 13, 1914

At the Congress Street Entrance to the Wayne County Building, at Detroit.

The hour of sale for the Power Company is 12 o'clock noon, and for the Construction Company 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

For terms of sale and further information about the property, apply to

DETROIT TRUST COMPANY, Receiver
Penobscot Building DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HONEST COMPARISONS TO CONVINCE MUDDLED BUYERS

THE Chandler Light Weight Six at $1785 is the first car ever offered to the public in a way that *demands actual comparison* with *all* other cars—point by point—and *gives you the means to secure such comparison.*

The Chandler Car represents a so much greater standard of automobile value that it is in itself a sensation. And the new method here enployed to demonstrate comparative automobile values places automobile buying on a really scientific basis and proves absolutely our confidence in the Chandler Six.

We *want* the honest comparisons and we give you the way to secure them because we *know* this will sell Chandler Cars. If we were not certain of superiority we would try to sell this car in the usual way—with whirlwind advertising, high-sounding claims or expensive pictures.

"THE PROOF SHEET"

Sent on Request

shows you the way to eliminate much of the "bunk" that has been a part of automobile selling. The man who starts out to buy an automobile in the usual way gets so much miscellaneous information—so much general "talk"—and hears so much carefully arranged selling argument and so many subtle "knocks" that he becomes confused by claims and counter claims and forgets them all. But with *The Proof Sheet* filled out and proved up he has before him in tabulated form *all* the *vital* points that *show* which car he should *really* buy among all those he is considering. He can make his selection (no matter how great the range of prices) with absolute accuracy.

Weight (fully equipped) 2879 lbs.

CHANDLER $1785

Light Weight Six **Built By Men Who Know**

Not Only a Six You Can Afford to Buy— But a Six You Can Afford to Run—

You can get equally light weight in other cars for less money, but you cannot get Chandler power, flexibility and quality. You can pay more than $1785 but you cannot get light weight and Chandler economy of upkeep.

The Chandler Six is probably the lightest car of its size and power ever built—yet just as strong and sturdy as a car can be. No other five-passenger car at any price offers so many high-class features in design and construction nor such complete and high-grade equipment. Points which are featured in the advertising of other cars at all sorts of prices are mere details of Chandler construction and equipment.

The builders of the Chandler have been building world-famous sixes for many years. Thus in the Chandler car you pay no extra price for costly errors and expensive experiments, but you secure all the unquestioned advantages of the six, with all the economy of the most economical fours—you get a motor that is unequalled *in any car at any price* and which is without vibration at any running speed—built in our own factory—and cannot be found in any other car.

The car itself is big, sturdy, luxurious and graceful. It runs from 3 to 55 miles per hour without shifting a gear and is one of the best hill climbers ever built. It rides comfortably and safely over bad roads because of proper weight distribution and spring suspension. Yet because of its light weight and remarkably efficient motor it is daily averaging over 16 miles on one gallon of gasoline and you will get hundreds of extra miles out of every set of tires.

IMPORTANT Compare the Chandler Car point by point with all others as regards the following: What Drive and Control? *The Chandler has Left Side Drive and Center Control.* What Lighting and Starting? *Westinghouse Separate Systems of Electric Lighting and Starting in the Chandler.* What Wheel-Base? *The Chandler has 120 inches.* Has it *Silent Chain* or Spur Gears? *The Chandler has imported Coventry Chains.* Has it *Quick Adjustable Storm Curtains? The Chandler has genuine Jiffy Curtains.* Has it the best make of *Demountable Rims? The Chandler has Firestone Demountable Rims.* Is the *Motor* and *Entire Power Plant Mud-Proof* (without ugly splash pans beneath)? Is the *Valve Mechanism enclosed?* Are *Entire Oiling Mechanism* and *Oil Pipes Enclosed in Motor? You get all these advantages in the Chandler.* Is the *Clutch Multiple Disc* or Cone? *The Chandler is Multiple Disc—Discs of Raybestos and Steel.*

How about the *Bearings* in the Transmission and Rear Axle? *The Chandler has F. & S. Imported Annular Ball Bearings*—not roller bearings. What make *Carburetor? Stromberg in the Chandler. Magneto? Bosch.* What *Cooler? Mayo Genuine Mercedes type Honeycomb Radiator on Chandler.* What *Electric Lighting System? Chandler has the Westinghouse.* What *Speedometer? We use the Jones.* Is the *Gasoline Tank* in front or *in the rear out of danger? On the Chandler it is in the rear.* Has the Gasoline Tank ample capacity—say 20 *gallons? It has on the Chandler.* And about *Road Clearance? The Chandler has 10 1-2 inches.* Do you get an *8-day Clock, Solar Lamps,* and all other accessories that make for comfort and service? *You do with the Chandler.*

Is the car *simple* to operate and keep in good running order and is everything *easily get-at-able? This is true of the Chandler.*

Complete Proof Sheet Sent Free

All the above—and other details which should determine your choice of an automobile—are covered by our large complete Proof Sheet, which we will gladly mail to you on request. If you want to buy wisely instead of blindly don't buy without writing for a copy and having it filled in and proved up.

The Men Who Know

F. C. CHANDLER, former vice-president, general manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

C. A. EMISE, former sales manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

W. S. M. MEAD, former foreign sales manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

S. REGAR, former treasurer and director, Lozier Motor Co.

J. V. WHITBECK, former engineer, Lozier Motor Co.

C. A. CAREY, former purchasing agent, Lozier Motor Co.; assistant purchasing agent, Ford Motor Co.

J. R. HALL, former manager supply, repair and service departments, Lozier Motor Co.

Over $4,000,000 worth of Chandler Cars already sold to the strongest list of dealers ever associated with a new car. Get in touch with the Chandler dealer in your city and make him prove our claims. Catalogue and name of nearest dealer on request.

The Chandler Motor Car Co., 812-822 E. 131st Street, Cleveland

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(Continued from page 1301)

Cities	Nov., 1913	I. or D. from Nov., 1912	Oct., 1913
Rochester, N. Y.	649,571	D. 32.9	735,403
Sacramento, Cal.	225,540	D. 18.7	236,245
Salt Lake City, Utah	171,800	I. 84.1	171,795
San Antonio, Tex.	102,800	D. 60.9	275,420
San Diego, Cal.	263,511	D. 64.7	563,779
San Francisco, Cal.	1,142,986	D. 40.2	1,118,280
Scranton, Pa.	156,625	I. 1.2	102,251
Seattle, Wash.	387,790	D. 3.9	474,190
Sioux City, Iowa	116,925	I. 7.4	365,162
Springfield, Mass.	951,295	I. 128.0	327,498
St. Joseph, Mo.	132,515	I. 43.8	61,128
St. Louis, Mo.	976,537	I. .5	598,796
St. Paul, Minn.	647,682	D. 40.7	804,252
Syracuse, N. Y.	182,330	D. 54.0	121,305
Tacoma, Wash.	63,520	D. 60.2	138,223
Tampa, Fla.	142,660	I. 58.0	114,163
Toledo, Ohio	283,555	I. 4.0	868,165
Utica, N. Y.	143,825	I. 92.2	457,702
Washington, D. C.	644,030	D. 20.4	660,932
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	212,428	I. 109.9	206,687
Worcester, Mass.	299,688	D. 59.3	494,044
Youngstown, Ohio	150,740	D. 25.7	207,680
Total, 133 cities	$49,734,054	D. 28.8	$60,705,397

Another table in *Bradstreet's* gives totals for leading American cities from January, 1911, down to and including November, 1913, in order to show "the rise and fall in the building industry in the past thirty-five months," as follows:

	1912	1911	Change, per cent.
Jan., 132 cities	$41,411,871	$48,555,636	D. 14.7
Feb., 134 cities	54,607,238	42,842,495	I. 27.4
March, 141 cities	78,588,240	80,470,184	D. 2.3
First quarter	$174,607,349	$171,868,315	I. 1.5
April, 140 cities	$99,561,328	$83,339,805	I. 19.4
May, 141 cities	93,105,947	79,960,920	I. 16.4
June, 140 cities	94,707,643	87,946,080	I. 7.6
Second quarter	$287,374,918	$251,246,805	I. 14.3
Six months	$461,982,267	$423,115,120	I. 9.1
July, 141 cities	$85,720,991	$78,407,023	I. 9.3
August, 142 cities	81,900,934	91,268,999	D. 10.2
Sept., 142 cities	67,921,024	72,225,168	D. 5.9
Third quarter	$235,542,949	$241,901,190	D. 2.6
Nine months	$697,525,216	$665,016,310	I. 4.8
Oct., 143 cities	$72,275,680	$66,746,617	I. 8.2
Nov., 141 cities	69,935,837	66,049,706	I. 5.8
Dec., 146 cities	73,370,322	54,315,166	I. 35.0
Fourth quarter	$215,581,839	$187,111,489	I. 15.2
Twelve months	$913,107,055	$852,127,799	I. 7.1

	1913	1912	
Jan., 145 cities	$54,340,563	$48,692,024	I. 11.6
Feb., 145 cities	61,141,275	51,494,295	I. 18.7
March, 146 cities	81,220,557	79,409,845	I. 2.2
First quarter	$196,702,395	$179,596,164	I. 9.5
April, 145 cities	$96,918,246	$103,189,722	D. 6.0
May, 146 cities	88,706,252	95,008,769	D. 6.6
June, 146 cities	80,859,953	96,958,920	D. 16.6
Second quarter	$266,484,451	$295,157,411	D. 9.7
Six months	$463,186,846	$474,753,575	D. 2.4
July, 145 cities	$75,501,375	$87,580,278	D. 13.7
August, 146 cities	63,720,880	83,462,183	D. 23.6
Sept., 143 cities	76,720,050	68,680,476	I. 11.7
Third quarter	$215,942,305	$239,722,937	D. 10.0
Nine months	$679,129,151	$714,476,512	D. 5.0
October, 144 cities	$63,035,385	$73,128,886	D. 13.8
Nov., 133 cities	49,734,054	69,934,454	D. 28.8

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

That Germany in late years has made perhaps greater industrial progress than any other European country long since passed into general popular belief. Just what this means in actual figures of trade and manufacturing has recently been set forth in a letter from a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist*, who says this progress, during the past twenty-five years, "has continually astonished even the observer who has lived

(Continued on page 1305)

Don't Accept a Substitute for Champion Priming Plugs

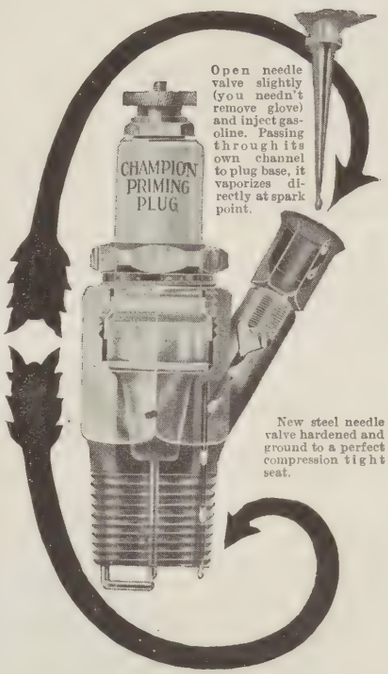
Champion Priming Plugs start any motor in any weather, on the first quarter turn.

Last winter thousands of users were delighted to find that they cut out the mean part of cold weather motoring.

Thousands more who wanted them were disappointed, because we could not keep up with the flood of orders.

This season's demand for them began long before the first snow fell.

They put the few drops of gasoline needed for starting right where you want them—then fire them with a hot, fat "*Champion*" spark.


Open needle valve slightly (you needn't remove glove) and inject gasoline. Passing through its own channel to plug base, it vaporizes directly at spark point.
CHAMPION PRIMING PLUG
New steel needle valve hardened and ground to a perfect compression tight seat.

Don't accept an imitation. See that the word "*Champion*" is on the porcelain.

This is the only priming plug in which gasoline flows down a separate channel in the plug's shell, thus obviating sooting-up and danger of breaking the porcelain.

Sold everywhere at $1.25 each. If not at your dealer's, send us $5 for four *Champion Priming Plugs*—prepaid and guaranteed.

FREE—with each set of four *Champion Priming Plugs* we give a handsome nickeled wrench fitting the plug, bushing and needle valve.

Disregard coupon if you want the special size for motorcycles, but give name and year of motorcycle.

Champion Spark Plug Company

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Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio

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My car is a ..... of the year .....

Address .....

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Ownership of New Building—Fronting 92 feet on State Street and 48 feet on Wabash Avenue, an entire block in depth. Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. will occupy the first six stories and double basement, the remaining thirteen floors are finished into attractive specialty shops.

SITUATED ON STATE STREET

extending over and under Holden Court to Wabash Ave., between Madison and Washington Sts. Frontages and entrances on two leading thoroughfares. New, mammoth nineteen story and double basement, fireproof, steel and terra cotta duplex structure, with ground area of 19,860 sq. feet. This massive department store, specialty shop and office building will be one of Chicago's architectural splendors. The new, substantial edifice is supported by concrete caissons resting on bed rock. A beautiful arcade extends through the entire building, penetrating the busiest retail shopping center in the world.

Additional Security

All leases are assigned to the trustee for protection of bondholders and rents deposited to provide for payment of interest and principal. Provision has also been made by the owners to pay $240,000 per annum for space which they occupy. Estimated rental 180,000 sq. feet of specialty shops $360,000. In addition to the above mentioned security this bond is the direct obligation of Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., whose capital stock is $4,500,000.

We Recommend these Bonds and Advise Immediate Purchase

Oldest Banking House in Chicago—A State Bank
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To upholster a Detroit Electric takes days of the most careful work by a corps of skilled craftsmen. The result is Detroit Electric comfort; like riding in a finely appointed yacht on a summer sea.

From the engineer's drawing board to the final inspection "quality first" is the watchword of every department in the Detroit Electric factory.

Because we have put quality first in building our cars, in choosing our selling representatives and in maintaining our service to owners, Detroit Electric cars sell two for one over any other electric car.

For 1914 the Detroit Electric offers you the widest choice both in body types and mechanical features. Note the prices:

Victoria	$2300	Gentlemen's Roadster . .	$2500
4-Pass. Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2550	4-Pass. Brougham, Rear Seat Drive	2850
5-Pass. Brougham, Front Seat Drive	2800	5-Pass. Brougham, Detroit Duplex Drive . .	3000

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Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, U. S. A.

Builders of the Detroit Electric

Largest manufacturers of electric pleasure vehicles in the world

THE Detroit ELECTRIC

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 1303)

in Germany and witnessed its development from year to year." He bases his letter on a composite picture which has just been produced by Dr. Carl Helfferich, a director of the Deutsche Bank, and is about to appear in book form. Germany in twenty years has doubled her agricultural efficiency, her industries have increased even faster, and she has been saving $2,380,000,000 a year. Following are items in this correspondent's letter:

"Yet Helfferich's statistics, based upon the official reports, show that the yield per acre of wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay has increased 77.7 per cent. in twenty-five years; and the aggregate yield of these crops increased 87.7 per cent., notwithstanding an increase of only 5.8 per cent. in their acreage. In all these crops Germany is getting a larger yield per acre than any other of the large agricultural countries. At the same time Germany has increased its production of beet sugar about two-and-one-half fold. These remarkable results in agriculture appear all the more striking when one remembers that the number of persons engaged in agriculture has remained practically stationary during the period in question, whereas the percentage of the population subsisting from agriculture dropt from 42 per cent. in 1882 to 28.5 per cent. in 1907.

"In industrial production, of course, results have been for the most part still more remarkable. The coal production of the country—including lignite—rose from 76,200,000 tons in 1887 to 259,400,000 tons in 1912. The gain of 240 per cent. is without a parallel in any other country except the United States. At the same time the German production of iron ores has increased threefold, while the excess of iron ore exports of more than 700,000 tons for 1887 was converted by 1912 into an excess of imports by nearly 10,000,000 tons. During the same period pig-iron production rose from 4,024,000 to 17,853,000 tons. From 1886 to 1910 Germany increased its steel production 1,335 per cent., the United States 910 per cent., and England 154 per cent.

"Production statistics are not at hand for the other industries, but the increase in the number of employees and in steam power in a few of them gives an idea of their rapid development. In the machinery industry the number of persons employed increased 229 per cent. from 1882 till 1907, and more than 100 per cent. was recorded in mining and smelting, earths and stone, chemicals, paper, printing, and building. Still more remarkable was the gain in steam power, for which the statistics cover only the twelve years 1895–1907. In that brief period only four industries—textiles, woodworkings, foods and beverages, and printing—failed to increase their power more than 100 per cent., while the building trade gained 308 and machinery 557 per cent., and other industries between 100 and 200 per cent. This wholly leaves out of account the great increase in electrical energy.

"From 1890 to 1910 Germany increased its railway mileage 42.6 per cent., against 44.6 for the United States and much smaller figures for England and France. From 1885 to 1911 the freight movement on the railways increased in ton-miles nearly 273 per cent., the passenger traffic 377 per cent. Germany's commercial marine made a gain in steam tonnage from 470,000 net register tons in 1888 to 2,655,000 tons in 1913. From 1887 to 1912 Germany's import trade rose from $740,000,000 to $2,610,000,000, while exports rose from $747,000,000 to $2,156,000,000. In the same years Germany's total foreign trade gained 214.7 per cent., as compared with 173.3 for the United States, 113.1 for Great Britain, and 98.1 for France.

"The effect of all this increased activity in agriculture, manufacturing, and trade is reflected in the rapid growth in the aggregate income of the German people. This total income Helfferich estimates now at not less than $9,525,000,000, or probably somewhat more. For the year 1896 his estimate is only $5,120,000,000. Hence there has been an average yearly gain of $275,000,000 during the past sixteen years. As compared with the above estimate of the annual income of the German people, Leroy-Beaulieu estimated the income of the French people five years ago at $5,000,000,000; and Chiozza Money several years ago made an estimate of $8,310,000,000 for the English people. Thus the income of the German people amounts to a considerably greater total than that of those two rich countries.

"Taking up the subject of aggregate national wealth Helfferich applies two methods of calculation, one based on the assessments for the property tax in Prussia and several of the other States, and the other on the volume of property insured against fire in Germany. The totals recorded in both cases, of course, had to be corrected by making additions for property escaping taxation or not covered by insurance; and these additions appear to have been made in a very conservative spirit. According to the former method he arrives at an aggregate national wealth of $68,000,000,000; while the total reached by the latter method was nearly $80,000,000,000. He assumes a mean of about $75,000,000,000 for the national wealth.

"The growth of the national wealth—*i.e.*, the savings of the people, together with the created and the natural increment in the value of property—is placed at an average of between $1,430,000,000 and $1,670,000,000 during the past fifteen years; and in the most recent years the growth has even risen to $2,380,000,000 a year. Fifteen years ago the yearly accretion was hardly half so great."

BUYING RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

Statistics compiled by *The Wall Street Journal* show that the railroads "are still out of the market for equipment." A belief exists that, when buying does set in the orders will be "much smaller than in 1912." What rail-buying there has been this season "was conducted on a very conservative scale." One manufacturer is referred to as having said that "not in twenty years has he witnessed such a dearth of railway orders." Following are further interesting items in this article in connection with present conditions in the industry:

"In normal years many of the big railroads of the country would have had their rail orders placed early in the autumn, but this year, so far, some of the important transportation companies have not considered the subject. Among others, the Pennsylvania Railroad usually announces its orders by October or November, and has done so as early as September in some years, but it has as yet taken no such action in 1913.

"To realize the value of the rail business to the steel companies, it is but necessary to recall that this class of tonnage frequently runs above 3,000,000 tons, which, at a base price of $28 per ton, represents a very large volume of gross earnings for the

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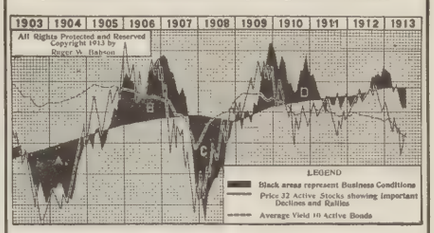
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To investors we absolutely GUARANTEE for 5 years 5¼% interest and return of principal, with option of increasing return conditionally.

Can You Answer These Questions?

Where (under the American flag) was a little girl sold by her mother for "some pigs, chickens, rice and a cloak"?

What wonderful and almost unbelievable change does one Chinese memorial tablet describe?

How are the cannibals of New Guinea indebted to an orange tree in Florida?

Why did a father offer a friend a large sum to put poison in his son's food?

Why were four Baptist preachers included among "many criminals"?

What important plan that is being widely adopted is described as System in place of Spasm?

What kind of a Christmas entertainment did the small boy say was "a lot better than candy"?

"The Church of the Kicking Overseers" is the Chinese name for which of the Christian denominations?

Where in United States is the American flag flying where it has never flown before?

What two foreign things do the Chinese say have been forced upon them?

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"I think your book splendid. . . . You have a spontaneous style that is admirable," says Walt Mason.

"I sat last night and read your book and laughed and laffed and larfed and guffawed and got up and yelled from pure joy. It is my idea of an unflawed gem."—George Fitch.

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manufacturers as well as providing them with business which is relied on each year to keep the plants active.

"While the rail production last year was above the 3,000,000-ton mark, the apparent consumption was not, there having been 446,473 tons exported; which suggests that the railroads let down a little in rail replacements. The following table gives the total production and approximate consumption of all kinds of rails in the last 12 years, in tons:

Year	Produc.	Consump
1912	3,237,915	2,885,222
1911	2,822,790	2,405,330
1910	3,636,031	3,290,712
1909	3,023,845	2,725,847
1908	1,921,015	1,726,224
1907	3,633,654	3,298,500
1906	3,977,887	3,654,794
1905	3,375,929	3,098,184
1904	2,284,711	1,906,237
1903	2,992,477	3,057,195
1902	2,947,933	2,943,789
1901	2,874,639	2,557,580

"The above table shows that there has been no great increase in rail consumption over the last twelve years. As an example, consumption in this country in 1901 was 2,557,580 tons, compared with 2,885,222 tons in 1912. As far back as 1903 the country consumed more than 3,000,000 tons of steel rails. The improvement in the quality of the rails has had a great deal to do with increasing its life; also, the fact that much heavier rails are now being used. One manufacturer says that over the last several years the small amount of new construction has been a factor in keeping down rail consumption. It is estimated that if forced to do so, the rail mills of the country could turn out 6,000,000 tons in a single year, compared with the record output of 3,977,887 tons in 1906."

BETTER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SPAIN

A general impression exists among observing people that Spain since her war with this country in 1898 has improved her economic condition. Statistics, in fact, go to show that, in many directions, this is true. It appears also that much larger sums are being spent each year for public education. It remains true, however, that Spain, with an area nearly as large as France, and an industrious and vigorous peasantry, now has about one-seventh the foreign trade and about half the population of France. The foreign trade of Spain, in fact, is only slightly greater than that of Sweden, a country with far smaller natural advantages.

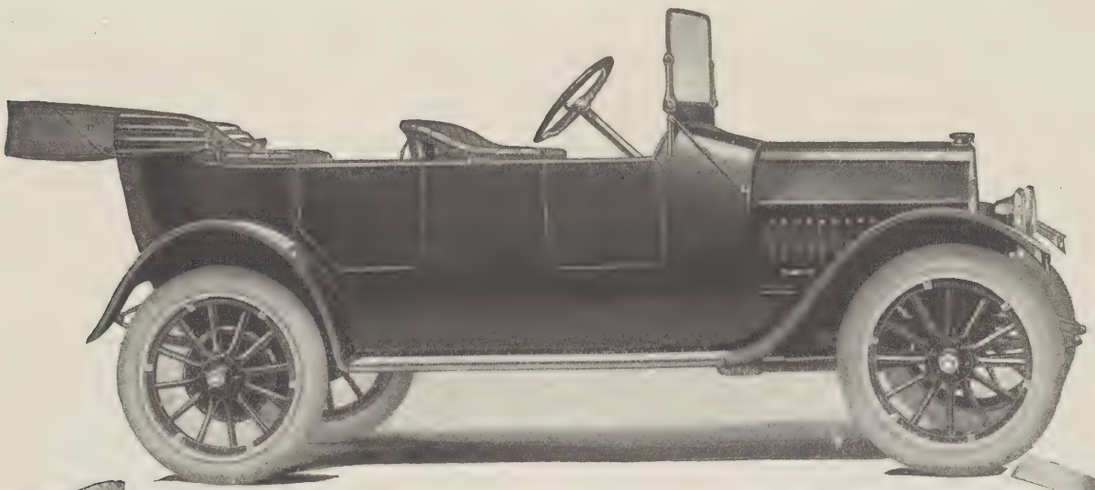
Valuable information as to present conditions in Spain has been obtained in London from British consuls at Madrid, Barcelona, and Bilboa, and is used as the basis of an interesting article on the internal affairs of the country printed recently in *The Economist*, of London. Of all centers Barcelona shows the greatest prosperity. Should her present progress be continued for twenty years more, it is believed by the consul there that "it will not only be the most populous, most important, and wealthiest city on the Mediterranean, but it will become, after the great capitals, one of the most important cities in Europe, vying as a commercial and industrial center with towns like Hamburg and Antwerp." Following are other interesting items compiled by *The Economist* from this and other consular reports.

"The most rapid way of getting to Buenos Aires from any place in Europe—even London—is by taking ship at Barcelona, and the Spanish and Italian boats from the port are large and good. The town exports more than seven million tons of cotton goods yearly, and the steady increase in the imports of raw cotton and coal testifies to the prosperity of the industry. The Barcelona report, of course, includes the most flourishing portion of Spain. The chief towns are Valencia, with 215,000 inhabitants, which is a most important fruit-producing center and a busy port; Zaragoza, with a population of over 100,000, with considerable and increasing manufactures; Alicante, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, which produces great quantities of wine and almonds; Palma, of 68,000 inhabitants, producing almonds and olives; and several small manufacturing towns. Manufactures are widely spread; for example, the little island of Minorca yearly exports several hundred tons of boots and shoes.

"Spain, however, can not be said to be in a satisfactory economic condition as long as the enormous drain of emigration continues. In 1912 the emigrants numbered 194,443, as against 158,377 in 1910. These figures, moreover, do not represent the full loss of Spain, for it is certain that great numbers sail from Marseilles and other neighboring ports; indeed, it is surmised that 70,000 left by Gibraltar alone. The main causes of this phenomenon are stated to be (1) the demand for labor in Argentina, which has absorbed nearly all the extra emigrants this year, owing to the abundant harvest coinciding with the temporary prohibition of Italian emigration to Argentina, and (2) the drain on the Italian male population caused by the war between Italy and Turkey. The emigrants to Argentina numbered 147,640 and to Cuba 29,386; the emigration to Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico was much smaller, and only a thousand went to the United States. The great proportion of these were from the northwest of Spain, from Galicia and Asturia, and they are men whom the country can least afford to lose—sturdy, hard-working peasants of an unadventurous, home-loving character, who would not emigrate if their condition was supportable at home. It is noteworthy that the comparatively small ports of Vigo and Coruña embarked two and three times as many emigrants as the huge port of Barcelona in prosperous Catalonia.

"Spain's most valuable produce is mineral. Iron, copper, and lead are exported in very large quantities, while a considerable amount of coal is produced for home consumption. The wine industry is, of course, on a great scale; the area under vines is 3,149,000 acres. Far more Spanish wine is sent to France than to England. Cotton goods are largely exported, chiefly to Latin America. Spain does not export grain, and, in fact, receives a considerable amount of wheat from Russia; but she exports a great quantity of foodstuffs—oranges, almonds, onions, sardines, raisins, nuts, and vegetables. The bulk of these articles go to England.

"The country undoubtedly needs a better and more intelligent government. The introduction of modern methods of agriculture and communication, and an improvement in education, would bring about better conditions, and a system of lighter and more equitable taxation and a less centralized form of government are also desirable. Politicians are lacking in public spirit, and the management of affairs is almost entirely in the hands of the executive; the deputies are puppets in its hands, and are without the training necessary to enable them to take an efficient part in public affairs and to frame an intelligent budget. The people are simple and temperate in their habits, and this rich country ought to have no difficulty in supporting its small population in contentment."



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In every inch of their big, comfortable, beautiful bodies, in every part of their long, sturdy chasses, in every detail of their powerful, quiet-running motors, these 1914 models are backed up by eleven years of Jackson experience.

1914 Leader—"Olympic Forty" $1385

This is the model that has taken the heart out of competition. It has created more comment than any other announced for 1914. We do not believe any other car in its price class, or up to fifteen hundred dollars, can compete with the "Olympic Forty" at $1385 in the possession of the most essential elements of a motor car. Others may equal it in specifications, but specifications alone are not so important. Car quality goes further back than mere length of wheel-base or size of tires or bore and stroke of motor.

The chassis of the "Olympic Forty" has 115-inch wheel-base—plus—the right distribution of weight that makes for a balanced, easy-riding car.

It has good materials throughout—plus—the selection of the right kind of metal for the special duty it performs.

It has a big, powerful motor—plus—quiet and freedom from vibration.

It has a roomy, comfortably upholstered body—plus—full elliptic spring suspension both front and rear, with a degree of riding luxury as near to perfection as any road vehicle has ever attained. It has a body of beauty and grace—plus—the strength and dependability of high grade lumber dried in our own kilns.

It has a beautiful finish—plus—nineteen distinct paint shop operations of the good old-fashioned kind. That means painting and rubbing down, painting and rubbing—giving a finish that is as lasting as it is beautiful.

It has full equipment—plus—full electric cranking system, full electric lighting, electric horn, gasoline gauge on dash, extra rim.

It has dependability—plus—for there isn't a rivet in the car, from the radiator cap to the tail light, that isn't fitted with the certainty that comes of building the same product for eleven years and building it on honor.

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That is the foundation of Jackson superiority—in its record of service and dependability for eleven years. And for 1914 Jackson cars are better than ever. The "Olympic Forty" at $1385 leaves competition way behind.

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In the rich, soft upholstering, the superb, velvety riding qualities, the quiet, powerful, smooth running engine, the dependable Cadillac Delco electrical cranking device, the electric lights, together with the infinite care manifested in perfecting every minute detail, a degree of luxury is attained which leaves nothing more to be desired—nothing more to be obtained.

They are every day becoming more and more the choice of those discriminating buyers to whom price is not a consideration, but who prefer the Cadillac because they find in it all of those attributes which make for constant and enduring service and complete satisfaction in the highest sense.

The line of enclosed cars comprise three types as follows: Seven passenger Standard Limousine at $3250, Five passenger Inside Drive Limousine at $2800, Three passenger Landaulet Coupe at $2500, all completely equipped. Prices are f. o. b. Detroit.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

MOTOR-CARS AND MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 1281)

preparing to enter the American market in a large way, find themselves with a new price condition to face. Some of them will go forward uninterruptedly with their plans, while others, whose plans were less advanced, are reconsidering the situation before undertaking the creation of any extensive selling organization."

Interesting in connection with this reduction is the annual report of one of the largest makers having a factory at Akron. It appears that its great business, for the fiscal year ending October 31, amounted to $32,500,000 as against $25,232,000 in the previous year. Net earnings, however, in excess of $2,000,000 did not equal the net for the previous year, which were about $3,000,000. Among the causes of this decline in net were reductions in tire prices, a strike among rubber-workers, and the spring floods in Ohio. The net, however, was sufficiently large to permit the company to add a large sum to its surplus, the total assets now standing at $18,885,000, or an increase of $5,040,037. The balance-sheet for the fiscal year showing increases over last year has been printed as follows:

Assets	1913	Increase
Real estate and buildings	$3,493,536	*$362,033
Machinery and fixtures	2,857,714	2,857,714
Patents, etc	1	.....
Securities owned	804,904	314,829
Notes receivable	136,882	*75,707
Investments	4,117,087	899,129
Bills and accounts receivable	4,117,087	899,129
Advances to agents, etc.	137,314	137,314
Cash	1,141,220	*127,320
Advances to subsidiary companies	719,313	719,313
Suspense items	430,156	234,592
Rentals, insurance, etc.	342,698	163,165
Totals	$18,858,251	$5,040,037
Liabilities		
Preferred stock	$5,000,000	.....
Common stock	5,033,800	$7,100
Accounts payable	983,990	*132,416
Notes payable	3,653,000	3,653,000
Doubtful accounts	508,482	247,021
Depreciation	858,908	302,151
Surplus	2,820,071	963,182
Totals	$18,858,251	$5,040,037

* Decrease.

MORE CARS USED HERE THAN IN EUROPE

It has long been generally known that in this country are in use more motor-cars than in any other in the world. It appears, however, that, not only is this true, but the number used here is greater than the number used in all European countries combined. An estimate referred to by *The Wall Street Journal* places the number used in England and on the Continent at 250,000, whereas the number used here is believed to be at least 1,000,000. That European makers should continue to dread further increase in the American invasion is not surprizing, in view of all these facts, which mean cheaper and much quicker production here than in Europe. Already they are confronted with the fact that exports of cars from this country have increased in five years about $26,000,000. Commenting on this matter, a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"England, for instance, the largest of the foreign producers, turns out only about 20,000 cars a year; whereas over here, one concern, the Ford, reports having made and sold 185,000 during the season closed about a month ago. The output for all American concerns has been estimated at 400,000 for the 1913 season.

"Germany, in 1911, produced about 17,087 cars; in 1910, 13,113; and in 1909, 9,444. Italy is credited with having manufactured 7,305 in 1912, and 4,665 in 1911, most of which were made by the Fiat Co. Russia, which turned out 100 machines last year, 65 in 1911, and 13 in 1910, imports about $5,000,000 worth annually.

"Probably in all Europe there are not over 250,000 autos in use, as against more than 1,000,000 in the United States. The figures are incomplete, but France, according to consular reports, had 28,641 motor-cycles in use on January 1 last, most of which came from England, that style of machine having become popular because of the side-car attachment. Germany, at the beginning of the year, had 57,464 autos in use, including the number in government, taxicab, and omnibus service. According to the Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the competition of the American auto is not yet apparent in Germany. The manufacturers of that country have done their best to create a sentiment against American-made cars, and many prospective buyers are afraid of their alleged flimsiness. In 1912, the German tire producers exported about $8,300,000 worth of tires.

"Denmark has about 8,000 machines in service, about one-third of which are of American make. Portugal, with a population of 6,000,000, has only some 2,000 cars, and most of these are of French manufacture.

"Foreign makers have not yet adopted quantity production, and they can not see how the immense output here is going to be absorbed locally, year after year. The fact that our exports have increased from $5,277,847 in 1908 to $31,253,533 in the 1913 fiscal year would appear to furnish some basis for their fears."

TRUCKS HELP CLEVELAND OUT

As with Dayton last spring, so with Cleveland in the recent sudden snow-storm, causing distress in that city—trucks helped people out of their dilemma. The snow-bound city really suffered for want of supplies; indeed, famine was at one time threatened. Food was distributed to centers by means of commercial vehicles. Details of the suffering and relief are given by a correspondent of *The Commercial Vehicle:*

"The storm appeared in Cleveland on Sunday, and by Sunday night practically all rail traffic was at a standstill. Interurban cars were stalled in some cases miles from the nearest station, and many of the passengers were forced to take their choice of tramping through blinding sleet and shoulder-high drifts to near-by farms, or to stay in the unheated car.

"Wires and poles were blown down everywhere, and by Monday morning Cleveland was entirely cut off from outside communication except by wireless. This condition continued until Tuesday. Hundreds were forced to stay in Cleveland for two, and in some cases three, days, because of the tie-up on the railways, some of which were not operated at all on Monday. Travelers arriving in Cleveland Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were forced to sleep in the lobbies of hotels, in barber chairs, theaters, and on the tables of restaurants.

"By Tuesday the supply of milk was exhausted, except for what could be brought in on the few interurban lines then running. This was carefully distributed to a few depots, and sold only to families with babies. The severe driftage of snow on the tracks, and its blinding glare, which rendered semaphores invisible, and the danger at grade crossings, caused the railroad to fail until the storm had ceased and the tracks could be cleared.

"In the meantime men on horseback had been sent to dairy-farms to instruct the farmers to haul the milk in on sledges to a central point outside the limits of the city, at which point the motor-trucks took the treasured fluid into the waiting city. Local house-to-house delivery was practically unknown for two days, the trucks of both wholesalers and retailers combining to distribute food to the larger of the neighborhood stores, from which the customers were obliged to carry it home in baskets. The condition of the streets was such that passenger motor-cars were used only in the central districts. Horse wagons were hauled with four- and six-horse teams with light loads, motor-trucks alone running through the drifts as in normal times.

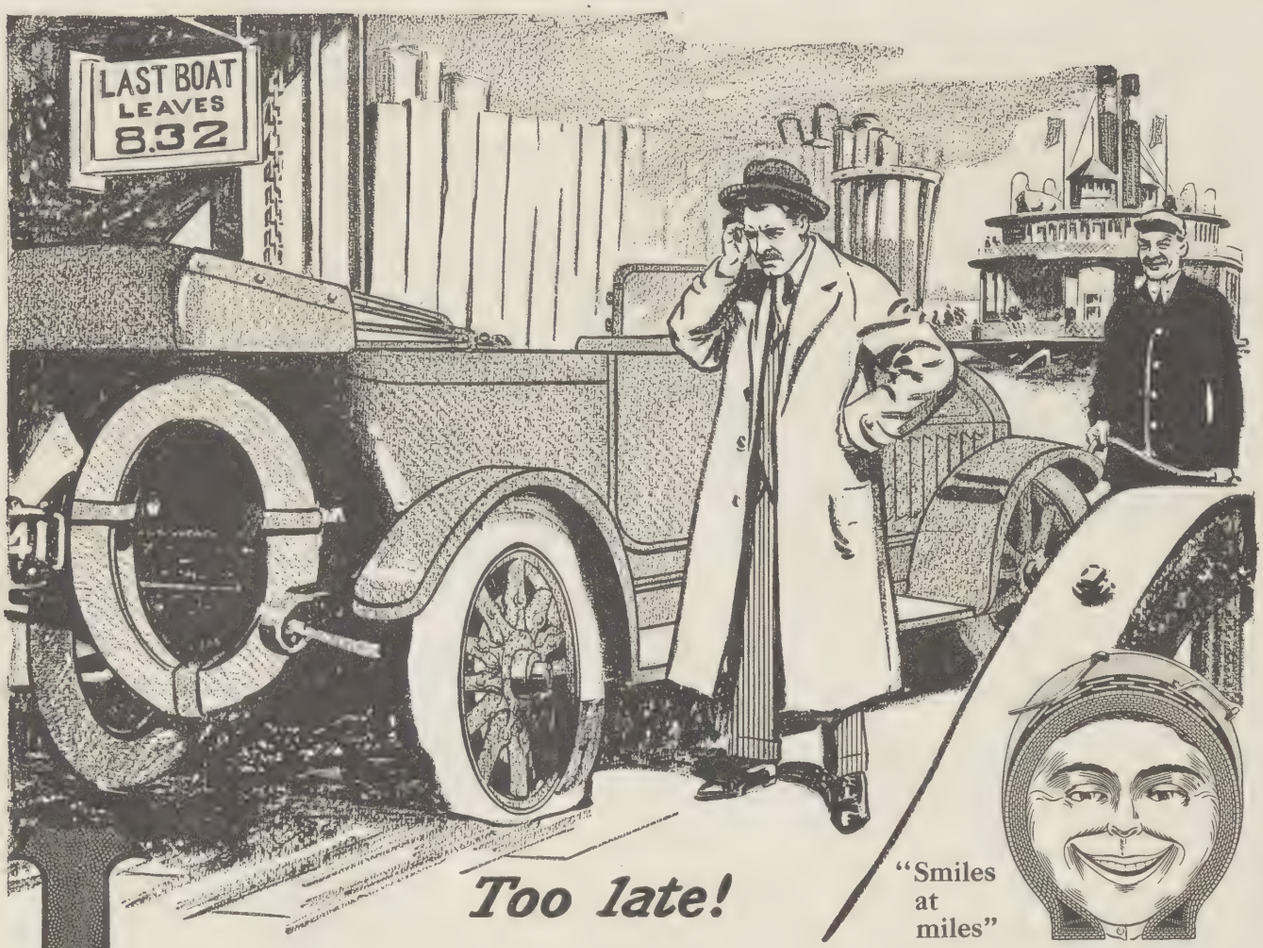
"One of the greatest dangers to which the city was made subject was the fire hazard. The alarm system was put out of commission, telephones all over the city were cut off, fire-hydrants were covered with drifts and well frozen, and only the principal thoroughfares were negotiable. Fortunately equipment with more staying power than that afforded by horse-flesh was available. Five tractors were employed constantly in reaching isolated fires."

THE ECONOMIC SIDE OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Rollin W. Hutchinson, Jr., a mechanical engineer who is well known as an authority on motor-truck transportation, recently prepared an interesting article on the importance of the Lincoln Highway as "an economic force in road commerce." He pointed out that at present the cost of moving farm products is one of the greatest burdens agriculture has to bear, and some relief from this burden could be secured by better roads and the use of motor-trucks. When the Lincoln Highway is constructed, the line will be of extra value to users of auto-trucks in handling farm products and merchandise. Mr. Hutchinson believes that the Lincoln Highway would prove to be of far more importance to farmers and to tradesmen and manufacturers than to users of it for pleasure purposes. The following are interesting passages from his paper:

"In 1912, the United States produced thirteen and one-half billion dollars' worth of farm products. Of this immense amount of farm products, the railroads probably carried three or four billion tons; horse vehicles transported perhaps three or four times this tonnage. In other words, the highway commerce of the United States, represented by 2,250,000 miles of all kinds of public roadways, transported three or four times the tonnage of the 250,000 miles of railways. Vast, therefore, as is the economical transportation of agricultural products to the railways from points where rails have not, and for many years to come will not be laid, the fullest advantages which rail transportation can give to commerce are not enjoyed in the United States to-day because the common carriers can not secure the tonnage which they can handle so much more cheaply than any other internal transportation agency.

(*Continued on page* 1311)



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Is it any wonder that such letters as this are frequent?

"I find that I have up to the present time bought ten Lee Puncture-Proof Tires for use on my cars. This may serve to show my interest in them. I am very enthusiastic on the subject of the Lee Puncture-Proof Tires, because I have not only obtained mileage exceeding their guarantee, but I have enjoyed a freedom from punctures and blow-outs that is as novel as it is pleasing. Some time ago I removed from one of these tires a long wire nail that had penetrated the tread until stopped by the steel discs, after which the nail was bent double, but without puncturing the tube or injuring the tread in any appreciable degree."

(Name on request.)

MOTOR-CARS AND MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 1309)

"It would be difficult to calculate how much of the tonnage represented in farm products goes to waste in the United States every year because of the impossibility of getting it in the hands of the common carriers for transportation to the consumer. True, railroads radiate into every section of the United States, but due to lack of sufficient volume of traffic in undeveloped territory, there are millions of square miles of farm country now inaccessible to the railways. This farming territory is not developed because there is no way to get its products in the hands of the common carriers. It does not pay railroads to lay rails to points even where there is an aggregate large tonnage, but so widely scattered that the cost of conveying it will not to-day pay an adequate return upon their investment in trackage to these points.

"The only effective and economical way for the solution of the distribution problems of commerce—distribution being used in the larger sense of transportation, which is the most important factor—is the improvement of highways, and the improvement of highways as a whole must have its inception in the same way in which railroad development first began—namely, the building of great trunk lines to which branch or tributary roads feed. This is the large idea back of the Lincoln Memorial Highway, which is now on the map as the first to be consummated Transcontinental Highway artery.

"In planning the Lincoln Highway, its promoters had in mind this important fact, that no great national roadway could be constructed without inaugurating a great movement for the building of better roads—not only in the States which it traverses, but also in adjoining States. The Lincoln Highway will therefore give a country-wide incentive to good roads which all the agencies that have tended to promote good roads for the last ten years can not equal. It is believed that the practical advantages which the public will be quick to recognize in accruing from the Lincoln Highway will be the greatest possible incentive to the building of permanent good roads in two-thirds of the States of the Union. And the building of permanent good tributary roads to the Lincoln Memorial Highway will mean that what is now impractical—the mechanical transportation of merchandise and farm products over internal roadways—will become practical. If farmers, for example, could get their products to the best marketing points 200 or 300 miles distant in mechanical vehicles in two or three days or less, one of the biggest economic problems will have been solved. At the present day, the expense of moving farm products is one of the greatest burdens upon the agricultural population.

"Permanent highways feeding to the Lincoln Highway will enable the practical employment of motor-trucks in large units and operating on schedules to reach out into the tremendously wealthy country within a five-hundred-mile radius in either direction of the Lincoln Highway, and make available for the maintenance of a greater population the potential resources of the country, which are not half utilized, due to the abominable roads in these communities. In France and England to-day, there are motor-transportation companies which operate over territories of 200 or 300 miles, actually competing with the railways for short-haul freight and even for moderate distance freight transportation. The splendid highways in these countries have made motor transportation practicable, and have actually made it cheaper for the shipper to transport his goods in motor-trucks than over railways."

ELECTRIC MOTOR-TRUCKS

In order to determine how general has become the use of motor-trucks propelled by electricity, *The Commercial Vehicle* has sought by letter information from users of them throughout the country. The result is declared to show "some very unexpected and encouraging facts." Nineteen correspondents were heard from. These were using a total of 1,240 electric trucks. It is stated that these firms were "picked at random from a list of motor-truck users in some of the larger centers." The firms report using at the same time 407 horses, but most firms reported no horses. A brewery had 300, a gas company 35, and an electric company 70. Otherwise the nineteen reported no horses. Among the comments made by the same paper on its figures are these:

"It seems strange that such a far-away country as the Philippine Islands, a country that is regarded by many residents of the United States in the same way that many Europeans a few years ago regarded the United States themselves, should take so many electric commercial vehicles. The Department of Public Instruction, Bureau of Supply, however, finds the service of these vehicles an invaluable one.

"The Denver Gas & Electric Co. writes that its twenty-four trucks are of nearly all types and makes in order that a practical and concrete idea of what each truck will do under working conditions may be obtained. The present horse equipment consists of thirty-five horses, comprizing two two-horse teams and thirty-one single-horse wagons. The horses are being replaced by electric trucks in proportion to the usual substitution when their age or physical disability demands a change. No horses have been purchased in the past four years. This company maintains an electric-vehicle department, owns and operates its own garage and employs a high-class battery man. The electric vehicles are used by linemen in line construction; in the electric department for setting meters, changing burnt-out lamps, line repairs, troublemen, and street arc trimmers, and in the gas department for hauling gas appliances to be set in consumers' residences, setting meters, troublemen, and for freight drayage from the depot to the warehouse, from the warehouse to the salesroom, stations, and gas-works, and also in the delivery of coke.

"Concerning its electric vehicles, the Rochester Railway & Light Co. states that the sixty-four it has in use have displaced sixty horses. When horses were used, sixty-four being in service, a large amount of cartage for this company was done by contracting companies. Great satisfaction is felt with the new arrangement, however, the company doing all its own carting and saving considerable money. In the last six months of 1912, the carting bills were reduced by $12,000.

"The *Evening News* Association states that as the circulation of its newspapers increases it will doubtless be necessary to add more motor-vehicles. Horses are totally inadequate for this service, one of whose prime requisites is speed. The machines cover the entire city of Detroit three times each day, once in the morning and twice in the afternoon. The total mileage of the electric vehicles during 1912 was 105,283 miles."

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LIGHT CARS TO CARRY PARCELS

While the cycle-car movement is being watched with some intentness by makers of pleasure automobiles, the production of a small motor-cycle type of vehicle for use in delivering parcels has awakened corresponding interest among makers of commercial trucks. It is being seen with increasing clearness that if the horse as a truck animal must eventually go, giving way to the motor vehicle, there will be some pressing need for an auto-truck of a kind that can be purchased for approximately the same price as a horse outfit. That need seems in some degree to be met by the motor-cycle truck with three wheels. A writer in *The Commercial Vehicle*, commenting on this subject, says:

"It is a certainty that the corner grocer, operating on a limited capital and compelled to use cheap help, can not afford the large investment needed in a 1,000-pound delivery wagon, which requires a real man to properly run. Then, what will the corner merchant do? He can cling to the horse, but that is not advancing the motor field. If there is a possible field for selling such a machine, then there should be a machine to fill the niche.

"London and many of the European cities have demonstrated that there is a very big field for such types of machines in a hundred or more lines of industrial activity, and that these little vehicles are able to make much better headway through the traffic than larger cars, and that their cost of upkeep in proportion to the work they do is lower than that possible with messenger boys riding on the trams, or work done by horse vehicles.

"These little machines are not costly to purchase, and their maintenance cost is relatively low. Their speeds are limited, which without doubt accounts for the lower maintenance costs, than were possible with the same type of vehicle in America, where the high speeds proved the graveyard of not a few installations. It is absurd to give the speed of the railroad locomotive to little delivery cars of this nature. It is not necessary to equip them with the fleetness of the railroad in order to make them an economic investment to the small-city merchant. This additional speed will unquestionably kill the very object for which the vehicles were created, namely, a cheap form of motor delivery.

"Such a type of machine can often be housed more cheaply than horses, and in cities of 25,000 or less the merchant can, not infrequently, garage them in connection with his store, suitable outbuilding for this work often being found in connection with the corner grocery. If there has to be an expensive garage bill with each of these little machines, then their real field is being curtailed. A vehicle to satisfactorily fill the niche outlined must but be elementary in the sense that its lubrication must be simplicity itself, the parts should be well protected, and everything made as non-adjustable and fool-proof as possible.

"It is not a wide span of the imagination to see the days when these little vehicles will be in quite general use, so general, in fact, that even small cities will have one or two street-repair men, who will make it a business to give attention to such machines, and respond to telephone calls for assistance from any one of two score or a hundred users of such machines. Such a traveling city repairman would be able to give each vehicle any attention that it might need once a week or once in two weeks, in order to keep it running in good shape, at a most nominal cost. The necessity for a non-technical driver would then be

(*Continued on page* 1315)

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You will find Thermoid the same inside and out. Line your brakes with it. It has the most uniform gripping power. Use it till worn paper-thin. The gripping power remains the same. It is like the friend you can trust.

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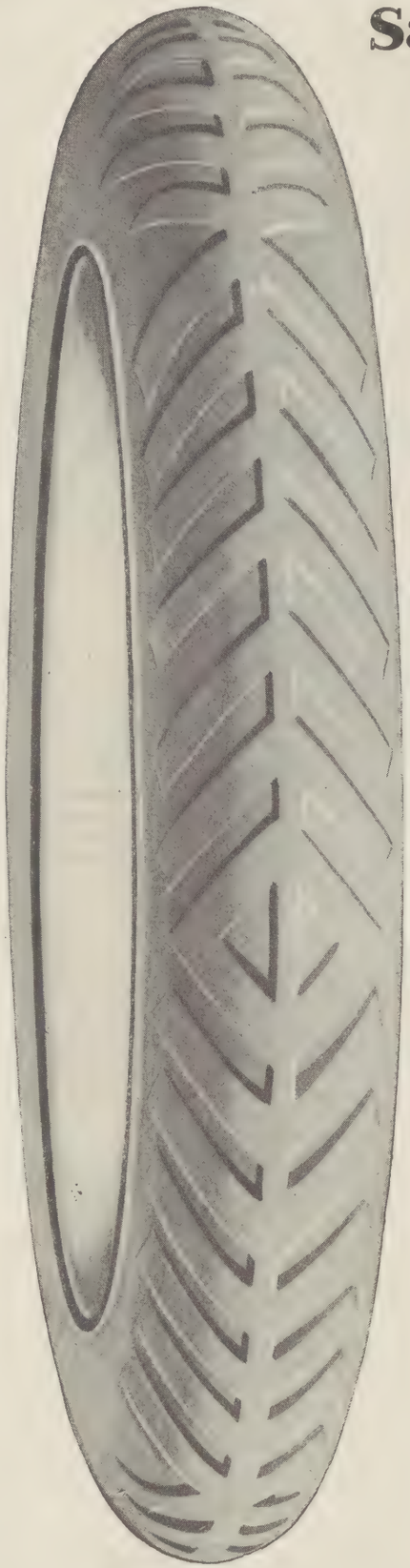

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Washington, D. C.—The Russian Auto Tyre Co., 920 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. **Philadelphia, Pa.**—Locust Auto Supply Co., 1411 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. **Albany, N. Y.**—W. M. Whitney Co., 95 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y. **Rochester**—Robert Thompson, 245 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y. **Buffalo, N. Y.**—Jaynes Auto Supply Co., 804 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. **California**—A. M. Reese & Son, Los Angeles, Cal. **Utica, N. Y.**—Horrocks-Ibbotson Co., 54 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. **Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**—John D. King, 441 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MOTOR-CARS AND MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 1311)

answered; and the buyer of such a vehicle would feel that he has not anything more to do than substitute the little motor for his horse equipment, in contrast with to-day, when if he adds a motor equipment he has to increase and revamp his business accordingly to keep down the added expense."

THE PROBLEM OF BETTER ROADS

Harry W. Perry, writing in *Collier's Weekly*, declares that the problem of better roads resolves itself into an economic problem, exprest in the question, "Can we make and maintain good roads and be better off financially as well as otherwise for having them?" He recalls that under the old system, when most road work was left to local communities, there were many sections in many States that "could not raise the necessary money for any kind of hard-surface roads." Out of these conditions have grown the better plans by which a part of the cost—usually 50 per cent.—is paid by the State. There are twelve States at the present time which have even gone further—having actually taken over the entire work and cost of building the main through roads. Mr. Perry says further on this subject and on other phases of the road problem:

"Conceding that the people want better roads and that the money is or will be forthcoming to build them, the real problem is how to spend the money wisely. This is one that highway commissioners and engineers are wrestling with all over the country, but more particularly in the East, where population is densest and the roads bear the most traffic. Roads that met the traffic needs fairly well a dozen years ago will not sustain the mixed traffic of horse-drawn vehicles, automobiles, and motor-trucks of the present time. The dust which is ground off of the road surface by the iron shoes of the horses and the iron tires of wagon wheels, and which is needed to cement the fragments of stone together, is sucked up by swift automobiles and blown away by the wind. The road surface then quickly ravels and the road goes to pieces. Unless repairs are made promptly, water collects in the holes and softens the base of the road, so that heavy trucks or farm wagons break through and it is not long before the road needs to be rebuilt. The Massachusetts Road Commissioners cite examples of new roads that were built in the most approved manner in sections remote from any large cities and which went to pieces in less than a year and consequently had to be resurfaced at a cost of $1,400 a mile.

"In the New England States and in England and France, where the road systems have already been built, much more money is spent for road maintenance than for construction. It costs more than $500 a mile per year to keep the Massachusetts State roads in repair, according to the highway commissioners. Half a million dollars was spent in 1912 for maintenance in the Bay State, of which $300,000 was paid out of the automobile fund. The average cost of maintenance and repair in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey for the eight years from 1905 to 1912 inclusive is given at $608 a mile per year. The motor-vehicle is generally blamed for the rapid destruction of the roads, and the fees for registration and for drivers' licenses have been increased repeatedly to raise money to be applied to road repairs.

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CAN YOU EFFECT BIG BUSINESS ECONOMIES?

What is your road and street transportation costing?

How much can be saved in the cost of moving your goods? Have you investigated?

Are you operating horse-drawn vehicles? If so, do you know what they cost you?

Have you ever had a motor-truck traffic engineer give you an estimate on gasolene or electric vehicles?

A mining company, hauling its ore over rough mountain roads, displaced 32 horses by 5 motor-trucks. The same company reduced the cost of moving the ore by horses $18 per ton to a cost by motor-trucks of $8 per ton.

Which demonstrates that the subject is worth investigating whether you have a retail store delivery, a big factory freightage, or a mining output.

The Motor-Truck Department of The Literary Digest is organized to put you in touch with traffic engineers, who are experienced in the particular line of transportation in which you are interested. All readers of The Literary Digest are invited to avail themselves of the service of the Motor-Truck Department. This service is free to all without any obligation whatever.

In writing to us, do not fail to mention the character of goods which are to be transported by you; the average weight per load; average distance hauled; general character of roads or streets, etc. Your letter will receive our careful and individual attention.

Motor-Truck Department

The Literary Digest

"New York State derives a road fund of $1,235,000 a year from its 130,000 motor-vehicles, Massachusetts about $650,000 a year, Pennsylvania nearly $600,000, New Jersey $470,000, Ohio $400,000, and other States corresponding amounts according to the number of registrations and the size of the individual fees. There are approximately 1,200,000 motor-vehicles registered in all the States of the Union, which, at an average of $10 each in registration and license fees, fines, etc., represent about $12,000,000 paid by their owners yearly to repair the damage they do to the roads. They are the only kinds of vehicles that pay a special road tax.

"However, leading State highway commissioners assert that the sharp calks on horses' shoes and narrow iron tires on heavily loaded wagons are highly destructive of roads. Chairman Sohier, of the Massachusetts commission, tells of particular instances in which roads that stood up well under the traffic of 1,000 automobiles a day were cut to pieces in a few months by wagons hauling coal and ice, and that, after the wagons were replaced by motor-trucks, were soon rolled down again into good condition.

"Whether or not motor-vehicles are more injurious to roads than other kinds of traffic, they must be reckoned with, for, while various State legislatures have passed laws limiting the weights and speeds of motor-trucks, it is unlikely that any progressive American State will attempt for long to restrict the development of motor-trucking to the present inadequate state of the roads and ancient bridges.

"Almost two-thirds of all the traffic on all the State roads of Massachusetts and Connecticut at the present time is motor-driven. This has been ascertained by the State highway commissions by elaborate checking of all passing vehicles and is authentic. As a matter of pure economy, then, it is essential to build roads that will be most durable under mixed motor-vehicle and horse traffic.

"We must save the $500 or $600 a mile that is now being spent on road maintenance every year. If the road engineers are not yet satisfied what kind of materials and methods to use, is it not high time that they appoint an investigating committee to study the different kinds of roads having any claims to permanency and their comparative costs of construction and maintenance?

"The investigation should include the suitability of the different kinds of roads for all classes of traffic, their resistance to wear, to water and frost and to temperature changes; the comparative cost per square yard for putting down the base and wearing surface carefully separated from costs of foundation work, such as grading, drainage, retaining walls, and culverts; and finally the cost of repairs and rebuilding or resurfacing over a long period of years—say a quarter of a century, wherever data are available for roads built so long ago. The findings of such a committee would be invaluable at this time, for they might prevent the wasting of millions of dollars of public-road money during the next decade."

CHEAPER ELECTRIC TRUCKS

It is declared by *Automobile Topics* that "large inducements" await the enterprising person who shall establish stations where he can sell electric energy by "the simple plan of exchanging charged batteries for discharged batteries." Along with this need exists also need for a low-priced electric truck. While difficulties remain to be overcome in both cases, the writer believes both are feasible enough and that they will continue to be a subject of discussion. At a recent talk on the matter by an electric-vehicle association, the following points were brought out by different speakers.

"A great deal of difficulty has been caused the electric-vehicle user because of battery trouble. The electric-vehicle industry has suffered greatly in the past on this account, and also because of poor garage facilities. Conditions are improving however:

"William P. Kennedy proposed the low-priced car. The proposition was advanced with caution and in a limited way. Nevertheless it was a definite suggestion that the electric-vehicle maker might, with profit to himself and to the industry, put forth a cheaper product. He proposed the replacement of the horsed vehicle now used in cities by contractors in hauling between terminals and warehouses with a special type of low-speed electric to sell at $1,000 or under. 'It is quite possible to produce at the present price of horse equipment an electric vehicle that will do the same work that is now being done by horses.' 'The teaming contractors that move this enormous bulk of merchandise between the docks and piers in the great cities and the warehouses handle a five-ton load, moving a total distance of perhaps six miles in the day at the rate of about two miles an hour. Instead of producing a two-ton vehicle capable of covering forty miles a day at an average speed of about eight miles an hour, it would be perfectly possible with its present facilities for the automobile industry to turn out a five-ton truck, to run at an average of two miles an hour and to cover not over ten or twelve miles on a single charge. Such a vehicle, of a rugged and durable type, could be made to sell at a profit for less than $1,000. Perhaps it could even be made in quantities to sell for $500 to $800.'

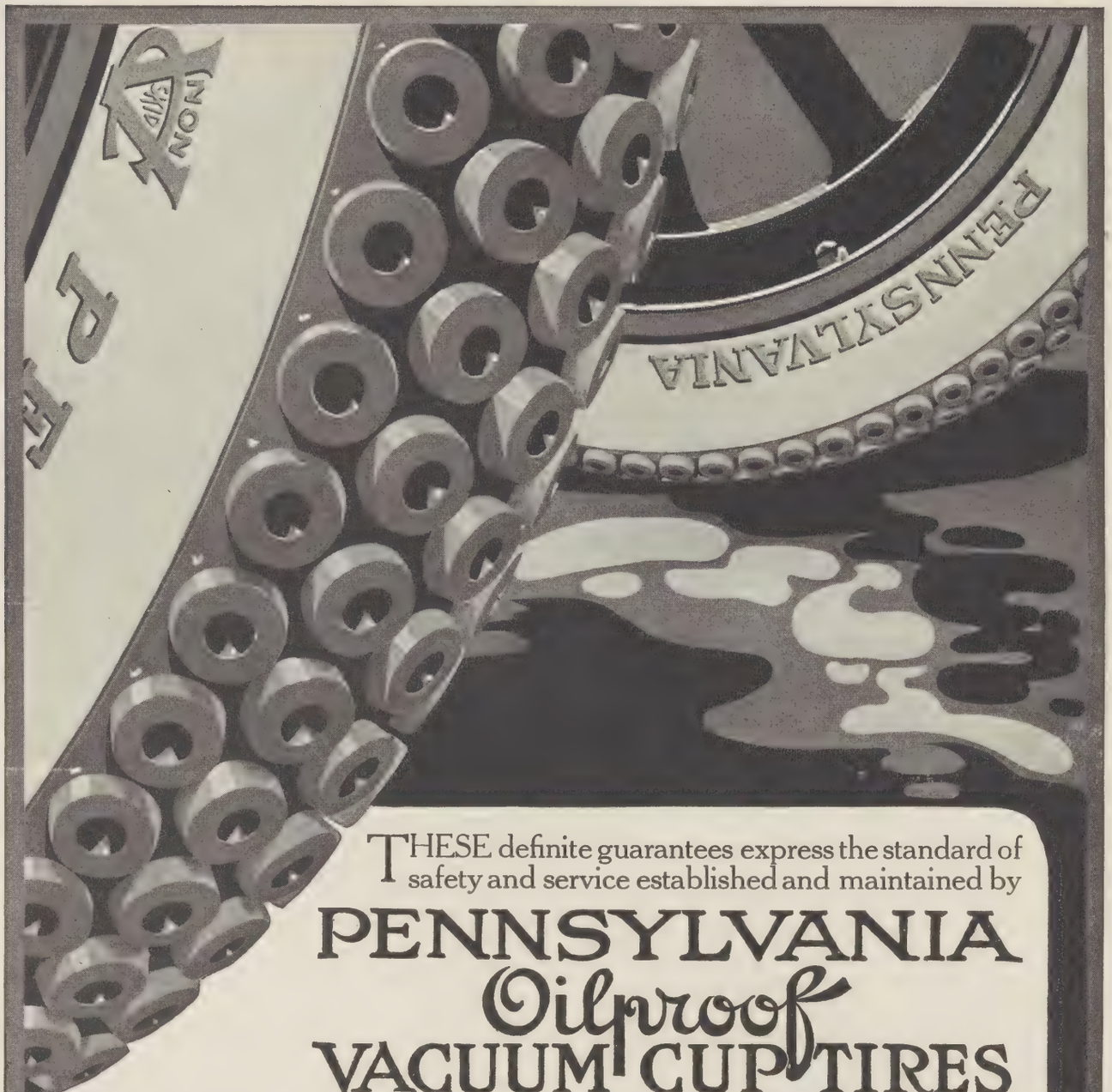
"Mr. Kennedy's suggestion provoked considerable discussion, and was immediately misinterpreted to apply to the vehicle supposed to be required by the small retail tradesman. Such a vehicle, if of the electric type, it was objected, could not be made to sell profitably at so low a price. Whereupon the members of the association were informed that Henry Ford already has made a thorough study of the question and is prepared, when the market is ready, to produce an electric equivalent of his present car suitable for commercial purposes and selling at a correspondingly low price. 'I believe it is now an assured fact,' said one of the speakers.

"Kennedy stifled all objections to the very small and cheap electric delivery wagon, however, by expressing his belief that the average small tradesman who can be persuaded to invest in motor equipment feels he must have a vehicle of somewhat pretentious aspect. He would be unwilling to purchase a vehicle really suited to his needs, because of its necessarily modest appearance, he explained. Therefore, to sell such a machine would be exceedingly expensive, and the market would prove hard to develop. His suggestion applied only to the direct replacement of horses in city trucking with a mechanical equivalent that would do the same work at less cost."

CHEAP AMERICAN CARS IN EUROPE

American consuls in foreign cities continue to report favorably on the market in Europe for cheap cars manufactured here. These reports have been made the basis of a letter printed recently in *Motor Age*. Germany is reported to have been particularly prosperous as to motor-cars. In 1912 she built about 24,000 and imported about

(*Continued on page* 1318)



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Guaranteed against all deterioration due to the action of oil, wherever encountered.

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The unusual qualities and features that have evolved and confirmed these guarantees through long and diversified actual use, have brought Vacuum Cup Tires to the head of the line. After experiencing Vacuum Cup economy and safety no motorist is ever satisfied with lesser service.

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Passenger Traffic Manager

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Government By Commission

by John J. Hamilton, who was largely instrumental in having the plan adopted in Des Moines, Ia., where it has been immensely successful.

Mayor E. H. Crump, of Memphis, Tenn., says: "I believe the book will be a source of great education to the American taxpayers who are anxious for a chance to secure business methods in the administration of municipal affairs."

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Repair and replacement parts on hand. Cars have been leaders for ten years, give perfect satisfaction, used all over the world by biggest concerns, including Adams Express Co., department stores, trucking companies, etc. Patents are valuable.

Good location, plenty of skilled labor, room for expansion.

Investors, factory owners, boards of trades, etc., should write immediately for catalog to Harry L. Davisson, 394 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J., or Bilder & Bilder, Attorneys of Trustee, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

MOTOR-CARS AND MOTOR-TRUCKS

(*Continued from page* 1316)

3,000. Italy in the same year produced 7,300, and imported 1,005. In Italy American light cars are "increasing in number." Other items are these:

"Denmark is reported as having 8,000 cars in use, one for every 400 of population, one-third of these cars being of American make. The preference is shown for cars of low upkeep. The interest in cycle-cars is very marked, most of these being German three-wheelers, which work admirably on the good Danish roads.

"Portugal, with a population of 6,000,000, has fewer than 2,000 cars in use from the following countries: France, 966; Italy, 384; Belgium, 154; England, 145; Germany, 137; United States, 75; Switzerland, 15; Netherlands, 5; Spain, 1; Denmark, 1; total, 1,883. About 500 cars were imported in 1912 as against 300 the year before, so that interest is increasing. Russia is making almost no motor-cars; tho the imports in 1912 amounted to more than $5,000,000. About 3,500 cars were imported and but 100 made in Russia. The Fiat Company has a branch factory in Russia. Seventeen per cent. of the machines imported were motor-trucks, which showed the greatest gain.

"The report from France mentions briefly the cycle-car and motor-cycle gain, but presents no figures on the motor-car. The report from Spain is given over to publicity on a new spring-tire device to be tested by the military authorities soon.

"The imports to Norway are greatly increasing. Christiania, the main port of entry, received more than double the number of cars in 1912 which came in in 1911. These amounted to $247,364, or more than to the entire country the year before.

"The increasing interest in the American car is worth notice, this being almost entirely in connection with the small types of low prices, a field not catered to by foreign manufacturers, except in England, where the new cycle-car movement has brought out a large number of small cars —but few cycle-cars.

"The competition of American cars in Germany has not as yet been felt, for, says the report, the German buyer prefers and will prefer to pay a little more for his car which he can use for a number of years than to buy a cheap American car which may not render the same service. In direct contradiction to this statement there follows the remark that the upkeep and operating expenses for a car are so important an item that these are likely to be considered rather than the mere question of original cost.

"The main American competition, it follows, will be in the motor-truck field rather than in passenger-cars. Altogether the report so overdoes the arguments proving the American car to be out of the question that one might imply a fear that there was some feeling in the matter after all. The report from Saxony states that there is a distinct field for the American cars if direct agents could be in charge.

"The upholstery of American cars is criticized as being too sloppily done, leaving seams, scratches, and nail-heads exposed. The dark color of the cars consumes much of the space of the criticism, for with the Italian buyer the idea is against the stern, businesslike appearance of the dark colors, and cries for bright colors and better polished accessories which 'give the passer-by the opinion of prosperity.' The metric system also is advised for the measuring and manufacturing of parts, as the inch system is confusing. Also speedometers should read in kilometers, for reasons which are obvious."

Are You Paying For This REO Two-Ton Truck? Then Put It To Work At Once

THIS is a message that no thinking business man can afford to pass by without close investigation. We show here, beyond a question, that any firm with enough hauling to keep this truck reasonably busy, cannot afford to do without it. We show even more—you are probably paying for this truck, whether you are using it or not.

As a careful business man, you have learned to distrust exaggerated or careless statements.

Perhaps you have looked at the motor truck that way in the past—as something risky, for which too much had been claimed.

Therefore, we will cut out idle claims and general statements. We will reduce our case to cold figures.

Then we will ask you to decide, on no other basis than your own profit.

Once you have cast your vote for motor trucks, and weigh the facts we place before you at their face value, there can be no doubt as to the truck you will select for your work.

Let us decide upon a proper basis of comparison between the REO Two-Ton Truck, and ordinary horse-drawn delivery.

We generally find that the REO Model J Truck will take the place of three horse-drawn trucks and teams, but, to be on the safe side, let us compare it to only two teams.

We will compare the REO hauling a two-ton load 30 miles daily, with two teams hauling the same load 15 miles each daily, for one month of 25 working days.

108 gals. gasoline, 20c	$21.60	Feed 4 horses, $15 mo.	$ 60.00
2 gals. engine oil, 50c	1.00	Shoe 4 horses, $1 mo.	4.00
2 pounds grease	.20	Veterinary and medicine, $10 yr. each	3.35
Tires 750 miles, 2c	15.00	Interest, 6%	8.45
Depreciation, 20%	27.10	Depreciation, 15%	21.13
Overhauling ($100 year)	8.35	Insurance	2.00
Interest, 6%	9.00	Paint and overhaul	5.00
Insurance	2.33	Two drivers	125.00
Driver	62.50		
Monthly operating and overhead cost	$147.08	Monthly operating and overhead cost	$228.93

The above is figured on investment basis as follows:

1 REO Model J Chassis	$1650.00	Two teams, $500	$1000.00
1 Body	150.00	Four harnesses, $40	160.00
Total investment	$1800.00	Four blankets, $7.50	30.00
		Two trucks, $250	500.00
		Total investment	$1690.00

This example is figured on a mileage and load that is certainly not more than 40% of the working capacity of the truck for ten hours, every day; while the mileage and load of the two teams is all they could be expected to accomplish each and every day—not taking into consideration that they could do no night work, as the truck can.

Even at these figures you can see the truck saving $81.85 per month—enough in eighteen months to buy a truck outright.

The Reason for the Reo

When we tell business men that we charge only $1650 for this big REO Two-Ton Truck, body extra, they cannot understand how we are able to build it at that remarkable figure. For an analysis of the situation shows 54 competing trucks average in price $2701.

Only a great and thoroughly experienced organization like the REO could possibly accomplish this result. Because of our unusually large and time-proven output, we have been able to reduce costs to a point impossible with a smaller organization, no matter how efficient.

If you do not find one of our 1500 dealers near you, write us and let us help you. We have, in the course of our wide experience, accumulated a wealth of interesting and valuable information on haulage costs which is at your service. Tell us your problems, and we will give you our unbiased help in arriving at the right answer. Full information will also be sent about REO Motor Trucks.

REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, 1916 South Washington Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

Price in Canada $2200, chassis including drivers' cab; body extra. Reo Sales Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Talk with the man who rides on TIMKENS

YOU can't know too much about the motor-car—the one you own or the one you expect to buy. Timken advertisements have told you about the foundations of the car—the axles and bearings. They have told you how two great Timken organizations are devoting themselves solely to the tasks and ideals of building the axles and bearings that will give the best possible service in motor-cars, pleasure and commercial.

And you know that it is not what the *maker* says about his products but what *users* say about the *performance* of those products that makes or breaks their reputation.

Sincere advertising pays. We believe in it and in the big definite objects of Timken advertising. Have you wondered what those objects are?

Timken Axles and Bearings are not in any sense "accessories." They are important *integral parts* of the car and can be sold only to car manufacturers. There exist in the United States not more than 150 car makers who can be possible Timken customers.

ONE great object of Timken advertising is to emphasize the obvious fact that cars which are to give lasting satisfactory service *must be built of the right parts*. Right foundations—axles and bearings; right motor, steering mechanism, springs—right every part.

And these right parts must be rightly "engineered" into the car by the combined efforts of the engineers who design the car and the engineers who design the integral parts.

Emphasizing these facts helps the whole motor-car industry.

We believe the public will reward all of us makers of axles, of bearings, of other parts and of complete cars who are sincerely striving to put the utmost use-service-value into our products.

ANOTHER object is to so *widen* the existing good reputation of Timken Axles and Bearings that they will have, in addition to their service value to the car owner, a distinct selling value to the car manufacturer. Knowing, as you and we do, that a *lasting* selling value can exist only where the truth is told and can be proved.

Widening the good reputation of Timken Bearings and Axles will, we believe, render a real service to car buyers—because Timken Axles and Bearings are standing up to the test of every-day use; a real service to dealers and manufacturers—because selling *real* values is their problem; and a real service to ourselves—because our future business success depends on the success of users, dealers and makers of Timken-equipped motor-cars.

THUS you have the main objects beneath all Timken advertising. And to accomplish those underlying objects each individual advertisement aims to induce you to talk with the man—there are thousands of him, everywhere—the man who rides on Timkens.

Those of you who ride on Timken Bearings and Axles know what service they render. Tell it, we urge you, tell it to others—for their benefit.

And you who are going to buy cars, ask about the day-after-day and year-after-year service Timken Axles and Bearings are giving. Ask, for your own benefit.

WHILE earnestly trying to build the axles and the bearings that will give the best account of themselves in use we recognize you, the car owners, as the court of final appeal. Our whole future success depends upon your verdict. If now or in the future you find that other axles or other bearings are giving better service than Timkens we not only expect, but advise, you to give them your support.

It is only because of our supreme faith in our ideals and our products, axles and bearings, that we dare ask you—for your own information and benefit, to talk with the man who rides on Timkens.

The reasons back of our confidence in your verdict are given in the Timken Primers, C-1 "On the Care and Character of Bearings" and C-2 "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles." Sent free, postpaid, on request to either company.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio
THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

TIMKEN
BEARINGS & AXLES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1296)

of thousands additional cubic yards of dirt, he regarded the extra labor as a mere incident, in no wise affecting the ultimate accomplishment of the task to which he was set. He unemotionally shoveled the clay objections out of the way, much as the householder shovels a snowslide from his sidewalk, and went about his business of cutting the backbone of Culebra.

David Du Bose Gaillard was born in Fulton, Sumter County, S. C., September 4, 1859, the son of Samuel Isaac and Susan Richardson (Du Bose) Gaillard. His education began in the South Carolina private schools, and was academically finished at West Point, where he was graduated in 1884. Then followed two and a half years at the Engineer School of Application. From there he went as assistant on river and harbor and fortification work in the Florida district for over four years. From February, 1892, to December, 1894, he was a commissioner on the Mexican boundary survey. In 1895 he was on fortification work at Fort Monroe, Va.

He was assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a time. Later he took charge of river and harbor work on Lake Superior, remaining there until June, 1903. He was then detailed with the general staff of the army in May, 1903, and with the exception of a few months he remained on duty with the general staff until March, 1907.

He was serving in Cuba on the general staff as chief of the military information division at the time of the disturbance there in 1906, and was appointed to duty on the Isthmus of Panama while still on the island in February, 1907. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel April 11, 1909.

TRAFFIC IN NAMES

WHEN a man in Tampa, Florida, or Cheyenne, Wyoming, receives a courteous business letter from a St. Louis or Baltimore business house about which he has never heard, he may wonder how in the world his name ever became known to such a concern. It probably does not occur to him that by buying something by mail he has made his name a commodity in itself and become a target for commercial correspondents as long as he lives and probably long after a tombstone has been erected to him on some grassy hillside. His name and address may be used by perfectly respectable enterprises or by fakers, depending usually upon the kind of a concern he first tries to do business with. Some particulars are furnished by the Kansas City *Star:*

If you have ever answered the advertisement of a medical concern your name and address is worth anywhere from two cents to ten cents. But if you have actually bought medicine by mail it is worth more.

If you have ever been so unwise as to buy treatment from any of the hundreds of quacks that advertise, your name is worth anywhere from twenty-five cents to $5. It all depends, in that case, on how susceptible a "sucker" you have been. Quack doctors have been known to pay as high as $5 a name for men who were good "producers," that is, who have paid money for long periods for medical treatment.

The names and addresses of those who buy whisky by mail have a very live value. A brisk trade is carried on in those lists of names, the theory being that a man who has the habit of buying liquors by mail is a steady drinker and that he may be induced to give his patronage to another house.

Some idea of the value placed by a whisky house upon the lists of names of its customers who order by mail may be had from an incident that occurred in this city a year or so ago. An employee of a whisky house that did a large mail-order business was induced to leave the employ of that house and enter that of another in the same business in this city. One of the considerations was that he was to bring with him the lists of mail customers of the house he was leaving. He secretly copied the lists and took them with him to his new employers. The firm he had left learned of this and it employed a very shrewd lawyer to get them back. The lawyer applied to the circuit court for a writ of replevin, and armed with this he and an officer went to the office of the rival concern and entered. The plan of recovery had been carefully laid out in advance. On the sidewalk below the window of the offices a man was stationed. Then the lawyer and the officer with him grabbed the lists of names and threw them out the window before the man in the office realized what was going on. The man on the street picked up the lists and rushed away with them and concealed them.

The house that had lost its lists in this way raised a great legal hubbub about it. Suits and counter-suits were brought, but the lists of names had effectually disappeared; no one could be found who would admit that he knew where they were, and they were never recovered.

There are firms that make a business of dealing in names of mail-order customers. They are principally in the East. This firm writes to a house in the mail-order business and offers a price for the list of names of live customers. If they buy a list for one cent a name they sell the list for a little more and thus make a profit. Recently a business house in this city decided to try out the experiment of advertising a book it published. Within two weeks it received circular letters from several firms in the East, principally in New York, offering to sell lists of names of persons who were in the habit of buying books by mail.

The mail-order departments of the big dry-goods stores are constantly receiving offers of lists of names.

The clerks in the tax office of the different counties in the West often write to mail-order houses and departments offering to sell lists of the names of every man who is a taxpayer in the county. These names are copied from the tax rolls. They are supposed to be valuable because a man who pays taxes in the country is in a position to buy goods and pay for them. Other clerks in the county offices in the country make a business "on the side" of making lists of live-stock men only, as that class of men are known to have money.

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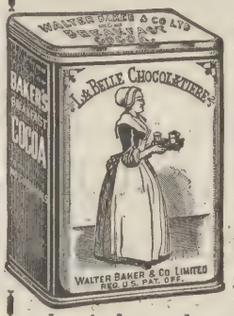

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Jan. 14 Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Bahamas—22 days. . . . $160 up
Feb. 12 Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Bahamas —29 days . . $175 up
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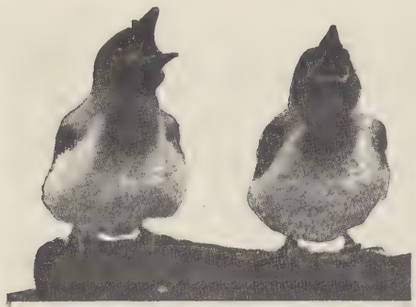

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Wins Either Way.—"They say that a man who has cold feet is pretty sure to have an active brain."

"Yes, either that or a well-filled purse."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Not So Many After All.—There are about 200 brands of religion. But that isn't so many when you remember that there are about 78,962,354 brands of cussedness.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Near.—"He is one of those near-vegetarians."

"What is a near-vegetarian?"

"He never eats meat except when he is invited out."—*Houston Post.*

Easy to Find.—"And did you ever seek the man," we asked the Office.

"Once or twice," replied the Office. "But I found him waiting outside my door."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Fortunate.—"Did your husband have any luck on his hunting trip?"

"Splendid! Didn't you hear?"

"No, what was it?"

"He got back alive."—*Houston Post.*

He Should Fret.—"You can't fool all the people all the time," announced the Investigator.

"I know it," replied the Trust Magnate. "There is plenty of profit in fooling half of them half the time."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Nick's Disguises.—SMALL BOY—"Mamma, is it really true that the devil has horns and a club foot?"

MOTHER—"Ah, my dear, sometimes the devil appears in the shape of a very handsome and charming young man."

BOY (pityingly)—"Oh, mummy! You're thinking of Cupid."—*Punch.*

Staying with Them.—"Some of your constituents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant.

"Well, keep tab on them," replied Senator Sorghum; "when enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority, I'm going to turn around and agree with them."—*Washington Star.*

A Suggestion.—SIR—In the November *Scribner's* Theodore Roosevelt writes:

"I was informed by entirely trustworthy people that in swimming cattle across a river savage hippos had been known to assail and kill them."

Why do the hippos swim their cattle across a river? And why do they destroy their own property?

A colleague of mine writes, in an account of a shipwreck: "Being swept from stem to stern by tremendous waves the captain abandoned the ship."

Wouldn't it be feasible for the American colleges to institute a course leading to, say the degree of D.P.C., that is, Doctor of Participial Constructions?—*Corr. of the New York Evening Post.*

Weakest Cog.—"What's most liable to get broke about your automobile?"

"The owner," replied Mr. Chuggins.—*Washington Star.*

Anguish.—"Do you ever weep over a story?"

"Sometimes when I get it back from the publishers."—*Houston Post.*

Consolation.—Another good thing about being a vegetarian is that when the price of hen eggs is prohibitive one can eat the nests.—*Dallas News.*

Surprized.—COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE (to client who has been dozing during the verdict)—"Wake up and get out. You're acquitted!"

THE ACCUSED—"Lor' lumme. Wot! Not guilty?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Perfectly Satisfied.—A large, slouchy colored man went shuffling down the road whistling like a lark. His clothes were ragged and his shoes were out at toes and heels, and he appeared to be in the depths of poverty for all his mirth.

As he passed a prosperous-looking house a man stept from the doorway and hailed him. "Hey, Jim! I got a job for you. Do you want to make a quarter?"

"No, sah," said the ragged one. "I done got a quarter."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

No Change.—The young men or the town had bought the vacant lot opposite Miss Martha Billingsby's "fashionable school for young ladies," purposing to build a club-house thereon.

"I am sorry for you," said one of Miss Martha's friends; "I fear having those young men opposite you instead of that empty lot will seriously injure your school."

"Oh, never fear," answered Miss Martha promptly; "I can assure you that it will still be an empty lot."—*Neale's Monthly.*

Busy Days.—"Where's the president of this railroad?" asked the man who called at the general offices.

"He's down in Washington, attendin' th' session o' some kind uv an investigatin' committee," replied the office boy.

"Where is the general manager?"

"He's appearin' before th' Interstate Commerce Commission."

"Well, where's the general superintendent?"

"He's at th' meetin' of th' legislature, fightin' some bum new law."

"Where is the head of the legal department?"

"He's in court, tryin' a suit."

"Then where is the general passenger agent?"

"He's explainin' t' th' commercial travelers why we can't reduce th' fare."

"Where is the general freight agent?"

"He's gone out in th' country t' attend a meeting o' th' grange an' tell th' farmers why we ain't got no freight-cars."

"Who's running the blame railroad, anyway?"

"The newspapers and th' legislatures."—*Pittsburg Press.*

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SO rugged and powerful that it will spin a big six-cylinder automobile engine faster than 100 revolutions per minute with the ease of a Hercules and on less than 100 amperes of current, the Auto-Lite Starting motor can be relied upon to perform its function faithfully and fully—compelling positive starting day in and day out, winter or summer.

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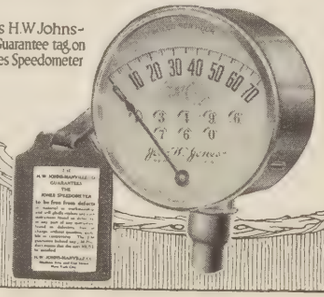

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This list is being steadily increased.

2259

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 11.—More than 250 natives perish in a terrific tornado on the coast of Sierra Leone.

The Euphrates dam, the first step in the reclamation of Mesopotamia, is completed.

Col. Arthur Homan, of St. Gall, is elected President of the Swiss Confederation.

December 12.—The Russian Government proposes to the Powers the withdrawal of all foreign troops, including even legation guards, from China proper.

Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," the celebrated painting stolen from the Louvre in August, 1911, is discovered in Florence, Italy.

December 14.—The German Crown Prince is recalled from Danzig to Berlin to join the general staff of the Army, thus ending his exile from the capital since 1911.

The Japanese battle cruiser *Haruna* is launched at Kobe, Japan.

The island of Crete is formally annexed to Greece, King Constantine running up the Hellenic flag over the fort at Canea.

December 15.—The strongest earthquake in several years is experienced at Tokyo and Yokohama, Japan.

The British battle cruiser *Tiger*, whose engines are designed to give the hitherto unattempted horse-power of 100,000, is launched at Clydebank, Scotland.

Cardinal Rampolla, one time Papal Secretary of State, dies in Rome.

December 16.—The Italian Foreign Minister announces that the Triple Alliance compact has been renewed without modifications.

The French Government withdraws the measures authorizing an income tax and a loan of $260,000,000.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 11.—Secretary Bryan issues a statement defending United States Minister Sullivan from charges in connection with Dominican concessions.

Secretary of War Garrison announces that Major-General Wood will not be reappointed Chief of Staff.

December 15.—Secretary Bryan and Chevalier Van Rappard, the Netherlands Minister, agree upon peace-treaty terms.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the country's fourteen principal farm products to be worth $4,940,301,000, exceeding the 1912 value by $182,772,000. The total value of all products of the soil, including animal products, is placed at $9,000,000,000.

December 16.—A corps of statisticians in the Post-office Department, working under the direction of Representative Lewis, of Maryland, complete a plan for taking over the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's properties at an estimated cost of $250,000,000.

The annual report of the Collector of Internal Revenue says the corporation tax for the year ending June 30 last was $35,006,299.

By a vote of 35 to 14 the Republican National Committee kills a resolution calling for a special convention of the party.

December 17.—Postmaster-General Burleson, in a report to Congress, advocates Government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.

The Republican National Committee makes a reduction of 93 in the number of delegates to be chosen for the next national convention, the Southern States and the Territories losing 82. The committee recognizes the primary-election system in the States and decides to abandon the custom of passing upon the credentials of delegates thus chosen. It also appoints a committee to ascertain the advisability of adopting the reform ideas of the progressive leaders at the 1916 convention.

To meet the criticisms of Senator Root, made on December 13, the Senate Democratic caucus strengthens the reserve clause in the Currency Bill and makes other changes.

GENERAL

December 12.—Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, accepts the resignations of five members of the Board of Education, all of whom were leaders in the fight against Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as Superintendent of Schools.

December 16.—Thirty-eight miners are killed by a dust explosion in a coal-mine at Newcastle, Colo.

John D. Shoop, who defeated Mrs. Ella Flagg Young for Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, is asked by a committee of Mrs. Young's friends to resign and let her continue in office.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. D. B.," Bangor, Me.—"Which of the following questions is correct, and why? 'Yet, of the two, which would you be *quickest* to choose?' or 'Yet, of the two, which would you be quicker to choose?'"

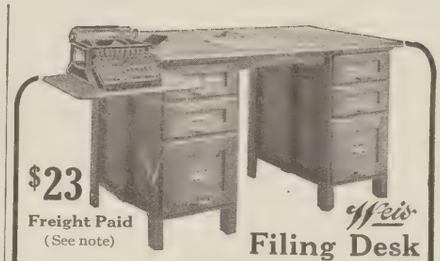
The common assertion of grammarians that the superlative degree may not be applied to two objects is not supported by usage and is flatly contradicted by almost every one who affirms it. If you care to follow the subject further, consult Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" (p. 282), which you will, no doubt, find in the Public Library at Bangor.

"L. E. B.," New York, N. Y.—"(1) Kindly explain in a concise way the use and abuse of the auxiliary 'have' so that a foreigner could grasp it; as, for instance, in the sentence 'We have sent you already a week ago.' (2) Is it better English to omit 'have' in the sentence 'We have elected this procedure, as by so doing we can give you a more advantageous rate of exchange'? (3) Are the following incorrect? 'Owing to the generally unsatisfactory market conditions, we are unable to place the bonds in question.' 'The unsatisfactory market conditions generally have precluded,' etc. 'The generally unsatisfactory market conditions have precluded,' etc. (4) Can the word 'avail' be used without the reflexive pronoun, as 'We are unable to avail of the opportunity,' etc.?"

(1) The distinction in English between the *preterit* (or *past*) tense—that formed in "regular" verbs by adding *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*—and the *present perfect* (or *perfect*)—that formed with the auxiliary *to have* and the *perfect* (or *past* or *passive*) participle of the verb undergoing inflection, is in the main this: (1) The *preterit* tense refers merely to a past moment at which an action was done. It does not refer to the time prior to that past moment, nor to the time between that past moment and the present. The *present perfect* tense refers to the past time extending up to the present moment. Indeed, the reference is rather to the *present* state of an action done in the past than to a past performance of it; the action is spoken of as at the *present* moment *perfect*, completed, done. To illustrate by the first sentence that you quote: "We have sent you *already a week ago*," etc., here *already* refers to the present moment; the action is *already*—at the present moment—*done*. "We *have sent* you *already*" or "*have already sent* you" is exactly right in the choice of tense. But *a week ago* refers to a *past* moment, and so suggests not so distinctly that the action is at this moment *done, completed*, as that it took place at a past moment. "We *sent* you *a week ago*" expresses that idea properly. When you use both adverbs of time, *already* and *a week ago*, one of them must be subordinate in influence—must be a sort of added, explanatory phrase, meant to give more precise information than the other. In the present case, *a week ago* is the explanatory adverb; *already* is the controlling adverb. Consequently the phrase *a week ago* should be sufficiently detached from the other elements of the sentence, by punctuation or position, to make clear that it is an added, explanatory phrase and does not influence the tense of the verb. This is effected by writing: "We have *already* sent you, *a week ago*, . . ." If *a week ago* is allowed to influence the tense, and *already* is also retained, one must write: "We HAD already sent you a week ago," etc.

(2) With regard to the second sentence you quote, "We *have elected* this procedure,' etc., whether to say *have elected* or *elected* depends upon how the writer (or speaker) wishes to put the matter. Does the writer refer to the choosing as action occurring at a past moment or as a present accomplished fact? In the former case he should say, "We *elected*"; in the latter, "We *have elected*."

(3) "Owing to the generally unsatisfactory market conditions" is an expression correct in grammar and clear in meaning. So also is "The



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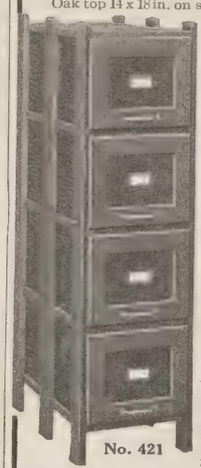

No. 421

This Solid Oak File holds 20,000 Letters on edge for instant reference.

This is as serviceable and practical a cabinet as any at any price. The elimination of superfluous parts—*not cheapness* in material or workmanship, makes the price low.

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NOTE:—Freight paid on Desk or Cabinet to any Railway Station in Eastern and Central States. Consistently low prices in West and South.

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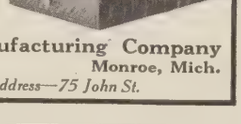

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generally unsatisfactory market conditions have precluded," etc. But "The unsatisfactory market conditions *generally* have precluded" is ambiguous because the position of *generally* makes it uncertain which was general—the unsatisfactory conditions or the preclusion. If the latter, say ". . . have *generally* precluded," etc.

(4) It is colloquial to use *avail of* without a reflexive pronoun as object; say, "We are unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity."

"F. M. C.," Nunn, Colo.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'These truths are of vital interest to parents and all who hope to be.'"

The word "parents" being understood, the sentence is correct. The implied ambiguity is based on specious reasoning, for the remark could not apply to persons who hope to *be*, that is, literally, to come to life.

"M. S.," Montreal, Canada.—"'A' says that to lift one's hat to a person or to a national flag indicates worship; 'B' says it indicates honor. Who is right? Kindly give the definition of *worship*."

Worship is primarily "the act or feeling of adoration or homage *toward a deity*, especially toward God; the paying of religious reverence and divine honors such as adoration, thanksgiving, prayer, praise, and offerings." A secondary meaning is "the act or feeling of deference, respect, or honor toward worthiness or toward a position deemed worthy or high."

To raise one's hat to a national flag is to *salute* it, and by saluting it one honors it [illegible] way prescribed by etiquette, social or m[illegible] as the case may be. Therefore, "B" is ri[illegible]

"O. A. C.," Toronto, Canada.—"Whi[illegible] correct, 'He left the mail-bag *setting* on [illegible] sidewalk,' or 'He left the mail-bag *sitting* on [illegible] sidewalk'?"

Neither is correct. Either "He *set* the ma[illegible] bag *down* on the sidewalk" or "He left the ma[illegible] bag on the sidewalk" is correct. *Set* is the ver[illegible] to use, not *sit;* but *set down*, not merely *set*.

"H. L.," Youngstown, Ohio.—"Kindly info[illegible] me as to whether *alright* is correctly spelled with one or two l's."

All right (two words) is the correct form and spelling. *Alright* and *allright* are incorrect forms.

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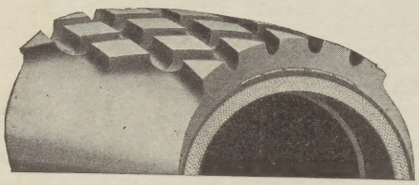


All-Weather Treads

The latest Goodyear invention. As smooth as a plain tread on dry roads, a resistless grip on wet. A tread for all wheels at all seasons.

A double-thick tread made of very tough rubber. The grips are deep and enduring. They last for thousands of miles. The edges stay sharp. They face the skidding direction, which is 45 degrees.

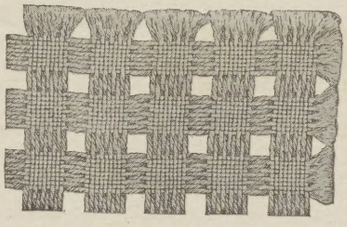
The blocks widen out to distribute the strains, just as with plain tread tires. They are flat, broad and regular, giving the smoothness of plain treads. Yet they supply, when needed, a tenacious grip.

Rim-Cutting Ended

The tire base embodies six flat bands of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable. So No-Rim-Cut tires do not hook to the rim. You set your rim flanges to curve outward, not inward.

This makes rim-cutting impossible. It gets rid of the greatest tire ruin. Statistics show that with old-type tires almost one tire in three is discarded for rim-cuts only.

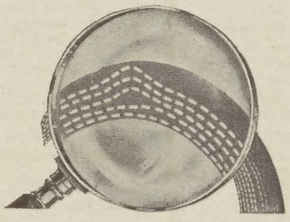
This braided wire feature, which we control, is the only feasible way which has ever been found to make a tire of this wanted type.



Saves Loose Treads

This patent open fabric forms our breaker strip. In other tires, this breaker strip—at the base of the tread—is rather closely woven. It is near this point that tread separation comes.

We force the tread rubber down through these openings, forming hundreds of large rubber rivets. Then the whole tire is vulcanized en masse. This adds sixty per cent, by actual test, to resistance against loose treads.



No Wrinkled Fabric

Countless blow-outs are caused by wrinkled fabric, due to vulcanizing under pressure on an iron core alone. The picture shows the result of this, and why these weak spots blow out.

To eliminate this, we final-cure each tire on air bags shaped like inner tubes. This stretches the fabric and adapts it to actual road conditions. This extra process, to save you blow-outs, adds to our tire cost $1,500 daily. And no other maker does it.

Thus we combat the four greatest troubles found with modern tires. By these exclusive, costly features we have saved motor car owners many millions of dollars.

By them we also won the topmost place in Tiredom. No-Rim-Cut tires are now by far the most popular tires in existence.

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No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads

They cost no more than other standard tires. This is due to our matchless output. Men used to pay for them, when our output was smaller, one-fifth over other prices.

You will buy these tires when you know them. No other tire offers one of these features. No-Rim-Cut tires offer them all.

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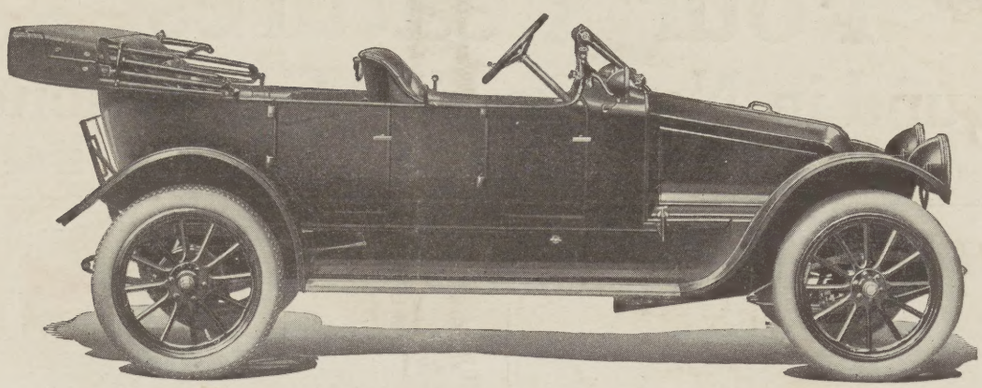
The Franklin Six-Thirty



Engine and vehicle patented July 2, 1908

Franklin Six-Thirty Five-Passenger Touring, $2300

LIGHT weight is the foundation for economy. Gasoline mileage, tire mileage and comfort are all intimately connected to weight. Scientific heat treatment of materials makes it possible to secure great strength from comparatively light weight, so that light weight with strength, which means greater ability and greater economy, is largely a matter of design.

Automobile economy is a modern idea. From an expensive luxury to an economical convenience is a big step.

The most economical engine made can never give low cost of operation, if, to move a certain number of passengers, it also has to move a body and chassis of excessive weight. But an economical engine in a light car, designed to absorb road shocks, will give a low operating cost and comfort that results in the highest total satisfaction.

Tire trouble as it goes today is not an accident; it is a logical result. Anything overloaded is over-strained and gives out. Tires have an elastic limit beyond which it is not safe to work them. The Franklin is so designed that the tires give the same factor of reliability as the other parts of the car. The car, light and resilient, is equipped with large tires. Not only are the tires not overloaded, but they are not pounded, because the resilient construction of the car takes up the road shocks.

Leaving out the question of operating cost, a light car is best because it is safe, comfortable and easy to drive.

The Franklin Six-Thirty (6 cylinders, 30 horsepower) is a light-weight, medium-sized car. Anyone who can afford to buy a good car can afford to run the Six-Thirty. The weight of the five-passenger touring car is 2725 pounds with full equipment. The tires are 4½ inches; wheel base, 120 inches. The wood chassis frame, lighter and stronger than steel, and full-elliptic springs in the front and in the rear, give easy balanced riding and save the car and tires. The direct-cooled engine is unaffected by weather conditions. There is no freezing in winter nor overheating in summer. The car is ready to use 365 days in the year.

The Six-Thirty is made with six body styles, all interchangeable on the same chassis. All bodies are aluminum. Prices and weights, fully equipped, are as follows:

Type	Price	Weight
Touring car -	$2300	2725 pounds
Roadster -	2300	2630 "
Coupe - -	2950	2788 "
Sedan - -	3200	2924 "
Limousine -	3300	2927 "
Berlin - -	3400	3121 "

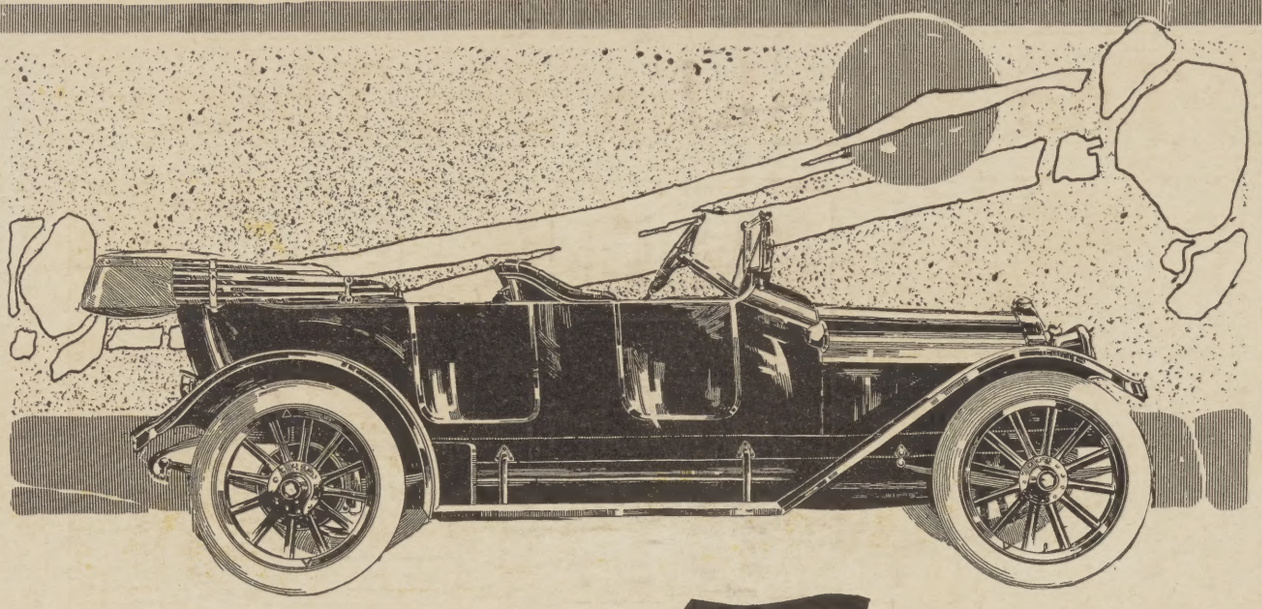
Prices are f. o. b. Syracuse, N. Y.

Simplicity in construction and operation are the things to look for in automobile electric starting and lighting systems. The Six-Thirty is equipped with the Entz system. This system consists of a motor-generator, storage battery, switch and wiring, all simple in themselves. The motor-generator is direct driven by a silent chain from the engine crank shaft. Starting the engine is simplicity itself—just throw the switch. There are no gears, pedals or buttons to work and no automatic device of any kind to look after. The switch that controls the starting also controls the magneto. While the switch is "on" the motor cannot stall.

Franklin dealers everywhere are showing the car.

Catalogue sent to any address.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse New York



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Completely Equipped

With electric starter and generator—$1075. Prices f. o. b. Toledo

A Revision of Prices Downward

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Today we offer you a much *larger* car in every respect, refined right-up-to-date and completely equipped, for only $950—25% less than our price four years ago.

Four years ago the wheel base was shorter, the tires smaller, the motor smaller, in fact every essential part of the car represented less value. In addition to that, you had to pay extra for all of the equipment.

Today every individual unit is larger than heretofore. Yet the price is 25% under the market of four years ago; is 30% under the present market and has fully 200% greater value.

All of which is accounted for by our gigantic production which has been increased each succeeding season. For 1914 we will build 50,000 cars. And a production of this size is the sole explanation, for it makes possible the numerous economies which *increase* values and *decrease* prices.

Check our price reductions and car enlargements and refinements during the last four years. The facts will astonish you!

Then call on the nearest Overland dealer and minutely examine the 1914 Overland.

And, most advantageous of all, the Overland is the most economical car on tires, gasoline and oil.

There is an Overland dealer near you. 'Phone him for a demonstration today.

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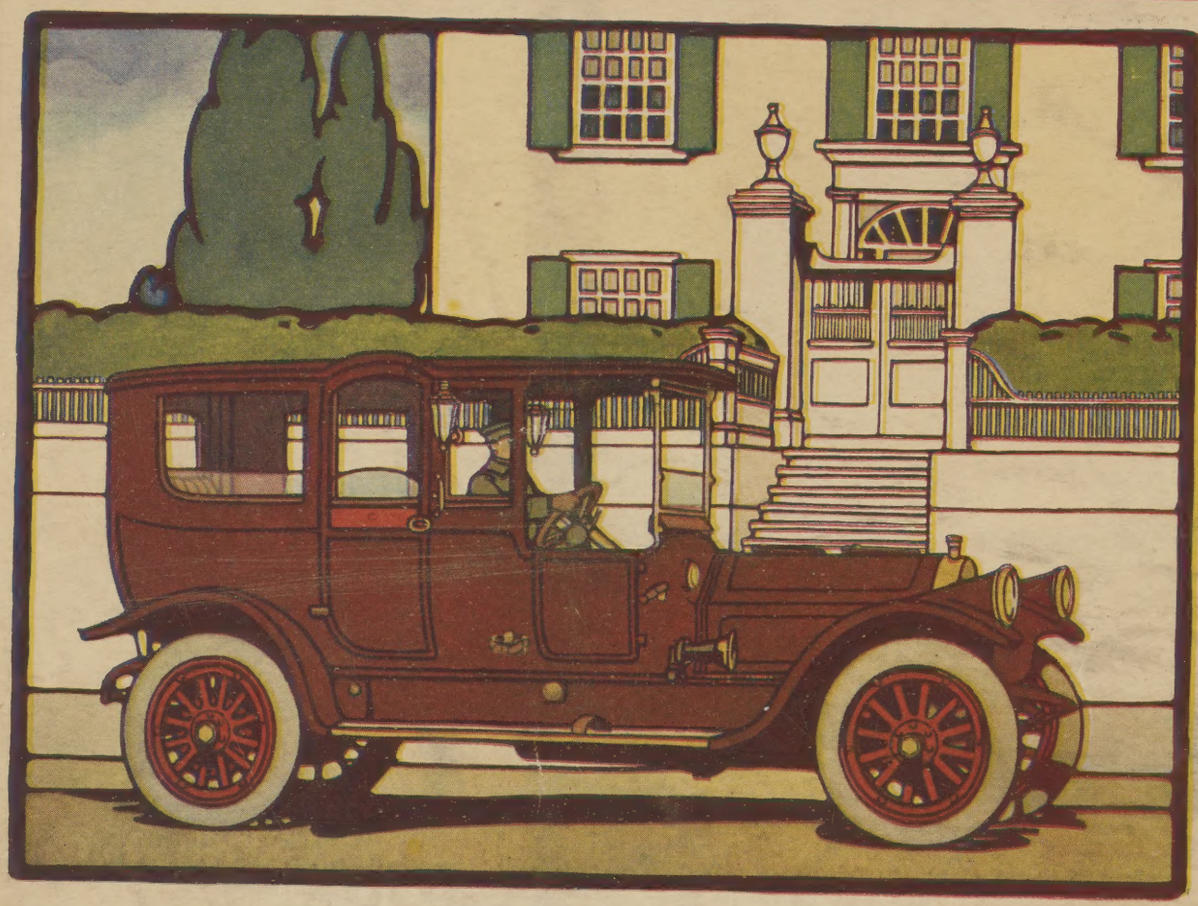
The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Manufacturers of the famous Garford and Willys-Utility Trucks. Full information on request



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takes a just credit and no more than a just credit for the quality of its engine, but it has added to that engine conveniences, refinements and luxuries which, together with perfect service and easy control, give the luxury that is expressed by the words "Pierce-Arrow Car"

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